

Erie County Legislature and How to Advocate for Change

Caitlin Love Crowell

The sources for this fact sheet are the Erie County Legislature website,¹ the website of the Erie County Board of Elections,² and discussions with legislature staff. For more information, you can also see the Erie County Code and Charter.³

Erie County’s government is responsible for many of the things that shape our everyday lives. That makes the county legislature an important place to do advocacy. There are 11 legislators, and they have three main jobs: they represent the specific needs of their districts, they make laws for the whole county, and they approve the county budget.⁴ If you would like to see change, this is a good place to start.

The legislature is the best place for members of the public to advocate for county-level priorities. You can:

- ask legislators to budget money for something important to you (for example: funding dedicated to support young adults who exit the foster care system)
- argue for decreasing funding for things you don’t agree with (for example: not spending money to construct a new county jail)
- urge legislators to pass laws you think would improve life in the county (for example: a rule requiring developers to include public art in their budgets for new buildings)
- push for government reforms (for example: term limits for legislators)
- tell the county to add new partner organizations or services (for example: a county department contracting with an agency to help unhoused populations)

“Educate and empower is my mission with this guide. I want citizens of Erie County to understand how their legislators can serve them. I hope that this book is helpful and that we can bring more people into government.”

– St. Jean Tard

PPG Community Researcher Caitlin Love Crowell prepared this fact sheet for the residents of Erie County and for Erie County Legislator Taisha St. Jean Tard. Thanks for the invaluable assistance of County Clerk Olivia Owens, Majority Caucus Deputy Chief of Staff Jakai Harrison, District 2 Director Tess Rine, and PPG staff.

This paper guides you through how the Erie County Legislature works so you can fight for change by advocating with the legislature about budgets, policies, and laws.



What can the legislature do?

In other words, what could you argue for? How do you know if this is where you should advocate?

Like the legislative branch of the federal government, the Erie County Legislature is primarily in charge of making laws and managing finances. Among their powers are:⁴

- setting tax rates, borrowing money, and deciding how to spend the county's money
- determining wages for county employees,
- representing employees in lawsuits and paying settlements
- making laws (these can be local laws, ordinances, resolutions, or acts)
- deciding what offices and departments are needed for the county to function
- ordering studies, doing investigations, and assembling advisory boards so that the legislature is adequately informed about the county's business
- creating administrative code, which provides rules and guidance to people in county government to help them follow the county's charter

The county legislature would be a good place for your advocacy if:

- you believe that the county would benefit from government attention to your issue
- your concern deals with the whole county, not just one municipality (e.g. the City of Buffalo)
- you are interested in something that's in the county's wheelhouse (e.g. if you're concerned about the care of older people in the county, you could reach out to the county's Department for the Aging)
- you have an issue that applies to urban *and* suburban *and* rural areas

General Advice for Policy Advocacy

"Policy advocacy" means working for the laws and priorities you want. Here are some things to keep in mind:

- Learn about how county government works, who's who, and where your issue lives. This will save you time and energy so you're not barking up the wrong tree.
- Policy change is often a marathon, not a sprint. Be prepared to work for a long time, and keep your hopes up even when you experience setbacks.

Like the legislative branch of the federal government, the Erie County Legislature is primarily in charge of **making laws** and **managing finances**.

- You should anticipate periods of frantic activity. Sometimes you and your allies will need to mobilize quickly to meet a deadline or attend a meeting or take advantage of a moment of opportunity.
- At the county level, policy comes in many forms. Think about the different ways you can make change to get what you want. Maybe you need to influence the way a department runs a program. Maybe getting the legislature to direct some funding to your issue would be good. Perhaps passing a local law is necessary, or changing some structure or behavior of county government. Or maybe you just need to get the attention of elected officials and the public so you can offer education.

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ERIE COUNTY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

The legislature has eleven districts, each serving around 82,000 residents. Interestingly, 50 years ago, there were 20 seats, then 17, then 15 seats. This current configuration of 11 seats came about in 2012.⁵

Wherever their home district is, legislators mostly work out of their offices in Old County Hall. To find out who your representative is, you can look it up at the [Erie County Board of Elections](#)-- just type in your address, and it will tell you your legislator.⁶ You can also look up the maps on each legislator's website, which will show you who represents you.

Once you know what district you're in, you can check out the legislators' social media pages, to see when they are holding community meetings and what events they'll be attending.



Why advocate?

The county oversees an annual budget of almost 2 billion dollars and is in charge of distributing many federal and New York State funds.⁷ They make policy and laws for almost one million residents.⁸ That means that the county legislature’s choices affect your life daily in many ways.

BUDGET DEADLINE DATES

Erie County’s fiscal year runs with the calendar year, from 1 January-31 December.⁹ It’s a good idea not to wait until the last minute if you have ideas about how the county’s departments should allocate money.

July: Mid-year budget hearings

This is when departments come in and update the legislature as to where their department is currently in their budget. They’ll explain whether they’re under budget or if they may need some more funds.

August: Capital budget finalized

This is a separate budget.¹⁰ In 2026, it included over \$120 million for new projects.¹¹ An example of something in the capital budget would be a new jail, or a bridge. Capital budgets are considered separately from the main budget, but they’re wrapped in with the main budget for a big budget vote at the end of the year.

15 October: County Executive submits budget proposal to legislature

October - November: Legislature meets with departments to review their requests

November: Public hearing

This is the one chance residents have to get their thoughts officially on the record. Residents can also submit written comments on the budget or call their legislators.

November: Departmental hearings

The legislature invites the departments (like Social Services, or the Sheriff) to come talk about their budget proposals.

December: Legislature votes on proposed budget

After any changes or vetoes, a finalized budget must be adopted by December 20.

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The most recognizable county officials are probably the Erie County Executive, Mark Polancarz; the Sheriff, John Garcia; and the Comptroller, Kevin Hardwick. You’ve seen the face of the County Clerk, Michael Kearns, if you’ve gone to the DMV, and you may also recall seeing lots of the Commissioner of Health, Gale Burstein, during the height of COVID.



Courtesy of Erie County Legislator St. Jean Tard's office

However, most of the day-to-day operation of the county happens at the **department level**.¹² This includes big departments like the Department of Social Services or the Sheriff’s Department, but also the Department of Weights and Measures (these folks make sure that gas pumps dispense the right amount of fuel), Veterans’ and Senior Services, Parks and Recreation, Erie County Community College, the Health Department, and many more.

While department workers are professionals in their areas, and the County Executive appoints the department heads, the legislature helps direct the work that they do and oversees their finances. Therefore, we can affect departmental priorities, functions, and even funding by advocating with legislators. At the ballot-box and at the legislature’s meetings, we shape how the county spends money and what regulations it makes for residents.

How does the legislature work?

The legislature only actually exists when legislators come together: this is when they as a body can enact policy and make decisions. The work they do is set out in the agenda, so to make change, you want to get things on that agenda. That way, they can be considered.

When someone sends a communication to the legislature, it becomes an item on their agenda. Items can come from the County Executive, a county legislator, other elected officials or governments, county departments, or the public.

These items might be reports or letters or requests. Sometimes they ask for action (e.g. “Please fund this program”) and sometimes they are more informational (e.g. “Here is a report about arrest rates in the county”). Legislators themselves often submit resolutions, which are requests for certain actions to be taken. You could get a legislator interested in an idea, and they might put it on the agenda themselves. But members of the public can do this as well.

To make it onto the agenda, the Office of the Clerk of the Legislature must receive your item by 10:00am, two days ahead of the meeting.¹³ (Some special exceptions to this can be made, but not usually.)

What happens with an item in a legislature meeting?¹⁴

When an agenda item is considered at a legislature meeting it can be:

- *approved*

Different things will happen to the item depending on what kind of item it is. If it's a local law, this means that the item is sent to the Erie County Executive for a signature or a veto. If it's a budget resolution or a contract decision, it could be implemented right away.

- *defeated*

This is just what it sounds like: if an item doesn't get enough votes, it is no longer in play.

- *sent to a committee "for study and recommendation"*

In this case, legislators will pick the most appropriate place for discussion. A funding resolution, for example, might go to the Finance and Management Committee, while something to do with housing might go to Health and Human Services Committee.

- *received and filed*

This is usually for items that don't need action or a vote, like an informational letter. They are sent to an archive, the way you store old paperwork.

- *tabled*

Sometimes the legislature wants to leave an item to be dealt with in a few weeks or months. In that case, they may leave it on the table. This might be while they are waiting for more information about the matter in question, or while legislators are trying to drum up support or opposition. Proposed local laws also have to stay on the table for 8 days before legislators can vote on them.¹⁵

These terms can seem confusing, but they are basically the same choices you make when you get a bill or notice in the mail.

What are the different types of meetings?

There are several types of meetings at the legislature, and they are almost all open to the public. You can attend them in person, at 92 Franklin Street in Buffalo, or watch a recording online.¹⁶ The regular meetings, special meetings, committee meetings, and public hearings are held in the Legislature Chambers on the 4th floor.

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A new law, the Meetings Transparency Act, requires that any Erie County government body must announce meetings a week in advance and publish agendas and minutes.¹⁷ The law also says that every board should do all it can to record meetings—ideally by live stream—and make those recordings available. To request an archived meeting video, contact Jakai Harrison at Jakai.Harrison@erie.gov.

You can find meeting dates and times, as well as their agendas and minutes, on the county website. You can also subscribe to be regularly emailed this information by emailing the Clerk of the Legislature, Olivia Owens (olivia.owens@erie.gov), and asking to be added to the email list.

REGULAR MEETINGS

The Legislature meets as a whole every other week at 11:30 am, on the first and third Thursdays of each month (check their schedule before attending, though, as meetings can be moved because of holidays). During the month of August—like Buffalo’s Common Council, and like the country of France—the legislature is on break.

You can find their schedule at <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/session-schedule>, and agendas and minutes of these at <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/session-agendas-minutes>.

CAUCUS MEETINGS

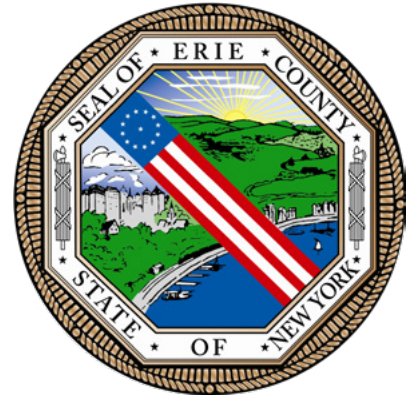
Before the legislature meets as a whole, they have a caucus meeting at 10:00 am. Right now, the Democratic majority on the legislature is substantial, so instead of having separate caucus meetings for Democrats (“the majority caucus”) and Republicans (“the minority caucus”), they meet all together and call it a “work session.”

These meetings are where the members of the legislature hear from and ask questions of county departments, and where they can learn about and debate issues before them. Generally, this is also where legislators decide how they will vote on proposals.

These joint caucus sessions are open to the public. They are usually in the big meeting room across from legislature chambers, unless a big crowd is expected. This is a good way to see the elected officials in action and often gives you a better sense of what’s going on than the regular meetings do.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

A majority of legislators can call for a “special meeting.” When the legislators call for a special meeting, it’s usually because something must be acted upon quickly. Although these can arise suddenly, notification still must go out 48 hours in advance, and the meeting can only be about whatever topics the notice states (so the legislature cannot take up any



other issues). The time for special meetings can vary. To be notified of a special meeting, subscribe to the Legislature's email list.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committees are where most of the work of the legislature happens. When an item is sent to committee, the members of that committee discuss it and make a recommendation about what the full legislature should do with it. The committee can recommend that an item should be approved, defeated, or received and filed. They can also leave the item on the committee's agenda for future consideration. Generally, the full legislature accepts what the committee recommends.

The legislature has quite a few standing committees. The main ones, which meet every second and fourth Thursday between 9:00 am - 12:00 pm, are: Economic Development, Energy and Environment, Finance and Management, Health and Human Services, and Public Safety. Other committees do not meet as often—mostly during periods when their concerns are more relevant. These include the Community Enrichment, Government Affairs, Minority and Women Business Enterprise, and Small Business committees.

Additionally, sometimes the legislature convenes “special committees.” One of these is the County Charter Revision Commission, which is created every decade for the purpose of reviewing the county's charter (the charter defines the powers and structure of the county's government).

You can find the schedules, and agendas and minutes of these meetings at <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/committees-information-schedule>.

ADVISORY GROUP MEETINGS

The legislature has several advisory groups. These are generally made of residents appointed by legislators to offer recommendations or oversight. They include the Board of Ethics, the Citizens' Budget Review Commission, and the Erie County Corrections Specialist Advisory Board. Usually, legislators choose people from their districts with relevant experience. They might appoint an accountant for the Budget Commission or someone who has been imprisoned for the Corrections Board. The work and meetings of these advisory groups are also public. You can submit letters to them, letting them know what you think they should know or do, and often you can speak at their meetings. Serving on or addressing one of these boards or commissions can be an excellent way to get involved in government.

You can find the schedules, agendas and minutes of these advisory group meetings at <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/advisory-boards-commissions>.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

One exception to open meetings requirements is when the legislature has to deal with sensitive matters. This might include when they are talking about court settlements or discussing matters that could compromise the privacy of a member of the public. These sessions are extremely rare, however.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Though county government meetings are public—they’re covered by open meetings law—there are also times when the legislature and the county executive hold special hearings specifically for the public to speak. Some of these are required and others are at the discretion of the legislature. These include the following:

Budget: At least one public hearing must happen every year when the budget is being finalized. This is usually near the end of the year, and many groups and individuals come to speak about their funding requests.

Local Law: There must be a public hearing anytime the County Legislature is considering a vote on a new law.

Erie Community College Budget: ECC is a division of the county, so every year, it is required to hold a public hearing after submitting its budget to the legislature.

Additionally, some Agricultural District issues (a program to protect farmland from development) and some Sewer items require public hearings.



Advocates Dr. Leah Angel Daniel and Erica McDaniel, together with PPG representatives and legislators April Baskin and Howard Johnson, celebrate funding for foster care alumni being added to the county budget.

How can I get involved?

The first step is to *want* to get involved! Then you can get started with these next steps:

LEARN ABOUT THE LEGISLATURE

Learning about how the legislature works will help you decide what to do. The county has a helpful [website](#) that explains their procedures, and folks there are happy to help you make sense of them. You can go to the legislature (which is on the 4th floor of Old City Hall), speak to legislators, submit items, and speak at hearings or meetings.

You can also learn about the work the legislators are doing, and what their hopes and priorities are. Asking legislators questions and listening to them will help you think about how to advocate for the policies that are important to you.

You can see what the legislature is doing by reading and learning to understand their meeting agendas. If you sign up with the Clerk of the Legislature, you will receive these agendas in advance, as well as getting other useful information. Write to Clerk Owens at olivia.owens@erie.gov and ask to be added to the email list.

“I’m grateful for the opportunity to meet young people in my district and tell them that I’ve faced the same struggles and started from the same place. I am one of them! I remind them that greatness is already inside of them. It doesn’t matter where they come from or who their family is, they can shape their own destiny.”

– Legislator Lawrence Dupre, Erie County District 1

SUBMIT AN ITEM

To bring something to the attention of the legislature, you can file an item. An “item” is generally a communication—a letter or an email—related to something you think the county legislature should know or do. **You must submit your item by 10:00 am, at least two days in advance of the meeting.** If you state that you would like your item to be “clocked in,” it will go onto the agenda. You can either do this in your email or letter, or you can stop by the office and ask in person.

These communications do not have to be formal. You don't even have to type them. Just keep in mind that the clerk has to read them.

Then, if you would like to speak about your item, either at a regular or a committee meeting, get in touch with your legislator, the committee chair, or—if you'd like to address the whole legislature—Tim Myers, the chair of the entire legislature. They will make a request on your behalf. “This is commonly done for local laws, or larger items of legislation,” says Olivia Owens, the Clerk of the Legislature.

SPEAK UP AT THE NEW PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

This year, the legislature began allowing folks to speak at every regular session.¹⁸ Erie County had been one of the last counties in New York that didn't open the floor for residents to speak. This change became law through the County Charter, and it went into effect in November 2025. Each speaker has a 3-minute time limit. The beginning of the meeting is reserved for comments on the day's agenda. At the close of the meeting, the public can offer comments on whatever they like.¹⁹ Turnout matters for this; there's power in numbers, and the legislature will notice if you get a lot of people there for it.

SERVE ON A COMMITTEE OR COMMISSION, OR BOARD

You can apply to be on one of the county's boards, or you can be invited or appointed by an elected official. Legislators typically appoint members they know from within their communities. Others are invited onto the boards by the county executive.

SPEAK TO YOUR LEGISLATOR

Representing residents is a legislator's job, and they want to hear what you think and need.

What to Expect During a Meeting

The regular legislature meetings—called “sessions”—are every other week, alternating with committee weeks. Here, the legislature does a bunch of things:

- They lift up community members and organizations (for example, they might recognize a student athlete who has won a prize or a retiring firefighter) and celebrate upcoming events (such as National Blood Donor Month or the Eden Corn Festival).
- They officially receive reports from their committees.
- Starting this fall, there's a new section: **every meeting will have a public comment period.**

It’s good to go into these meetings with some advance knowledge-- they move very fast, and it can be difficult to understand if you aren’t looking at an agenda. Otherwise, it is hard to tell a practical, relatively uncontroversial matter (say, allowing the airport to apply for a federal grant) from something you might want to dig into (like setting term limits for elected officials). You can pick up a paper agenda on the desk near the door or look at one online.

The meetings are run according to the county’s “**Rules of Order**,” which are periodically revised.²⁰ These rules range from the practical to the strange (e.g. no member of the legislature or staff may wear “denim of any form” in meetings), but it’s helpful to brush up on them. The Chair of the Legislature runs the meeting.

Meetings begin with an invocation, and then one of the legislators leads the Pledge of Allegiance. After that, they will usually issue some proclamations, distribute some honors, and take some pictures with constituents. Then, they will get down to dealing with the thornier items on their agenda.

Most of these votes will have been decided in advance—in the work session—so the items move very quickly. However, sometimes a legislator will ask for a roll call vote, where every legislator will have to say “yea” (meaning “yes”) or “nay” (meaning “no”). Often, at this point, they will say, “Explain my vote,” and they’ll offer the rationale for their decision. Because this is not where debate happens, this explanation is more for historical record or constituent approval; other legislators are not generally swayed to change their minds.

Technological changes have also led to new rules, like the one that says you must keep your phone ringer on silent or vibrate, or risk being asked to leave. You may also make audio or video recordings of meetings, as long as your equipment (your phone, most likely) is “unobtrusive.”

Next Steps

Once you have achieved your goal—gotten the law or funding or program you want—make sure you keep track of it. Implementation matters. It’s not enough just to change policy; you want to make sure it’s actually working. Sometimes that means requesting a follow-up section be added to the text of a law or speaking with constituents to see if they’re getting the results you hoped for.

Finally, don’t forget to be grateful. Even if you feel like the legislators are just doing their jobs, thank you letters are a good idea. People in county government, like any of us, appreciate knowing that the work they’re doing is serving the county well.

Contacts:

Erie County Legislature:

<https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/>

92 Franklin Street - 4th Floor
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716)858.7500

To look up your representative:

<https://elections.erie.gov/VSearch2>

**Clerk of the Legislature
Olivia Owens**

P: (716) 858-1535
Olivia.Owens@erie.gov

List of contacts for all departments, agencies, and commissions

<https://www4.erie.gov/erie-county-departments-agencies>

Glossary

Advisory board: Sometimes the county seeks advice about a particular matter, whether it's a topic that calls for experts (e.g. the Disability Board, the Fisheries Advisory) or a more general issue that would benefit from community input. These boards and commissions are supposed to meet at least four times a year and offer recommendations and information to the legislature.

Amend: The legislature can amend laws without going through all the requirements for passing legislation, so long as the amendment doesn't change the spirit of the law.

Approval to form: This is a step in the process of adopting a local law where the county attorney reviews the text of the law and offers their opinion on if it is legally acceptable. They don't offer an opinion on whether it is a good, beneficial law or not—just if it's written in a legally acceptable way. If it is, the county attorney will say it is “approved as to form.”

Charter: This document describes and mandates the form of the county's government. It's more big picture, as opposed to the more detailed Code. Think of it as the constitution of the county.

Code: This document is more concerned with administrative directions than the Charter. The Code goes into detail about how departments will be run and how county government will function.

Commission: This is generally a group put together to complete a task—like reviewing the county's charter. It's often more independent than a committee, made up of members of the public, and may have an end date (e.g. when the task is done).

Committee: A committee is a sub-group of the legislature, dedicated to one issue area (e.g. economic development or health and human services). Committee meetings are where lawmakers really get into topics, and then they vote on what to advise the full legislature to do. Only county legislators serve on committees.

Discharge: This just means it's ready to go. An item may be discharged from further committee consideration by a majority vote of the legislature. After discharge at a legislative session, the item is considered for approval.²¹

Home Rule (also called “Municipal Home Rule”): In New York State, counties have quite a bit of power, and they are empowered to make any decisions that govern residents' lives so long as they do not go against state or federal law.

Legislature: Literally, a lawmaking body. The Erie County Legislature has 11 members, elected by voters in their districts.

Local Law: This is simply the name for a rule. One example is the Erie County Language Access Act, which requires county agencies to provide documents and services in the top six most-spoken languages. Another is the creation

of the Office of Health Equity in the Health Department. Any number of laws can be passed in a session. Lately, it's usually just a handful.

Reapportionment: Every ten years, after the federal census, the county makes a committee to figure out how to assign districts. This is so each legislator represents (ideally) the same number of people, something the legislature must reevaluate each decade.

Receive and File: One action the legislature can take with an item is to “receive and file” it. This means that they accept it for their records and file it away in an archive. Generally, this means the legislature doesn't need or intend to do anything else with it.

Repeal: This means to undo a law that has already been made.

Roll Call: Sometimes legislators want to make a point about who supports or doesn't support an action. They can ask for a roll call, where each if their colleagues has to speak out their vote. Sometimes when they do this, they will add, “Explain my vote,” and give their reasons.

Table: Items can be “tabled” for several reasons. Sometimes they have to sit and mature for a bit before becoming formalized--this is the case with a new law. Sometimes the legislators will table an item in order to have additional time to consider or work on it. Sometimes, though, an item on the table just stays there, neglected, until it gets taken off the agenda.

Sources

- 1 Erie County Legislature, <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/>, accessed 5 January 2026.
- 2 Erie County Board of Elections, <https://elections.erie.gov/>.
- 3 The Code and Charter outline the structures and laws of the county government. You can find and search through them both here: <https://www3.erie.gov/law/county-charter-and-code>
- 4 “Powers of the Legislature,” <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/powers-legislature>.
- 5 “Legislature Overview,” <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/legislature-overview>.
- 6 The Erie County Board of Elections is in charge of elections. You can use their website to do things like find out where you vote, or who your elected officials are. You can also see sample ballots there. This can help when there are many names on the ballot, or when you would like to research ballot initiatives and referendums. <https://elections.erie.gov/VSearch2>.
- 7 You can find the budget for this year and years past here: <https://www3.erie.gov/budget/county-budget>.
- 8 United States Census Bureau, <https://data.census.gov/profile?g=050XX00US36029>, accessed 5 January 2026.
- 9 <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/county-budget>.
- 10 You can read about the process for making this budget, including the timeline, on the county’s website at <https://www3.erie.gov/budget/capital-projects-committee> and in the county charter, at <https://www3.erie.gov/law/charter/article-25-financial-procedures-charter>.
- 11 See “2026 Budget, Book B: Special Funds,” 110-126. <https://www3.erie.gov/budget/sites/www3.erie.gov/budget/files/2025-10/2026-budget-proposed-book-b.pdf>
- 12 All the county’s departments, along with their addresses, are listed here: <https://www4.erie.gov/erie-county-departments-agencies>
- 13 Erie County Legislature, <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/how-legislature-takes-action>
- 14 Erie County Legislature, <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/how-legislature-takes-action>
- 15 <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/local-laws>
- 16 Meetings are not currently being livestreamed, but legislative staff hope to have it up and running by the end of 2025. Recorded video is available within a day.
- 17 <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/sites/www4.erie.gov/legislature/files/2025-04/finalized-ll-no-1-2025.pdf>
- 18 Advocates have long argued that the public ought to be able to speak at legislature meetings, and this has now become a law. You do not have to register early for this; just show up at the start of a meeting and you can sign up to speak. <https://www.wgrz.com/article/news/local/erie-county-legislature-invites-public-comment-for-the-first-time-in-history/71-06fca664-d0c7-45c2-80fa-02ff91b013e9>
- 19 This process is explained in the Erie County Legislature’s “Rules of Order,” <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/sites/www4.erie.gov/legislature/files/2025-03/2025-rules-of-order-final.pdf>
- 20 “2025 Rules of Order,” <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/sites/www4.erie.gov/legislature/files/2025-03/2025-rules-of-order-final.pdf>
- 21 Erie County Legislature, <https://www4.erie.gov/legislature/how-legislature-takes-action>