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Substitute Bill Comparative Synopsis

Sub. S.B. 56

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House Judiciary

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This table summarizes how the latest substitute version of the bill differs from the two preceding versions. It addresses only the topics on which the three versions differ substantively. It does not list topics on which the three bills are substantively the same.

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
Use, possession, and transportation		
Prohibits smoking, combustion, or vaporization of adult-use or homegrown marijuana, or vaporization of medical marijuana, anywhere other than a private residence <i>(R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)).</i>	Rephrases the provision to align with Revised Code drafting conventions for criminal prohibitions. Applies criminal penalties only to “knowing” violations. <i>(R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)).</i>	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)).</i>
No provision.	Expands the prohibition to intoxicating hemp products. <i>(R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)).</i>	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)).</i>

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	Exempts from the prohibition, smoking, combustion, or vaporization on privately owned real property that is used primarily for residential or agricultural purposes, including any dwellings, facilities, improvements, and appurtenances on such real property (<i>R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)(a)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)</i>).
No provision.	Exempts from the prohibition, smoking, combustion, or vaporization at an outdoor concert venue in accordance with policies or rules adopted by the owner of the venue (<i>R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)(b)</i> and <i>3796.24(G)(5)</i>).	No provision.
Expressly prohibits smoking, combustion, and vaporization of marijuana at a residence that is a childcare home or a dwelling occupied pursuant to a rental agreement that prohibits such consumption (<i>R.C. 3796.06(C)(2)</i>).	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version, and also prohibits smoking, combustion, and vaporization of marijuana in a public place, place or employment, halfway house, community transitional housing facility, community residential center, or other similar facility licensed by the Division of Parole and Community Services (DPCS) (<i>R.C. 3796.06(C)(3)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.06(C)(3)</i>).
Prohibits giving, selling, or transferring homegrown marijuana or adult-use marijuana to any person, with or without remuneration, except by a licensed dispensary (<i>R.C. 3796.04(B)</i> and <i>3796.99(E)</i>).	Rephrases the provision to align with Revised Code drafting conventions for criminal prohibitions. Applies criminal penalties only to “knowing” violations. Creates the exception described below. (<i>R.C. 3796.04(B)</i> , <i>3796.221(C)</i> , <i>3796.09(I)</i> , <i>3796.10(I)</i> , and <i>3796.99(E)</i> .)	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.221(C)</i> , <i>3796.09(I)</i> , <i>3796.10(I)</i> , and <i>3796.99(F)</i>).

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No provision.	Allows adult-use consumers to transfer adult-use or homegrown marijuana to another adult-use consumer without remuneration if the transfer takes place at the transferor's primary residence (<i>R.C. 3796.04(A)(6) and 3796.221(A)(4)</i>).	Allows the transfer of adult-use and homegrown marijuana if the transfer occurs at privately owned real property used primarily for residential or agricultural purposes, including any dwellings, facilities, improvements, and appurtenances on such real property (<i>R.C. 3796.221(A)(4)</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Specifies that the amount transferred per day must not exceed two and one-half ounces of plant material or 15 grams of extract (<i>R.C. 3796.221(A)(4)</i>).
Applies enhanced penalties for passengers other than the driver who smoke, combust, or vaporize marijuana in a motor vehicle: ▪ First-time offender: first degree misdemeanor; mandatory three-day jail term (additional term up to six months); \$375 to \$1,075 fine; Class 7 driver's license suspension (up to one year); ▪ Second-time offender (within ten years): first degree misdemeanor; mandatory ten-day jail term (additional term up to six months); \$525 to \$1,625 fine; Class 6 driver's license suspension (three months to two years);	Applies the same penalty for passengers other than the driver who smoke, combust, or vaporize marijuana in a motor vehicle that applies under current law – a minor misdemeanor (<i>R.C. 3796.99(B)</i>).	Applies an enhanced penalty (third degree misdemeanor) for passengers, other than the driver, who smoke, combust, or vaporize marijuana in a vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, watercraft, or aircraft when the driver is operating or in physical control of the vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, watercraft, or aircraft (<i>R.C. 3796.99(A)(2)</i>).

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▪ Third-time offender (within ten years): first degree misdemeanor; mandatory 30-day jail term (additional term up to one year); \$850 to \$2,750 fine; Class 5 driver's license suspension (six months to three years); ▪ Fourth-time offender (within ten years): fourth degree felony; mandatory prison term of one, two, three, four, or five years; \$1,350 to \$10,500 fine; Class 4 driver's license suspension (one to five years); ▪ One prior felony violation for the use of adult-use marijuana as a passenger (regardless of when the offense occurred): third degree felony; mandatory prison term of one, two, three, four, or five years; \$1,350 to \$10,500 fine; Class 3 driver's license suspension (two to ten years) <i>(R.C. 3796.99(A)(2).)</i> Allows possession of homegrown and adult-use marijuana, up to the following amounts: ▪ 2.5 ounces of plant material; ▪ 15 grams of extract <i>(R.C. 3796.04(D) and 3796.221(B).)</i>	Rephrases the provision to align with Revised Code drafting conventions for criminal prohibitions. Applies criminal penalties only to knowing violations. <i>(R.C. 3796.04(D) and 3796.221(B).)</i>	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.221(B)).</i>

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Prohibits the transportation of adult-use or medical marijuana in a motor vehicle unless it is either stored in its unopened, original packaging or stored in the vehicle's trunk or back seat. Prohibits the transportation of homegrown marijuana in a motor vehicle unless it is stored in the vehicle's trunk or back seat. Prohibits the transportation of marijuana paraphernalia in a motor vehicle unless it is stored in the original packaging and in the trunk or back seat. <i>(R.C. 3796.062.)</i>	Rephrases the provision to align with Revised Code drafting conventions for criminal prohibitions. Applies criminal penalties only to knowing violations. <i>(R.C. 3796.062.)</i>	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.062.)</i>
No provision.	Exempts unprocessed plant material, such as a bud or flower, from the transportation prohibitions <i>(R.C. 3796.062.)</i>	No provision.
Authorizes the following forms of adult-use cannabis: ▪ Seeds; ▪ Live plants; ▪ Clones; ▪ Oils; ▪ Tinctures; ▪ Plant material; ▪ Edibles; ▪ Patches; ▪ Extracts;	Adds pre-rolled products <i>(R.C. 3796.06(B))</i> .	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.06(B))</i> .

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▪ Drops; ▪ Lozenges; ▪ Smoking or combustible products; ▪ Vaporization products; ▪ Beverages; ▪ Pills; ▪ Capsules; ▪ Suppositories; ▪ Oral pouches; ▪ Oral strips; ▪ Oral and topical sprays; ▪ Salves; ▪ Lotions or similar cosmetic products; ▪ Inhalers (<i>R.C. 3780.04(A)</i>). Requires adult-use marijuana to be stored in its original packaging unless it is actively being used (<i>R.C. 3796.221(C)</i>). Permits medical marijuana and adult-use marijuana and homegrown marijuana use in a public place if not smoked, combusted, or vaporized (<i>R.C. 3796.24(H)(5)</i>).	No provision. Similar to the “As Passed by the Senate” version, but excludes public places that are outdoor concert venues for <u>smoking, combustion, or vaporization</u> (<i>R.C. 3796.24(H)(5)</i>).	Similar to the “As Passed by the Senate” version but applies the requirement to edible adult-use and medical marijuana products (<i>R.C. 3796.06(H)</i>). Permits only medical marijuana use in a public place if not smoked, combusted, or vaporized. Removes adult-use marijuana and homegrown marijuana use from the

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		previous introduced or adopted versions and removes the outdoor concert venue provision of I_136_1413-3. <i>(R.C. 3796.24(H)(5).)</i>
Cannabis misuse prevention		
No provision.	No provision.	Retains and recodifies existing law requiring the Division of Cannabis Control (DCC) to contract with a statewide nonprofit corporation for the development and implementation of cannabis and related drug misuse prevention, education, and public awareness initiatives <i>(R.C. 3796.34 (old number 3780.37))</i> .
Administration		
Consolidates the administration of both the Division of Marijuana Control (DMC) and DCC under DCC <i>(R.C. 3796.01, with conforming changes throughout the bill)</i> .	Consolidates both programs under DMC <i>(R.C. 3796.01(B), with conforming changes throughout the bill)</i> .	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.01(B), with conforming changes throughout the bill)</i> .
No provision.	Requires DMC to adopt rules prescribing standards and procedures that allow for delivery and online and mobile order of adult-use cannabis products <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(15))</i> .	Requires DMC to adopt rules and procedures that allow for online mobile order of both adult-use and medical marijuana products, and for delivery of medical marijuana products only <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(15))</i> .

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Requires DCC to adopt standards prohibiting a person from using gifts, samples, or other free or discounted goods or services to induce or reward a license holder for business or referrals <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(9))</i> .	No provision.	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(16))</i> .
Requires DCC to establish a renewal schedule in such a way that the holder of more than one license renews all licenses on the same date <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(4))</i> .	Requires only that DMC establish a license renewal schedule <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(4))</i> .	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(4))</i> .
No provision.	No provision.	Requires DMC to establish standards for nonmarijuana ingredients used in adult-use and medical marijuana products, which may consider industry best-practices and criteria set by the Federal Food and Drug Administration for good ingredients, vitamins, and supplements. Allows DMC to prohibit ingredients which do not meet these standards <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(17))</i> .
Requires DCC to track medical and adult-use marijuana in the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS) database <i>(R.C. 3796.07)</i> .	Requires DMC to track only medical marijuana in OARRS <i>(R.C. 3796.07)</i> .	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version <i>(R.C. 3796.07)</i> .

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Licensing		
Repeals statutory authority for adult-use marijuana licenses other than those guaranteed to existing medical marijuana license holders, sometimes called “10(B) licenses” (<i>R.C. 3780.01 and 3780.10</i>).	Repeals statutory authority for all adult-use marijuana licenses (<i>R.C. Chapter 3780, repealed</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. Chapter 3780, repealed</i>).
Retains DCC authority to issue nonequivalent 10(B) licenses after the bill’s effective date but specifies that those licenses are considered to be “issued” under R.C. Chapter 3796. Specifically, DCC may issue the following: - Three retail dispensary licenses to level I medical marijuana cultivators; - One retail dispensary license to level II medical marijuana cultivators; - One additional retail dispensary license to medical marijuana dispensaries. (<i>R.C. 3780.10(B)</i>.)	No provision.	No provision.
Requires applicants for a nonequivalent 10(B) license to apply using the same procedures prescribed by R.C. Chapter 3796 (<i>R.C. 3780.10(D)</i>).	No provision.	No provision.

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Requires DCC to adopt rules establishing which criminal offenses disqualify an applicant for licensure. Repeals the defined list of “disqualifying offenses.” Removes the five-year statute of limitations. <i>(R.C. 3796.03, 3796.09, and 3796.10.)</i> Specifies that all felonies, regardless of when committed, are disqualifying offenses <i>(R.C. 3796.03).</i>	Prohibits DMC from issuing an adult-use license to a person who has been convicted of, or pleaded guilty to, a disqualifying offense in the preceding five years. Defines “disqualifying offense” as: ▪ Any felony or first degree misdemeanor violation of the Drug Offenses Law, the Controlled Substances Law, or the Pharmacists and Dangerous Drugs Law; ▪ Any felony theft offense; ▪ Any criminal violation of the Pure Food and Drug Law; ▪ A crime of moral turpitude; ▪ A violation of any substantially similar former law. “Disqualifying offense” does not include a misdemeanor related to marijuana possession, trafficking, illegal cultivation, illegal use or possession of drug paraphernalia, or other marijuana-related crimes. <i>(R.C. 3796.01(A)(20)).</i> No provision.	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.01(A)(20)).</i> No provision.

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Potency		
Limits tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) levels for adult-use and medical marijuana to 35% for plant material and 70% for extracts. Allows DCC to adopt rules allowing higher THC content in medical marijuana and adult-use marijuana products intended for consumption by vaporization (<i>R.C. 3796.06(E) and (F)</i>).	Retains the THC limits from the “As Passed by the Senate” version but allows DMC to adopt rules increasing or eliminating those limits for any adult-use or medical marijuana product (<i>R.C. 3796.06(E)</i>).	Similar to I_136_1413-3 but allows DMC to increase the THC limits for extracts only and does not allow DMC to fully eliminate THC limits (<i>R.C. 3796.06(E)(3)(a)</i>).
Allows DCC to adopt rules establishing THC limits as a percentage of weight, content per unit, or content per package (<i>R.C. 3796.06(F)(2)</i>).	No provision.	Similar to the “As Passed by the Senate” version but without the authority to establish THC limits as a percentage of weight (<i>R.C. 3796.06(E)(3)(b)</i>).
Limits the THC content of adult-use marijuana products other than those intended for consumption by vaporization or combustion to 10 milligrams (mg) per serving and 100 mg per package (<i>R.C. 3796.06(E)(3)</i>).	No provision.	No provision.
Testing		
Requires DCC to specify when testing of medical and adult-use marijuana must occur (<i>R.C. 3796.05(C)</i>).	Prohibits DMC from requiring testing more than once and requires the testing to occur prior to the product being sold to a licensed dispensary (<i>R.C. 3796.05(C)(1)</i>).	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version (<i>R.C. 3796.05(D)</i>).

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Home grow		
Allows six plants per person and six plants per household, regardless of the number of adult-use consumers who reside there (R.C. 3796.04(A)(1)).	Restores current law allowing six plants per person and 12 plants per household (R.C. 3796.04(A)(1)).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (R.C. 3796.04(A)(1)).
Specifies that a person who grows more than the allowable number of plants is guilty of possession of marijuana (R.C. 3796.04(A)(1) and 3796.99(D)).	Applies the same criminal penalty as the “As Passed by the Senate” version, but only if the adult-use consumer <i>knowingly</i> grows more than <i>double</i> the legal number of plants (R.C. 3796.04(E) and (F) and 3796.99(D)).	Specifies that a person who <i>knowingly</i> grows more than the allowable number of plants is guilty of illegal cultivation of marijuana (R.C. 3796.04(C) and 3796.99(E)).
No provision.	Prohibits home grow at a halfway house, community transitional housing facility, community residential center, or other similar facility licensed by the Division of Parole and Community Services (DPCS) (R.C. 3796.04(A)(1)(d)(ii)).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (R.C. 3796.04(A)(1)(d)(ii)).
Universal marijuana work permit		
Requires persons seeking employment with a license holder to complete a criminal records check and requires DCC to adopt rules specifying which offenses render an applicant ineligible for such employment (R.C. 3796.03(B)(14) and 3796.13).	Similar to the “As Passed by the Senate” version but defines the “disqualifying offenses” in statute rather than rule (R.C. 3796.01(A)(20) and 3796.13).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (R.C. 3796.01(A)(20) and 3796.13).

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No provision.	Requires DMC to establish a universal marijuana work permit program and specifies that a permit holder is authorized to work for any license holder <i>(R.C. 3796.03(B)(16) and 3796.13)</i> .	No provision.
No provision.	Allows DMC to issue provisional universal marijuana work permits to those applicants whose criminal records checks are pending. <i>(R.C. 3796.13(D).)</i>	Allows DMC to establish standards for provisional employment of individuals who have exigent circumstances. <i>(R.C. 3796.13(B)(1)).</i>
No provision.	Specifies that provisional permits are valid for three months but may be renewed for one additional three-month period <i>(R.C. 3796.13(D)).</i>	Similar to I_136_1413-3 but without the renewal period <i>(R.C. 3796.13(B)(3)).</i>
No provision.	Requires universal marijuana work permit holders to notify DMC of each license holder with, and each location where, the permit holder is employed <i>(R.C. 3796.13(G)).</i>	No provision.
No provision.	Requires holders of a universal marijuana work permit or a provisional universal marijuana work permit to be at least 21 years of age <i>(R.C. 3796.13(C)(2)).</i>	No provision.

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Intoxicating hemp products and drinkable cannabinoid products – regulatory framework		
No provision.	Provides for the regulation by the Department of Commerce of general intoxicating hemp products and for drinkable cannabinoid products (DCPs). <i>(R.C. Chapter 3779.)</i>	Provides for the regulation of intoxicating hemp products and DCPs, but does so under the following scheme: 1. Specifies that the Division of Cannabis Control in the Department of Commerce is responsible for the regulation of intoxicating hemp products; 2. Specifies that the Division of Liquor Control in the Department of Commerce is responsible for the regulation of all DCPs; and 3. Divides DCPs into two regulatory categories: low-level DCPs and high-level DCPs. <i>(R.C. Chapter 3779.)</i>
No provision.	Establishes two distinct regulatory frameworks that apply to general intoxicating hemp products and DCPs. <i>(R.C. Chapter 3779.)</i>	Establishes three distinct regulatory frameworks that apply to general intoxicating hemp products, low-level DCPs, and high-level DCPs <i>(R.C. Chapter 3779.)</i>
No provision.	Defines an “intoxicating hemp product” as a hemp product containing more than 0.5 mgs of delta-9	Same as I_136_1413-3.

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No provision.	THC per serving, 2 mgs of delta-9 THC per package, or 0.5 mgs of total nondelta-9 THC per package. Specifies that an intoxicating hemp product does not include a DCP or a hemp product that cannot be ingested, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or used sublingually. <i>(R.C. 3779.01(E).)</i>	Same as I_136_1413-3.
No provision.	Defines a “drinkable cannabinoid product” as a liquid hemp product to which certain criteria apply, including: 1. The product contains cannabinoids; 2. The cannabinoids in the product are solely derived from hemp; 3. The product does not contain synthetic cannabinoids, does not contain more than 0.3% of any THC, does not contain more than 0.42 mgs of THC per fluid ounce, does not contain more than 12 ounces per serving, and contains no more than 48 total fluid ounces in all containers included in a package; and 4. The product is not an intoxicating hemp product <i>(R.C. 3779.21(C)).</i>	Instead, as stated above, divides DCPs into low-level and high-level DCP categories, and applies the following criteria to both of those categories: ▪ The product contains cannabinoids; ▪ The cannabinoids in the product are solely derived from hemp; ▪ The product is prepackaged and intended to be consumed via ingestion; ▪ The product does not include a drug as defined under the Pharmacists and Dangerous Drugs Law; ▪ The product does not contain more than 0.3% of any THC;

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No provision.	No provision.	▪ The product container does not contain more than one serving of 12 fluid ounces; and ▪ The product is not an intoxicating hemp product (<i>R.C. 3779.21(D), (F), and (J)</i>). Delineates, for regulatory purposes, low-level DCPs and high-level DCPs as follows: ▪ A low-level DCP contains 5 mgs or less of total THC per serving; and ▪ A high-level DCP contains between 5 and 10 mgs of total THC per serving (<i>R.C. 3779.21(D), (F), and (J)</i>).
No provision.	Generally prohibits a person from selling an intoxicating hemp product in Ohio, but allows a marijuana dispensary licensed under the Marijuana Control Law to sell such products (<i>R.C. 3779.02(A)</i>).	Retains the general prohibition in I_136_1413-3, but instead allows a licensed hemp dispensary to sell intoxicating hemp products, provided that the sale is subject to rules adopted under the bill (<i>R.C. 3779.02(A)</i>).

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No provision.	States that whoever violates the above prohibition and the offense involves the sale of intoxicating hemp to a person under 21 is guilty of a fifth degree felony (<i>R.C. 3779.99(B)</i>).	Instead, states that the violation is a first degree misdemeanor on a first offense and a fifth degree felony on each subsequent offense (<i>R.C. 3779.99(B)</i>).
No provision.	Specifies that a licensed dispensary cannot sell an intoxicating hemp product that has not been tested and that does not comply with specified packaging, labeling, and advertising requirements established in rules adopted under the Marijuana Control Law (<i>R.C. 3779.02(B)</i>).	Instead states that a licensed hemp dispensary cannot sell an intoxicating hemp product that does not comply with specific rules governing advertising of intoxicating hemp products adopted under the bill (<i>R.C. 3779.02(B)</i>).
Hemp dispensaries – application for licensure		
No provision.	No provision.	Requires an entity that seeks to sell at retail an intoxicating hemp product in Ohio to file an application for licensure as a hemp dispensary with the Division of Cannabis Control for each location from which it seeks to operate (<i>R.C. 3779.03(A)</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Similar to licensed marijuana dispensaries, establishes requirements and procedures for the issuance of a biennial hemp dispensary license, which the

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		Division must issue if specified conditions are met including the following: ▪ The criminal background check conducted pursuant to the bill demonstrates that the applicant has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a disqualifying offense (see below); ▪ The applicant demonstrates that the proposed location or facility is not located within a mile of another licensed hemp dispensary; ▪ The applicant is not a liquor permit holder authorized to sell beer and intoxicating liquor; ▪ The applicant complies with all applicable Ohio tax laws (see below); ▪ The applicant demonstrates that the municipal corporation or township in which the dispensary will be located has not passed a moratorium or taken any

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No provision.	No provision.	other action that would prohibit the applicant from operating there (see below); ▪ The applicant pays all application and license fees; and ▪ The applicant meets all other licensure eligibility conditions established in rules adopted under the bill (<i>R.C. 3779.03(C)</i>). Similar to the Marijuana Control Law, defines “disqualifying offense,” which prohibits an applicant from obtaining a hemp dispensary license, as: 1. Any felony or first degree misdemeanor violation of the Drug Offenses Law, the Controlled Substances Law, or the Pharmacists and Dangerous Drugs Law; 2. Any felony theft offense; 3. Any criminal violation of the Pure Food and Drug Law;

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		4. A crime of moral turpitude; 5. A violation of any substantially similar former law of this state or any existing or former law of another state, military court, Indian tribal court, or foreign nation. “Disqualifying offense” does not include either of the following: 1. A misdemeanor offense respecting which an applicant for licensure or employment is convicted of, or pleads guilty to, more than five years before the date the application is submitted; or 2. A misdemeanor related to marijuana possession, trafficking, illegal cultivation, illegal use or possession of drug paraphernalia, or other marijuana-related crimes. (R.C. 3779.01(C)).

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No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Division to charge the following hemp dispensary fees: 1. \$5,000 – filing an application; 2. \$10,000 – initial first-year license fee for an applicant that is a grandfathered entity (an entity that sold or offered for sale intoxicating hemp products on or before June 30, 2025, that meets certain sales requirements); 3. \$15,000 – initial second-year license fee for an applicant that is a grandfathered entity; 4. \$75,000 – initial two-year license fee for an applicant that is not a grandfathered entity; 5. \$35,000 – two-year renewal license fee for a hemp dispensary that is a grandfathered entity; and 6. \$75,000 – two-year renewal license fee for a hemp dispensary that is not a

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No provision.	No provision.	grandfathered entity (<i>R.C. 3779.032</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Similar to the Marijuana Control Law, requires the officers and employees of an applicant for a hemp dispensary license to have criminal background checks and establishes requirements and procedures for those checks (<i>R.C. 3779.05 and 3779.051</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Allows the Division to request information from the Department of Taxation regarding an applicant's compliance with state tax laws and requires the Division to keep such information confidential (<i>R.C. 3779.04</i>).
Hemp dispensaries – issuing licenses		
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Division to evaluate and prioritize applications for licensure according to the applicant's eligibility, suitability, and ability to operate (<i>R.C. 3779.03(B)</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Similar to the Marijuana Control Law, if the number of eligible applicants exceeds the number of available licenses, requires the

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	No provision.	Division to use an impartial and evidence-based process to rank the eligible applicants and requires the ranking process to take into account specified information, including the applicant's business and security plans (<i>R.C. 3779.03(D)</i>). Requires the Division, if it uses a lottery system to issue licenses, to do all of the following: 1. Group applicants into the following distinct categories with each category: (a) highly exceeds, (b) exceeds, (c) meets, or (d) does not meet; 2. As much as possible, equally group the "highly exceeds," "exceeds," and "meets" categories; and 3. Give applicants in the "highly exceeds" category double the odds of being selected compared to the "exceeds" category and give applicants in the "exceeds" category double the odds of being selected

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	No provision.	compared to the “meets” category (<i>R.C. 3779.03(E)</i>). States that a biennial hemp dispensary license may be renewed in accordance with procedures established in rules adopted under the bill, requires a renewal applicant to pay the renewal fee, and states that renewals are not subject to the bill’s evaluation, prioritization, ranking, and lottery provisions for initial licenses (<i>R.C. 3779.03(F)</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Establishes a grandfather provision that requires the Division to issue a hemp dispensary license to an entity that sold or offered for sale intoxicating hemp products on or before June 30, 2025, if both of the following apply: 1. The entity’s receipts from hemp product and intoxicating hemp product sales exceeded 80% of its total gross receipts for either calendar year 2024 or the 12 months immediately prior to the bill’s effective date; and

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	No provision.	2. The entity complies with all other requirements for licensure established under the bill and rules adopted under it (<i>R.C. 3779.03(G)</i>). Generally prohibits the Division from licensing more than 400 hemp dispensaries at any one time unless more than 400 entities are grandfathered in under the bill (<i>R.C. 3779.031</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	If more than 400 entities are licensed as a result of the grandfather provision, prohibits the Division from issuing any additional licenses until the number of valid licenses issued to grandfathered entities is less than 400 (<i>R.C. 3779.031</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Superintendent of Cannabis Control, within 180 days after the bill's effective date, to adopt rules governing the application and licensure process for intoxicating hemp product, which must do all of the following:

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
		1. Establish application procedures; 2. Specify eligibility conditions for issuance of a hemp dispensary license; 3. Establish hemp dispensary license renewal procedures; 4. Specify reasons for which a hemp dispensary license may be suspended, revoked, or not be renewed or issued and the reasons for which an administrative penalty may be imposed on a license holder; and 5. Establish standards under which a hemp dispensary license suspension may be lifted (<i>R.C. 3779.08</i>).
Hemp dispensaries – jurisdiction and regulation		
No provision.	Grants the Director of Commerce jurisdiction over all persons participating in the distribution and sale at retail of intoxicating hemp products in Ohio, including the authority to complete regulating, investigating, and penalizing those persons in a	Same as I_136_1413-3, but grants the jurisdiction to the Superintendent of Cannabis Control.

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	manner that is consistent with the Director's authority with respect to marijuana. Grants that same jurisdiction to the Director over all persons participating in the cultivation and processing of intoxicating hemp products in Ohio, but requires the Director to coordinate and consult with the Department of Agriculture. (R.C. 3779.05(B).)	Same as I_136_1413-3, but grants the jurisdiction to the Superintendent of Cannabis Control (R.C. 3779.08(B).)
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Superintendent to adopt rules within 180 days of the bill's effective date regarding the regulation of intoxicating hemp products, including rules that do all of the following: 1. Establish limits on the serving sizes, and package sizes of intoxicating hemp products; 2. Establish limits on the potency of such products, which must include a prohibition against the inclusion of any synthetic THC in an intoxicating hemp product; 3. Prohibit the limits on potency from exceeding the potency limits for

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
		adult-use marijuana established under the Marijuana Control Law; 4. Establish and maintain a list of approved THC's that may be included for use in intoxicating hemp products; 5. Establish a list of contaminants that are prohibited for inclusion in an intoxicating hemp product; and 6. Establish a list of substances that enhance the effects of the THC that are prohibited for inclusion in an intoxicating hemp product (<i>R.C. 3779.08(A) and (B)</i>).
No provision.	Requires the Director of Commerce to adopt rules establishing the amount of administrative penalties to be imposed for violations of the bill (<i>R.C. 3779.05</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3, but requires the Superintendent of Cannabis Control, instead of the Director, to adopt those rules (<i>R.C. 3779.08(A)(6)</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Superintendent, within 180 days after the bill's effective date, to adopt rules that

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	Establishes testing requirements for intoxicating hemp products that are sold at retail in Ohio and that are produced in and outside of Ohio that are generally consistent with the testing requirements governing marijuana. <i>(R.C. 3779.05.)</i>	establish requirements for advertising intoxicating hemp products that: 1. Are consistent with advertisement requirements for adult-use marijuana and medical marijuana established under the marijuana Control Law; 2. Include a requirement that a person that advertises an intoxicating hemp product to submit the advertisement to the Superintendent for the Superintendent's approval; and 3. Require the Superintendent to approve or deny an advertisement within 21 days of submission <i>(R.C. 3779.08(A)(10)).</i> Same as I_136_1413-3.

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	Establishes additional prohibitions involving the sale of hemp, including selling at retail in Ohio a hemp product and marketing it as marijuana, and establishes penalties for violating those prohibitions (<i>R.C. 3779.02(C)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3.
Hemp dispensaries – prohibitions and penalties		
No provision.	No provision.	Prohibits a licensed hemp dispensary from doing either of the following: 1. Selling any cigarette, tobacco product, vapor product, or electronic smoking product, as those terms are defined in the law governing cigarette taxes; and 2. Allowing an individual who is under 21 to enter a hemp dispensary (<i>R.C. 3779.02(D)</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	Prohibits a person from doing any of the following: 1. Selling an intoxicating hemp product that was not cultivated by one of the following:

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
		a. A hemp cultivator licensed by the Ohio Department of Agriculture or by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); b. A hemp cultivator that is licensed in another state by the USDA; c. A hemp cultivator that is licensed in another state by a governing body of that state whose hemp production plans have been approved by the USDA. 2. Selling an intoxicating hemp product that is adulterated with any of the following: a. A drug, as defined in the Pharmacists and Dangerous Drugs Law; b. Contaminants, as defined in rules adopted under the bill; and c. Other substances that enhance the effects of the THC included in the product

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	No provision.	as specified in rules adopted under the bill. 3. Failing to store an edible intoxicating hemp product in the original packaging at all times when the product is not actively in use if the person is the ultimate consumer (<i>R.C. 3779.02(E) to (G)</i>). Allows an individual to transfer an intoxicating hemp product that is purchased from a licensed hemp dispensary to another individual who is 21 or over if both of the following apply: 1. The transfer is without remuneration; and 2. The transfer occurs on any privately owned real property that is used primarily for residential or agricultural purposes, including any dwellings, facilities, improvements, and appurtenances on such real property (<i>R.C. 3779.022</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	No provision.	States that a person cannot be prosecuted or penalized for the above prohibitions until 210 days after the bill's effective date if both the following apply: 1. The person is selling an intoxicating hemp product on the bill's effective date; and 2. The facility at which the person is selling the intoxicating hemp product does not allow individuals under 21 to enter the facility (<i>R.C. 3779.021</i>).
Hemp dispensaries - signage		
No provision.	No provision.	Requires a licensed hemp dispensary to prominently display both of the following: 1. A statement that the use of intoxicating hemp products by individuals under 21 is both harmful and illegal; and 2. Information about the addictive qualities of intoxicating hemp products

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
		and the potential negative health consequences associated with its use (R.C. 3779.11).
Hemp dispensaries – local control		
No provision.	No provision.	Similar to the Marijuana Control Law, generally allows the legislative authority of a municipal corporation or a board of township trustees to adopt an ordinance or a resolution, to prohibit, or limit the number of, licensed hemp dispensaries within the municipal corporation or within the unincorporated territory of the township, but prohibits the authority or board from adopting or enforcing an ordinance or resolution that does either the following: 1. Prohibits or limits the operations of a grandfathered entity, except that a municipal corporation or township may enforce an ordinance or a resolution if it was adopted on or before June 30, 2025;

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
		2. Prohibits or limits any activity authorized under the bill governing intoxicating hemp products, except as expressly allowed above; or 3. Prohibits or limits research related to intoxicating hemp conducted at a state university, academic medical center, or private research and development organization as part of a research protocol approved by an institutional review board or equivalent entity (R.C. 3779.10).
Hemp dispensaries – tax		
No provision.	Levies a 10% tax on a dispensary's gross receipts from the retail sale of intoxicating hemp products, extends the tax to illegal sales of intoxicating hemp products, and credits revenue from the tax to the GRF (R.C. 131.02, 715.013, 3779.40 to 3779.48, 5703.052, 5703.053, 5703.19, 5703.263, 5703.50, 5703.70, and 5703.77).	Same as I_136_1413-3.
Drinkable cannabinoid products (DCPs)		

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	Establishes a three-tier regulatory framework governing DCPs by providing for the regulation of manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of DCPs (<i>R.C. 3779.21 to 3779.29</i>).	Retains the three-tier regulatory framework governing DCPs as in I_136_1413-3, but, as stated above, divides DCPs into low-level and high-level DCPs (<i>R.C. 3779.21 to 3779.30</i>). ¹
No provision.	Defines the following: 1. A “manufacturer” as a person, whether located in this state or outside of this state, that manufactures a DCP for sale in this state; 2. A “distributor” as a class B liquor permit holder (distributor of beer, wine, or mixed beverages), but specifically excludes (a) a DCP manufacturer, and (b) a person that is a common carrier and that is used to complete delivery of a DCP to a DCP retailer; and 3. A “retailer” as an A-1-A, class C, or class D liquor permit holder or a licensed marijuana dispensary that sells DCPs from the permit or license premises, as applicable. (<i>R.C. 3779.21(B)</i>).	Similar, but does both of the following: 1. Specifies that a “distributor” also includes the holder of a permit equivalent to a class B liquor permit or other authorization issued by another state that sells, offers for sale, arranges for sale, or delivers a DCP to an Ohio DCP retailer; and 2. Replaces the definition of “retailer” with the following two definitions: a. “Low-level retailer” means a micro-distillery, bar, or

¹ For purposes of the synopsis, if a provision in the latest version applies to both low-level and high-level DCPs, the general term “DCPs” is used. If a provision applies to both a low-level retailer and a high-level retailer, the general term “retailer” is used.

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	Allows micro-distilleries, grocery stores, carryout stores, bars, or restaurants (A-1-A, class C, or class D liquor permit holders) and licensed marijuana dispensaries to sell DCPs at retail (<i>R.C. 3779.22(A)</i>).	restaurant (A-1-A or class D liquor permit holder); and b. “High-level retailer” means a grocery store or carryout store (class C liquor permit holder) (<i>R.C. 3779.21(B), (E), and (G)</i>). Instead, allows a low-level retailer to sell at retail low-level DCPs for consumption on the premises where sold and allows a high-level retailer to sell at retail low-level or high-level DCPs for consumption off the premises where sold (<i>R.C. 3779.22(A) and (B)(1)</i>).
No provision.	Establishes prohibitions governing the sale, distribution, and manufacture of DCPs (<i>R.C. 3779.22</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3, but also establishes additional prohibitions as a result of the regulatory divide between high-level and low-level DCPs (<i>R.C. 3779.22</i>).
No provision.	No provision.	States both of the following: 1. That, prior to the effective date of the rules adopted under the bill, a low-level retailer may sell low-level DCPs and a high-level retailer may sell DCPs, a distributor may distribute

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	No provision.	those products, and a manufacturer may manufacture those products, provided both of the following apply: a. The DCPs are in compliance with the labeling requirements established in the bill; and b. Those sales, distribution, and manufacturing are otherwise in compliance with the bill's applicable statutory provisions governing DCPs. 2. That, on and after the effective date of those rules, sales, distribution, and manufacturing of DCPs must be in full compliance with those rules and with the bill's applicable statutory provisions governing DCPs (<i>R.C. 3779.22(C)</i>). Authorizes the Superintendent of Liquor Control to impose an administrative penalty or take other enforcement actions against a

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	No provision.	person who violates the prohibitions governing DCPs or any rules adopted under the bill, and requires the Superintendent to establish those penalties in the rules (<i>R.C. 3779.221</i>). Requires the Superintendent to afford a person an opportunity for an adjudication hearing to challenge the Superintendent's actions. (<i>R.C. 3779.221.</i>)
No provision.	No provision.	Establishes rulemaking authority for the Superintendent governing DCPs (which were referenced in the I_136_1413-3 version, but inadvertently left out of that version), that are similar to those established in S.B. 86 of the 136th General Assembly, but modifies those rules as follows: 1. Clarifies that the rules governing testing of DCPs must include the issuance of a certificate of analysis by a testing laboratory as required under the bill; 2. Establishes the amount of the administrative penalties to be imposed by

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	No provision.	the Superintendent for violations of the bill's prohibitions governing DCPs and procedures for imposing those penalties; and 3. Requires the rules to be adopted within 180 days of the bill's effective date (<i>R.C. 3779.23(B) and (F)</i>). Requires the Superintendent to adopt rules governing the advertising of DCPs and requires both of the following: 1. The rules to include a requirement that a person that advertises a DCP submit the advertisement to the Superintendent for the Superintendent's approval; and 2. The Superintendent to approve or deny an advertisement within 21 business days after submission (<i>R.C. 3779.23(E)</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	Allows the Director of Commerce, as the Director determines necessary, to delegate the Director's authority to adopt rules to the Superintendent of Marijuana Control or the Superintendent of Liquor Control (<i>R.C. 3779.23(B)</i>).	No provision (since the latest version gives the authority to those Superintendents directly).
No provision.	Requires a manufacturer of DCPs to do all of the following: 1. Annually register with the Director of Commerce; 2. Test each DCP in accordance with rules adopted by the Director prior to selling the product or offering the product to a distributor; and 3. Include a label on each DCP container that it sells or offers for sale in Ohio that contains certain information, including the words "This Product is a Drinkable Cannabinoid Product" (<i>R.C. 3779.24 to 3779.26</i>).	Similar to I_136_1413-3, but makes the following changes to it: 1. Replaces the Director of Commerce with the Superintendent of Liquor Control; 2. Requires each testing facility to issue a certificate of analysis for each test conducted that includes the results of the test; and 3. Requires the words on the label to say "This Product is a Low-level Drinkable Cannabinoid Product" or "This Product is a High-level Drinkable Cannabinoid Product," as applicable (<i>R.C. 3779.24 to 3779.26</i>).
No provision.	Requires the label included on a DCP by a manufacturer to include certain information such	Same as I_136_1413-3, but adds a requirement that a DCP

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
	as the brand name and the amount of THC per container (<i>R.C. 3779.26</i>).	manufacturer include on a DCP label, in addition to other information required by the bill, the following information in legible print: 1. A conspicuous warning statement conveying that the product contains THC, that the effects of drinking a DCP are different than those from drinking an alcoholic beverage, and that a person should use caution when consuming DCPs or mixing the consumption of DCPs with alcoholic beverages; and 2. A symbol, approved by the Superintendent of Liquor Control, warning potential consumers that the product contains THC, which may be the American Society for Testing and Materials Intoxicating Cannabis Products symbol (D8441/D8441M) (<i>R.C. 3779.26(A)(10) and (11)</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	Allows a DCP manufacturer, <i>in addition</i> to printing specified information on the DCP's label, to provide the information relating to the DCP's list of ingredients and amount of THC via a quick response code (<i>R.C. 3779.26(B)</i>).	No provision.
No provision.	No provision.	Requires a DCP manufacturer to include the amount of THC, in milligrams, as identified in the certificate of analysis as required under the bill, on the DCP container, but allows the THC amount included on the container to deviate by 10% of the actual amount on the certificate of analysis (<i>R.C. 3779.26(B)</i>).
No provision.	Prohibits a DCP manufacturer from selling a DCP to any person other than a DCP distributor or retailer (<i>R.C. 3779.22(C)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3.
No provision.	No provision.	Prohibits a DCP retailer from selling a DCP at a lesser price than what was paid when purchasing directly from the manufacturer (<i>R.C. 3779.22(B)(16)</i>).
No provision.	Exempts from the bill's prohibitions against DCP manufacturers, distributors, and retailers from having any financial interest or financial investment in each other, a licensed marijuana dispensary if	Instead, applies the exemption to a licensed hemp dispensary (<i>R.C. 3779.28</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	both the manufacturer and retailer are licensed under the Marijuana Control Laws (<i>R.C. 3779.28</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3.
No provision.	Establishes additional prohibitions regarding activities related to the manufacture, distribution, and sale of DCPs, and establishes penalties for violating those prohibitions (<i>R.C. 3779.22</i>). Levies an excise tax on a manufacturer's sale of DCPs to distributors or retailers equal to \$3.50 for each gallon sold, extends that tax to illegal sales of DCPs, and credits revenue from those taxes to the GRF (<i>R.C. 131.02, 715.013, 3779.40 to 3779.48, 5703.052, 5703.053, 5703.19, 5703.263, 5703.50, 5703.70, and 5703.77</i>).	Similar to I_136_1413-3, except reduces the rate of the tax to \$1.20 per gallon (<i>R.C. 3779.40</i>).
Manufacturing intoxicating hemp beverages for sale outside of Ohio		
No provision.	No provision.	States that, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a DCP manufacturer may possess adult-use marijuana to do either of the following: 1. Use the marijuana to manufacture a DCP ; or 2. Use the marijuana to manufacture an intoxicating hemp product that is a beverage containing more than 10 mgs of total THC per 12 fluid ounce serving

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
		for export outside Ohio (R.C. 3779.30).
OVI provisions related to intoxicating hemp and DCPs		
No provision.	No provision.	Authorizes law enforcement to arrest an individual who operates a vehicle under the influence of intoxicating hemp or a DCP, similar to other drugs of abuse, such as a controlled substance or harmful intoxicant under current law (R.C. 4506.01).
Open container provisions related to intoxicating hemp and DCPs		
No provision.	Generally prohibits the consumption of an opened container of an intoxicating hemp product that is a beverage or a DCP, except in specified locations, including on the premises of a private residence (R.C. 3779.06 and 3779.29).	Same as I_136_1413-3, but also allows a person to possess an opened container of a low-level DCP on the premises of a low-level retailer, provided the low-level retailer sold the low-level DCP to the person (R.C. 3779.09 and 3779.29).
Enforcement of intoxicating hemp and DCP provisions		
No provision.	Requires certain state licensing authorities to adopt rules to enforce violations of the bill directly against the following licensees that are involved with the sale of intoxicating hemp products and DCPs:	Same as I_136_1413-3.

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	1. Lottery sales agents licensed by the State Lottery Commission; 2. Cigarette distributors and retailers licensed by the Tax Commissioner; and 3. Alcohol manufacturers, distributors, and retailers permitted by the Division of Liquor Control (<i>R.C. 3779.99(D)</i>). Requires the Ohio Investigative Unit to enforce the bill's prohibitions against sales of intoxicating hemp products and DCPs, but does not preclude enforcement by local authorities (<i>R.C. 3779.03</i>).	Same, but adds clarifying language in the law governing the Department of Public Safety (<i>R.C. 3779.06, 5502.01, 5502.13, and 5502.14</i>).
General hemp provisions		
No provision.	Generally defines "tetrahydrocannabinol" (THC) to mean naturally occurring or synthetic equivalents, regardless of whether artificially or naturally derived, of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of cannabis, sp. or derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure to delta-1-cis or trans THC, and their optical isomers, salts, and salts of isomers (<i>R.C. 928.01(L)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3, but removes synthetic equivalents, regardless of whether artificially or naturally derived from the definition (<i>R.C. 928.01(L)</i>).
No provision.	Requires the Ohio Investigative Unit in the Department of Public Safety (DPS), in consultation and in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, to enforce the law governing hemp and hemp products (<i>R.C. 928.08</i>)	Instead, requires the Department of Agriculture, in consultation and in cooperation with the Ohio Investigative Unit in DPS, to enforce

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
No provision.	Requires the Director of Agriculture, in consultation with the Governor and the Attorney General, to adopt rules establishing standards for the testing, labeling, and packaging of hemp and hemp products, including child-resistant effectiveness standards described in federal law <i>(R.C. 928.03(X))</i> .	the law governing hemp and hemp products <i>(R.C. 928.08)</i> . Removes the child-resistant standards provision regarding general hemp products <i>(R.C. 928.03(X))</i> .
Adult-use marijuana excise tax		
Credits all revenue from the 10% marijuana excise tax to the same funds as the voter-initiated law, but repeals various programs funded under that former law. Continues to permanently credit 36% to municipalities and townships that host adult-use dispensaries <i>(R.C. 3780.22 and 3780.23)</i> .	Credits all revenue to the GRF except, for seven years starting in FY 2026, credits 25% of the revenue to municipalities and townships have at least one dispensary active or provisional license issued by June 30, 2026 <i>(R.C. 5739.27)</i> .	Permanently credits 36% of revenue to municipalities and townships that host adult-use dispensaries at any time, with all remaining revenue to the GRF, maintaining current law <i>(R.C. 3796.40)</i> .
Expungement – filing fee		
In the bill’s provisions regarding expungement of prior convictions of a marijuana possession offense involving an amount of marijuana that is now legal to possess, specifies that unless indigent, the applicant for expungement must pay a filing fee of \$50, with \$30 of the fee designated to go to the state treasury, half of which must be credited to the Attorney General	Same, except the \$30 portion of the fee is designated to go to the state treasury, without a credit to any particular fund <i>(R.C. 2953.321(H))</i> .	Same as the As Passed by the Senate <i>(R.C. 2953.321(H))</i> .

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
Reimbursement Fund, and \$20 to go to the county general revenue fund (<i>R.C. 2953.321(H)</i>).		
Severability		
No provision.	Specifies that, if any provision of the bill or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held by a court to be invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the bill which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions are severable (<i>Section 5.</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>Section 6</i>).
Confidentiality		
Specifies that information collected by the DCC under the current Cannabis Control Law (<i>R.C. Chapter 3780</i> prior to the bill's effective date) and in relation to 10(B) license applications is not a public record and must not be disclosed by any state agency or political subdivision (<i>R.C. 3780.31</i>).	No provision.	No provision.
Requires DCC to release the following information upon request in relation to 10(B) license holders: ▪ The amount of tax paid by a license holder; ▪ Reasons for the denial of a license (<i>R.C. 3780.31</i>).	No provision.	No provision.

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
Authorizes DCC to release personal information of 10(B) license holders to law enforcement entities after providing reasonable notice to the person in question (<i>R.C. 3780.31</i>).	No provision.	No provision.
Advertising		
Allows DCC to prohibit advertisements that are obscene, contain depictions of marijuana use, promote marijuana as an intoxicant, are targeted to minors, or are attractive to minors. Extends the rules to medical marijuana. (<i>R.C. 3796.32(B)</i>).	Similar but omits advertising that is “attractive to minors” and replaces DCC with DMC (<i>R.C. 3796.32(A)</i>).	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version but replaces DCC with DMC (<i>R.C. 3796.32(A)</i>).
Prohibits using names, logos, signs, or materials to advertise medical marijuana or adult-use marijuana without first obtaining pre-approval from the DCC. Requires the DCC to approve or deny a request for approval within ten business days. Specifies, if DCC fails to timely approve or deny a request for approval, the names, logos, signs, or materials are considered approved (<i>R.C. 3796.32(F)</i>).	No provision.	Similar to the “As Passed by the Senate” version but specifies that DMC must approve submitted materials within 15 business days of submission (<i>R.C. 3796.32(G)</i>).
Prohibits placing or maintaining an advertisement for medical or adult-use marijuana within 500 feet of a school, church, public library, public playground, public park, an arcade where admission is not restricted to persons 21 years of age and older, or any other business where the placement of the	No provision.	Similar to the as the “As Passed by the Senate” version but exempts signage on the facility of a license holder (<i>R.C. 3796.32(F)</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
advertisement targets or is attractive to children or youth (<i>R.C. 3796.32(G)</i>). Prohibits advertisements for adult-use marijuana that assert or suggest any health or therapeutic benefit (<i>R.C. 3796.32(H)</i>).	No provision.	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version (<i>R.C. 3796.32(E)</i>).
Cultivators		
Requires the following types of cultivator licenses: - Level I – with a cultivation area up to 25,000 square feet; - Level II – with a cultivation area up to 3,000 square feet. The license types and associated cultivation areas are the same as those prescribed by rule for medical marijuana cultivators. (<i>R.C. 3796.18(D)</i>.) Allows a licensed cultivator to request an expansion but requires the licensed cultivator to be fully utilizing their allotted cultivation area before requesting an expansion. Caps the expanded cultivation area for level I cultivators at 75,000 square feet. Caps the initial expanded cultivation area for level II cultivators at 9,000 square feet but allows a subsequent expansion up to 15,000 square feet. (<i>R.C. 3796.18(D)</i>.)	Requires the following types of cultivator licenses: - Level I – with a cultivation area up to 100,000 square feet; - Level II – with a cultivation area up to 15,000 square feet (<i>R.C. 3796.18(D)</i>). Allows a request for expansion for a cultivator that was not allotted the maximum cultivation area described above, but the expanded cultivation area must not exceed that maximum square footage (<i>R.C. 3796.18(E)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.18(D)</i>). Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.18(E)</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
Allows a licensed cultivator to deliver or sell adult-use or medical marijuana only to licensed processors <i>(R.C. 3796.18(A)(1)(b))</i> .	Allows licensed cultivators to deliver, transfer, or sell adult-use or medical marijuana to any other license holder <i>(R.C. 3796.18(A)(1)(b))</i> .	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.18(A)(1)(b))</i> .
No provision.	Allows licensed cultivators to purchase or otherwise obtain adult-use and medical marijuana from other license holders <i>(R.C. 3796.18(A)(1)(c))</i> .	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.18(A)(1)(c))</i> .
No provision.	Allows cultivators to acquire seeds, clones, plants, and other genetic material <i>(R.C. 3780.18(A)(1)(d))</i> .	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.18(A)(1)(d))</i> .
Processors		
Allows licensed processors to obtain adult-use or medical marijuana from licensed cultivators and to deliver or sell processed adult-use and medical marijuana to licensed dispensaries <i>(R.C. 3796.19(A)(1)(a) and (c))</i> .	Allows licensed processors to purchase or otherwise obtain adult-use and medical marijuana from, and deliver, sell, or transfer adult-use and medical marijuana to, any other license holder <i>(R.C. 3796.19(A)(1)(a) and (c))</i> .	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.19(A)(1)(a) and (c))</i> .
Dispensaries		
Allows licensed dispensaries to obtain adult-use and medical marijuana from licensed processors and to deliver or sell adult-use and medical marijuana to adult-use consumers and medical marijuana patients and caregivers, respectively <i>(R.C. 3796.20(A)(1)(a) and (d))</i> .	Allows licensed dispensaries to purchase or otherwise obtain adult-use and medical marijuana, and to deliver, sell, or transfer adult-use marijuana to, any other license holder in addition to adult-use consumers and medical marijuana patients and caregivers <i>(R.C. 3796.20(A)(1)(a) and (d))</i> .	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.20(A)(1)(a) and (d))</i> .
Prohibits a licensed dispensary from doing either of the following:	Rephrases the provision to align with Revised Code drafting conventions for criminal prohibitions.	Same as I_136_1413-3 <i>(R.C. 3796.20(C)(1) and (2))</i> .

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
- Sell adult-use marijuana to consumers without checking for a valid, government-issued identification card; - Sell more than the amount of adult-use marijuana that can be legally possessed to the same person in the same day (<i>R.C. 3796.20(C)(1) and (2)</i>).	Applies criminal penalties only to knowing violations. (<i>R.C. 3796.20(C)(1) and (2)</i> .)	
No provision.	Allows licensed dispensaries to sell paraphernalia, but specifies that the paraphernalia must be approved by DMC rule (<i>R.C. 3796.20(A)(1)(d)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.20(A)(1)(d)</i>).
No provision.	Allows dispensaries to deliver adult-use marijuana in accordance with DMC rules (<i>R.C. 3796.20(A)(1)(e)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.20(A)(1)(e)</i>).
Prohibits the same person from “owning or operating” more than eight retail dispensaries (<i>R.C. 3796.20(E)</i>).	No provision.	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version (<i>R.C. 3796.05(C)</i>).
Specifies that no more than 350 dispensaries may operate in Ohio at any one time (<i>R.C. 3796.05(B)(1)</i>).	Increases to 400 dispensaries (<i>R.C. 3796.05(B)(1)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.05(B)(1)</i>).
Prohibits DCC from licensing or approving the relocation of a licensed dispensary to a location that is within one-half mile of another licensed dispensary (<i>R.C. 3796.05(B)(4) and 3796.10(C)(5)</i>).	Increases the distance from one-half mile to one mile (<i>R.C. 3796.05(B)(4) and 3796.10(C)(5)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.05(B)(4) and 3796.10(C)(5)</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
Enforcement		
Allows the Ohio Investigative Unit (OIU) within the Department of Public Safety to assist DCC in enforcing the Marijuana Control Law. Specifies that OIU may investigate or inspect a person or facility only if one of the following applies: ▪ The person is licensed under the Marijuana Control Law and OIU is either invited by DCC or the alleged violation involves criminal activity; ▪ OIU is invited by local law enforcement (<i>R.C. 3796.01, 3796.14, 3796.15, 5502.01, 5502.13, and 5502.14</i>).	Similar to the “As Passed by the Senate” version but allows OIU to investigate any person licensed under the Marijuana Control Law regardless of whether OIU is invited by DMC, or the alleged violation involves criminal conduct (<i>R.C. 3796.01, 3796.14, 3796.15, 5502.01, 5502.13, and 5502.14</i>).	Similar to the “As Passed by the Senate” version but allows OIU enforcement agents to enforce the Marijuana Control Law on any public or private property without the invitation of local law enforcement (<i>R.C. 3796.01, 3796.14, 3796.15, 5502.01, 5502.13, and 5502.14</i>).
Local governments		
No provision.	Prohibits a municipal corporation or township from prohibiting or limiting any activity authorized under the Marijuana Control Law, including home grow (<i>R.C. 3796.29(B)(2)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.29(B)(2)</i>).
Youth cannabis prevention program		
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to establish and administer a statewide program to prevent youth use of cannabis (<i>R.C. 5119.171</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
Name, image, and likeness deals		
No provision.	No provision.	Expands the prohibition against higher education students from entering into certain name, image, or likeness deals to include adult-use marijuana products and license holders (<i>R.C. 3376.07</i>).
Adverse actions		
Repeals the prohibition against a state licensing board taking disciplinary action against an individual solely because the individual engaged in personal or occupational activities related to adult-use marijuana (<i>R.C. 3780.33(A)</i> , <i>repealed</i>).	Restores current law but only with respect to professional or occupational activities (<i>R.C. 3796.24(A)</i>).	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version (<i>R.C. 3780.33(A)</i> , <i>repealed</i>).
Repeals the prohibition against a court issuing an adjudication that a child is abused or neglected, an allocation of parental rights and responsibilities, or a parenting time order based solely or primarily on an individual’s lawful use, possession, and administration of adult-use marijuana, unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the child is unsafe (<i>R.C. 3780.33(B)</i> , <i>repealed</i>).	Restores current law (<i>R.C. 3796.24(B)</i>).	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version (<i>R.C. 3780.33(B)</i> , <i>repealed</i>).
Repeals the prohibition against disqualifying an individual for medical care, including with respect to a transplant waiting list, based solely	Restores current law (<i>R.C. 3796.24(C)</i>).	Same as the “As Passed by the Senate” version (<i>R.C. 3780.33(C)</i> , <i>repealed</i>).

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
on that individual's possession or use of adult-use marijuana (<i>R.C. 3780.33(C), repealed</i>).		
Repeals the prohibition against taking action under a criminal or civil statute based on the lawful use, possession, administration, cultivation, processing, testing, dispensing, transporting, sale, delivery, or transferring adult-use marijuana (<i>R.C. 3780.33(D), repealed</i>).	Restores current law (<i>R.C. 3796.24(D)</i>).	Same as the "As Passed by the Senate" version (<i>R.C. 3780.33(D), repealed</i>).
Repeals the prohibition against using an individual's history of lawfully using adult-use marijuana, absent reasonable suspicion that the individual is under the influence, as the sole basis for conducting a field sobriety test (<i>R.C. 3780.33(E), repealed</i>).	Restores current law (<i>R.C. 3796.24(E)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.24(E)</i>).
Repeals the prohibition against rejecting an individual as a tenant based solely or primarily on that individual's status as an adult-use consumer (<i>R.C. 3780.33(F), repealed</i>).	Restores current law but specifies that a landlord may prohibit consumption of marijuana by smoking or vaporization and that the prohibition may extend to common areas (<i>R.C. 3796.24(F)</i>).	Same as the "As Passed by the Senate" version and specifies that continuing law protections for medical marijuana patients and caregivers do not prevent a landlord from including prohibitions against growing, cultivating, smoking, combusting, or vaporizing marijuana in a lease agreement (<i>R.C. 3796.24(F)</i>).
Repeals the prohibition against disqualifying an individual from a public benefit program administered by the state or a local authority or	Restores current law but exempts from that prohibition unemployment benefits for an employee who is discharged for just cause for using	Similar to I_135-1413-3, but explicitly applies the exemption to unemployment benefits generally,

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Previous Version (I_136_1413-3)	Latest Version (I_136_1413-16)
denying a public benefit based solely on the individual's use or possession of marijuana (<i>R.C. 3780.33(G)</i>).	marijuana in violation of the employer's formal program or policy regulating marijuana use (<i>R.C. 3796.24(G)</i>).	including the current law disqualification for being discharged for using marijuana in violation of the employer's formal program or policy regulating marijuana use (<i>R.C. 3796.24(G)</i>).
No provision.	Specifies that contracts related to license holders are enforceable (<i>R.C. 3796.24(I)</i>).	Same as I_136_1413-3 (<i>R.C. 3796.24(I)</i>).