California's Initiative Circulation Period

Summary: California law specifies an **unusually short** amount of time to collect signatures to qualify an initiative for the ballot. This heavily advantages paid signature collection over volunteer efforts. To meet modern norms, California should allow **at least 18 months** to collect signatures.

Q: Once an initiative petition is cleared for circulation in California, how long do proponents have to collect signatures?

A: 180 days, as specified in California Elections Code § 9014.

Q: What does a normal signature collection period look like?

A: Of the 24 U.S. states with the initiative system, half give proponents *at least 18 months* to collect signatures, including <u>all states that border California</u>:

No time limit: Arkansas, Ohio 2 years or more: <u>Arizona</u>, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, <u>Oregon</u>, Utah 18 months or more¹: Idaho, Missouri, <u>Nevada</u>, Wyoming 1 year or more: Alaska, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota 6 months or more: Colorado, Washington Less than 6 months: **California**, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oklahoma

Q: Why is California's initiative process dominated by petition management companies?

A: Because 180 days is too short for anything *but* paid signature collection. As the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) explains:

"Volunteer efforts are time-consuming because they often are less well-organized and more often are subject to disruptions when volunteers fail to show up. Longer circulation periods clearly benefit volunteer petition drives."²

Q: Would extending California's initiative circulation period result in a flood of new initiatives?

A: Doubtful. The NCSL notes it's actually the states with *the shortest* signature collection periods (California, Colorado, Washington) that tend to have the most initiatives.

² National Conference of State Legislatures (2002). Petition Circulation Periods.



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¹ Also Switzerland, which has had the initiative system longer than any U.S. state.