## Ohio Senate Testimony – Proponent Against SB 56 Before the General Government Committee Ohio General Assembly

Date: February 18, 2025

Madame Chair Roegner, and Members of the Committee,

My name is **Ryan Hord**, and I am here today representing an **incoming Central Ohio-owned and operated group of four who will have an Ohio retail cannabis license in Columbus, Ohio**. Additionally, I am the owner of **Storad Label Co.**, a **59-year-old packaging and labeling company that serves the cannabis industry**, and have been a **medical cannabis patient for over 20 years**. I have **extensive knowledge of cannabis regulatory frameworks across the country**, having studied and observed how different states have structured their programs—and, more importantly, **the mistakes they have made**.

SB 56 would repeat many of the same missteps we have seen in states like California, Illinois, and Massachusetts, where excessive regulation, onerous excise taxes, and barriers to small business participation have led to a thriving illicit market, the closure of small operators, and reduced patient and consumer access.

## 1. SB 56 Favors Large Out-of-State MSOs at the Expense of Ohio-Owned Businesses

When Ohio legalized medical cannabis, the program was **intended to be Ohio-run and Ohio-owned**, fostering a local industry that would generate jobs and economic opportunities for small and mid-sized businesses within the state. However, over time, **large Multi-State Operators (MSOs)**—most of which are **headquartered outside of Ohio**—have gained control over a majority of the market.

Now, SB 56 further solidifies the dominance of these MSOs by granting preferential licensing and limiting access for new Ohio-owned businesses. We have seen similar trends in Illinois, Massachusetts, and New York, where out-of-state corporate interests have consolidated control of the market, pushing out local entrepreneurs and limiting competition.

As an incoming Ohio cannabis retailer, I want to see a program that **prioritizes Ohioans**, **not out-of-state corporations**. Restricting new entrants will **eliminate competition**, **limit product diversity**, **and increase costs**—all while forcing consumers back into the illicit market.

If Ohio wants a truly **homegrown** cannabis industry, it must stop favoring large MSOs and ensure **small** and mid-sized Ohio-owned businesses have a fair shot.

## 2. Increased Taxes Will Harm Patients and Legal Operators

SB 56 imposes **new excise taxes** on cannabis sales. We have already seen the consequences of this approach in **California**, **Washington**, and **Oregon**, where **sky-high tax burdens forced many legal businesses to shut down**.

Ohio must recognize that excise taxes are ultimately passed onto the consumer. This means:

- Higher prices for patients who depend on cannabis as medicine
- Higher adult-use prices that drive consumers back to illegal sources
- A loss of tax revenue when businesses fail or customers avoid legal dispensaries

California, for example, **now has a 40% effective tax rate** in some jurisdictions—leading to **a rampant illicit market where over 60% of sales happen outside the legal system**. If Ohio **raises taxes too aggressively**, the legal market will fail, and the state will lose out on **both revenue and public safety benefits**.

Additionally, **Section 280E of the federal tax code** imposes severe financial burdens on legal cannabis businesses. Because cannabis is still federally illegal, businesses are **denied standard tax deductions** that every other industry enjoys. This results in **effective tax rates of nearly 32% on gross revenue**, leaving small businesses with little to reinvest in operations, employees, or community engagement. Without tax relief, small and mid-sized operators will **struggle to stay afloat** while larger, well-funded MSOs continue to dominate.

Ohio legislators must advocate for **fair taxation policies** and recognize that **stacking state-level excise taxes on top of 280E's excessive burden will devastate Ohio cannabis businesses before they even have a chance to compete**.

# 3. Social Equity and Small Business Growth Require an Open Market

While SB 56 claims to provide social equity licenses, the lack of new licensing opportunities contradicts this goal. Many states have tried and failed to implement meaningful social equity programs because they grant licenses too slowly, create unnecessary barriers, or protect corporate interests over small entrepreneurs.

By contrast, states that have allowed a fair number of small-business licenses—such as Michigan, which has surpassed \$10 billion in total cannabis sales—have seen significant industry growth, despite recent economic challenges.

Ohio should **not** repeat the mistakes of states like **Illinois**, where social equity programs were **tied up in legal battles for years** while large corporations continued to dominate the market.

# 4. Local Bans Will Limit Access and Strengthen the Illicit Market

SB 56 allows townships to ban medical and adult-use cannabis businesses. This will create cannabis deserts, forcing patients and consumers to travel long distances or return to illegal sources. We've seen this happen in states like New Jersey and Arizona, where excessive local bans stalled market growth and limited consumer access.

- Ohio's medical patients—many of whom have serious illnesses—should not have to drive hours to get their medication.
- Local bans do not eliminate demand for cannabis; they just shift sales to unregulated markets.

If Ohio truly wants to create a safe, regulated industry, it must ensure broad patient and consumer access, not give townships the power to eliminate legal businesses altogether.

## 5. Strict Criminal Background Restrictions Hurt Industry Growth

Ohio's cannabis industry **must not exclude individuals** who have prior **non-violent cannabis-related offenses**. Many of these individuals were **unfairly punished under outdated drug policies** and should now have the opportunity to **participate in the legal market**.

SB 56 fails to create a fair and rehabilitative pathway for these individuals—something many states have already recognized as a crucial issue. States like New Jersey and New York have implemented automatic expungements and priority licensing for those harmed by prohibition, but Ohio's proposal would continue to exclude them.

### **Conclusion**

SB 56 would repeat the regulatory failures of other states, leading to higher costs for patients and consumers, a shrinking legal market, and an increase in illicit sales. Instead of protecting corporate monopolies, Ohio should focus on fostering a competitive, small-business-friendly market that allows for fair taxation, broad consumer access, and meaningful social equity participation.

I strongly urge this committee to reject SB 56 in its current form.

Thank you for your time. I am happy to answer any questions.

#### **Ryan Hord**

Incoming Ohio Cannabis Retailer – Columbus, OH Owner, **Storad Label Co.** Medical Cannabis Patient Industry Expert on U.S. Cannabis Markets