

# PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO BE VOTED UPON

## STATE QUESTION NO. 1 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO LEGALIZE MARIJUANA

Do you approve amending the Constitution to legalize a controlled form of marijuana called “cannabis”?

Only adults at least 21 years of age could use cannabis. The State commission created to oversee the State’s medical cannabis program would also oversee the new, personal use cannabis market.

Cannabis products would be subject to the State sales tax. If authorized by the Legislature, a municipality may pass a local ordinance to charge a local tax on cannabis products.

### INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT

This amendment would legalize a controlled form of marijuana called “cannabis”. Only persons at least 21 years of age could use cannabis products legally.

The Cannabis Regulatory Commission would oversee the new adult cannabis market. This commission was created in 2019 to oversee the State’s medical cannabis program. The scope of the commission’s new authority would be detailed in laws enacted by the Legislature.

All retail sales of cannabis products in the new adult cannabis market would be subject to the State’s sales tax. If authorized by the Legislature, a municipality may pass a local ordinance to charge a local tax on cannabis products.

## STATE QUESTION NO. 2 PROPERTY TAX DEDUCTION AND EXEMPTION FOR PEACETIME VETERANS

Do you approve amending the Constitution to give a \$250 property tax deduction to veterans who did not serve in time of war? Do you also approve amending the Constitution to give a 100 percent property tax exemption to certain totally disabled veterans who did not serve in time of war?

The widow or widower of these veterans also would receive this \$250 deduction or 100 percent exemption after the veteran’s death.

### INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT

This amendment would give a \$250 property tax deduction to veterans who did not serve in time of war. The widow or widower of a veteran who did not serve in time of war would receive this deduction after the veteran’s death.

The amendment also extends the 100 percent property tax exemption for disabled veterans to veterans who became disabled during peacetime military service. Persons who became disabled during peacetime military service and reside in a continuing care retirement community would not receive the 100 percent exemption for disabled veterans.

Currently, these property tax deductions and exemptions are only given to veterans who served during time of war. The amendment would give the deductions and exemptions to veterans who did not serve in wartime.

## STATE QUESTION NO. 3 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO CHANGE THE LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING SCHEDULE IF CENSUS DATA IS DELAYED

Do you approve amending the Constitution to change when new legislative districts are created if the federal census data is delayed?

The current COVID-19 pandemic has delayed census data collection. If New Jersey does not receive the census data in a timely manner, new legislative districts may not be ready in time for State legislative elections in the year ending in one.

This change to the redistricting schedule will allow legislators to be elected that year from their existing districts for their two-year term in office. The new districts will be used starting with the next scheduled general election for the State legislature.

### INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT

This constitutional amendment changes when new legislative districts are created if the federal census data is delayed.

The United States Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years to count the people living in the country. Census data is then used to create new legislative districts to ensure residents have equal representation from elected officials. However, the current COVID-19 pandemic has delayed census data collection. This may delay census data to the states and may affect the creation of new legislative districts.

The State Constitution requires an Apportionment Commission to create new legislative districts every ten years after the federal census is completed. If the census data is delayed, the new legislative districts may not be created in a timely manner to hold elections.

This constitutional amendment requires the commission to delay creating the new districts if the Governor receives the federal census data after February 15 of the year ending in one. The commission will adopt the new districts after the November general election, but not later than March 1 of the year ending in two.

The new districts will be used starting with legislative elections in the year ending in three. They will continue to be used until new districts are again created by the Apportionment Commission after the next federal census.

For the June primary and November general elections in the year ending in one, Senators and Assembly members will use their existing districts to run for a term of two years. The old districts will also be in effect in the year ending in two if any legislative election is held in that year.

This amendment requires the commission to begin conducting its business when the Governor receives the census data. It also requires the eleventh member of the commission to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court within one month after the Governor receives the census data.

Nothing in this amendment will alter the appointment of the members of the commission made by the State political party chairs pursuant to Article IV, Section III, paragraph 1 of the State Constitution on or before November 15, and certified by the Secretary of State on or before December 1, of the year in which the census is taken.

YES

NO

YES

NO

YES

NO

**STATE QUESTION NO. 1  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT  
TO LEGALIZE MARIJUANA**

Do you approve amending the Constitution to legalize a controlled form of marijuana called "cannabis"?  
Only adults at least 21 years of age could use cannabis. The State commission created to oversee the State's medical cannabis program would also oversee the new, personal use cannabis market.  
Cannabis products would be subject to the State sales tax. If authorized by the Legislature, a municipality may pass a local ordinance to charge a local tax on cannabis products.

**INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT**

This amendment would legalize a controlled form of marijuana called "cannabis". Only persons at least 21 years of age could use cannabis products legally.  
The Cannabis Regulatory Commission would oversee the new adult cannabis market. This commission was created in 2019 to oversee the State's medical cannabis program. The scope of the commission's new authority would be detailed in laws enacted by the Legislature.  
All retail sales of cannabis products in the new adult cannabis market would be subject to the State's sales tax. If authorized by the Legislature, a municipality may pass a local ordinance to charge a local tax on cannabis products

**PREGUNTA PÚBLICA NO. 1**

**ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL  
PARA LEGALIZAR LA MARIHUANA**

¿Aprueba usted enmendar la Constitución para legalizar una forma regulada de marihuana llamada "cannabis"?  
Sólo los adultos de 21 años de edad como mínimo podrían usar cannabis. La comisión estatal que se creó para supervisar el programa estatal médico de cannabis también supervisaría el mercado nuevo de uso personal de cannabis. Los productos de cannabis estarían sujetos al impuesto estatal a las ventas. Si la Legislatura lo aprueba, una municipalidad puede aprobar una ordenanza local para cobrar un impuesto local a los productos de cannabis.

**DECLARACIÓN INTERPRETATIVA**

Esta enmienda legalizaría una forma regulada de marihuana llamada "cannabis". Sólo las personas de 21 años de edad como mínimo podrían usar productos de cannabis legalmente.  
La Comisión Reguladora de Cannabis supervisaría el nuevo mercado de cannabis para adultos. Esta comisión se creó en 2019 para supervisar el programa estatal médico de cannabis. El alcance de la nueva autoridad de la comisión se detallaría en las leyes sancionadas por la Legislatura.  
Todas las ventas minoristas de productos de cannabis en el nuevo mercado de cannabis para adultos estarían sujetas al impuesto estatal a las ventas. Si la Legislatura lo aprueba, una municipalidad puede aprobar una ordenanza local para cobrar un impuesto local a los productos de cannabis.

**STATE QUESTION NO. 2  
PROPERTY TAX DEDUCTION AND  
EXEMPTION FOR PEACETIME VETERANS**

Do you approve amending the Constitution to give a \$250 property tax deduction to veterans who did not serve in time of war? Do you also approve amending the Constitution to give a 100 percent property tax exemption to certain totally disabled veterans who did not serve in time of war?  
The widow or widower of these veterans also would receive this \$250 deduction or 100 percent exemption after the veteran's death.

**INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT**

This amendment would give a \$250 property tax deduction to veterans who did not serve in time of war. The widow or widower of a veteran who did not serve in time of war would receive this deduction after the veteran's death.  
The amendment also extends the 100 percent property tax exemption for disabled veterans to veterans who became disabled during peacetime military service. Persons who became disabled during peacetime military service and reside in a continuing care retirement community would not receive the 100 percent exemption for disabled veterans.  
Currently, these property tax deductions and exemptions are only given to veterans who served during time of war. The amendment would give the deductions and exemptions to veterans who did not serve in wartime.

**PREGUNTA PÚBLICA NO. 2**

**DEDUCCIÓN Y EXENCIÓN DEL IMPUESTO A LA PROPIEDAD  
PARA VETERANOS EN TIEMPO DE PAZ**

¿Aprueba usted enmendar la Constitución para conceder una deducción del impuesto a la propiedad de \$250 a los veteranos que no prestaron servicio en tiempo de guerra? ¿Aprueba también enmendar la Constitución para conceder una exención del impuesto a la propiedad del 100 por ciento a ciertos veteranos totalmente discapacitados que no prestaron servicio en tiempo de guerra?  
El viudo o viuda de estos veteranos también recibiría esta deducción de \$250 o exención del 100 por ciento después de la muerte del veterano

**DECLARACIÓN INTERPRETATIVA**

Esta enmienda concedería una deducción del impuesto a la propiedad de \$250 a los veteranos que no prestaron servicio en tiempo de guerra. El viudo o viuda de un veterano que no prestó servicio en tiempo de guerra recibiría esta deducción después de la muerte del veterano.  
La enmienda también extiende la exención del impuesto a la propiedad del 100 por ciento para los veteranos discapacitados a los veteranos que se tomaron discapacitados durante el servicio militar en tiempo de paz. Las personas que se tomaron discapacitadas durante el servicio militar en tiempo de paz y residen en una comunidad de retiro de cuidados prolongados no recibirían la exención impositiva del 100 por ciento para veteranos discapacitados.  
Actualmente, estas deducciones y exenciones del impuesto a la propiedad sólo se conceden a los veteranos que prestaron servicio durante tiempo de guerra. La enmienda concedería las deducciones y exenciones impositivas a los veteranos que no prestaron servicio en tiempo de guerra.

**STATE QUESTION NO. 3  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO CHANGE THE LEGISLATIVE  
REDISTRICTING SCHEDULE IF CENSUS DATA IS DELAYED**

Do you approve amending the Constitution to change when new legislative districts are created if the federal census data is delayed?  
The current COVID-19 pandemic has delayed census data collection. If New Jersey does not receive the census data in a timely manner, new legislative districts may not be ready in time for State legislative elections in the year ending in one.  
This change to the redistricting schedule will allow legislators to be elected that year from their existing districts for their two-year term in office. The new districts will be used starting with the next scheduled general election for the State legislatur

**INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT**

This constitutional amendment changes when new legislative districts are created if the federal census data is delayed.  
The United State Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years to count the people living in the country. Census data is then used to create new legislative districts to ensure residents have equal representation from elected officials.  
However, the current COVID-19 pandemic has delayed census data collection. This may delay census data to the states and may affect the creation of new legislative districts.  
The State Constitution requires an Apportionment Commission to create new legislative districts every ten years after the federal census is completed. If the census data is delayed, the new legislative districts may not be created in a timely manner to hold elections.  
This constitutional amendment requires the commission to delay creating the new districts if the Governor receives the federal census data after February 15 of the year ending in one. The commission will adopt the new districts after the November general election, but not later than March 1 of the year ending in two.  
The new districts will be used starting with legislative elections in the year ending in three. They will continue to be used until new districts are again created by the Apportionment Commission after the next federal census. For the June primary and November general elections in the year ending in one, Senators and Assembly members will use their existing districts to run for a term of two years. The old districts will also be in effect in the year ending in two if any legislative election is held in that year.  
This amendment requires the commission to begin conducting its business when the Governor receives the census data. It also requires the eleventh member of the commission to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court within one month after the Governor receives the census data.  
Nothing in this amendment will alter the appointment of the members of the commission made by the State political party chairs pursuant to Article IV, Section III, paragraph 1 of the State Constitution on or before November 15, and certified by the Secretary of State on or before December 1, of the year in which the census is taken.

**PREGUNTA PÚBLICA NO. 3**

**ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL PARA CAMBIAR  
EL CRONOGRAMA LEGISLATIVO DE DELIMITACIÓN  
DE DISTRITOS SI SE DEMORAN LOS DATOS DEL CENSO**

¿Aprueba usted que se enmiende la Constitución para que se cambie cuándo se deben crear nuevos distritos legislativos si se demoran los datos del censo federal?  
La actual pandemia de COVID-19 ha demorado la recopilación de los datos del censo. Si New Jersey no recibe los datos del censo en forma puntual, es probable que los nuevos distritos legislativos no estén listos a tiempo para las elecciones legislativas del Estado en el año terminado en uno.  
Este cambio al cronograma de delimitación de distritos permitirá que se elijan a los legisladores ese año de sus distritos existentes para su mandato de dos años en el cargo. Los distritos nuevos se usarán a partir de las próximas elecciones generales programadas para la legislatura del Estado.

**DECLARACIÓN INTERPRETATIVA**

Esta enmienda constitucional cambia cuándo se deben crear nuevos distritos legislativos si se demoran los datos del censo federal.  
La Constitución de los Estados Unidos establece que se debe realizar un censo cada diez años para contar a las personas que viven en el país. Los datos del Censo luego se usan para crear nuevos distritos legislativos para asegurar que los residentes tengan igual representación de parte de los funcionarios electos. Sin embargo, la actual pandemia de COVID-19 ha demorado la recopilación de datos del censo. Esto puede demorar los datos del censo a los estados y puede afectar la creación de nuevos distritos legislativos.  
La Constitución del Estado establece que una Comisión de Distribución debe crear nuevos distritos legislativos cada diez años después que finaliza el censo federal. Si los datos del censo se demoran, es probable que no se creen nuevos distritos legislativos de manera puntual para celebrar las elecciones.  
Esta enmienda constitucional requiere que la comisión demore la creación de nuevos distritos si el gobernador recibe los datos del censo federal después del 15 de febrero del año terminado en uno. La comisión adoptará los nuevos distritos después de las elecciones generales de noviembre, pero no después del 1 de marzo del año terminado en dos.  
Los distritos nuevos se usarán a partir de las elecciones legislativas del año terminado en tres. Continuarán usándose hasta que la Comisión de Distribución cree nuevos distritos después del próximo censo federal.  
Para las elecciones primarias de junio y las elecciones generales de noviembre del año terminado en uno, los senadores y miembros de la asamblea usarán sus distritos actuales para postularse para un mandato de dos años. Los distritos anteriores también estarán en vigencia en el año terminado en dos si se celebra alguna elección legislativa ese año.  
Esta enmienda requiere que la comisión comience a trabajar cuando el gobernador reciba los datos del censo. Además requiere que el onceavo miembro de la comisión sea nombrado por el presidente de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de New Jersey dentro de un mes a partir de que el gobernador reciba los datos del censo.  
Nada de lo que establece esta enmienda cambiará el nombramiento de los miembros de la comisión hecho por el presidente de los partidos políticos del Estado, conforme al artículo IV, sección III, párrafo 1 de la Constitución estatal el 15 de noviembre o antes, y certificado por el Secretario de Estado el 1 de diciembre o antes, del año en que se realice el censo.

<b>YES / SÍ</b> <input type="radio"/>
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