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2026 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

Senate Bill 1008
Finance

(Senator Hershey)

**Alcohol and Cannabis - Cannabinoid Beverages Off-Premises Sales Permit -
Establishment**

This bill authorizes a Class 1 beer, wine, and liquor wholesaler to acquire cannabinoid beverages from a licensed cannabis processor and deliver the beverages to the holder of an alcoholic beverages license that has been issued a cannabinoid off-premises sales permit by a local licensing board. A licensed alcohol beverage retailer that receives a cannabinoid beverage off-premises permit from a local licensing board may sell cannabinoid beverages to individuals at least 21 years old for off-premises consumption. Enforcement authority over the cannabinoid beverages transfers from the Maryland Cannabis Administration (MCA) to the Executive Director of the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Cannabis Commission (ATCC) when the Class 1 wholesaler takes possession of the beverages for distribution. The Comptroller must distribute the sales and use tax (SUT) collected from the retail sale of cannabinoid beverages to the general fund, as specified. **The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.**

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund revenues increase beginning in FY 2027, likely significantly, due to SUT revenues from the sale of cannabinoid beverages, under the assumptions discussed below. The amount of SUT revenue remaining for distribution to various other special funds (in accordance with current law) decreases, as discussed below. General fund expenditures increase by \$150,000 for the Comptroller in FY 2027 only, for one-time programming costs. ATCC and MCA can handle the bill's enforcement duties with existing resources, as discussed below.

Local Effect: Local revenues and expenditures for enforcement activities increase to the extent cannabinoid beverages off-premises sales permits are issued under the bill. Local revenues decrease due to the redistribution of SUT revenues.

Small Business Effect: Meaningful.

Analysis

Bill Summary/Current Law: The bill allows a Class 1 beer, wine, and liquor wholesaler to deliver cannabinoid beverages to the holder of an alcoholic beverages license with off-sale privileges only in jurisdictions where the local licensing board has adopted regulations to authorize such delivery of cannabinoid beverages.

A cannabinoid beverages off-premises sales permit authorizes the holder to (1) receive shipments of cannabinoid beverages from the holder of a Class 1 wholesaler's license and (2) sell cannabinoid beverages to individuals at least 21 years old for off-premises consumption.

A local licensing board must determine the term of the permit. The hours of sale for a permit are the same as those for the underlying license.

The Executive Director of ATCC may adopt regulations to enforce the permit.

Under current law, Division III § 36-101 of the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article defines "cannabinoid beverage" as a beverage intended for human consumption by oral ingestion that is suitable for beverage purposes; contains 5 milligrams or less of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per serving; is contained as a single-serving product; is lawfully produced by a cannabis licensee; and complies with specified laboratory testing, packaging, and labeling standards established under § 36-203 of the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article.

The bill moves the above definition of cannabinoid beverage from Division III to Division I of the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article.

Class 1 Beer, Wine, and Liquor Wholesaler's License

Under current law, a Class 1 beer, wine, and liquor wholesaler's license authorizes the license holder to:

- acquire beer, wine, and liquor from (1) a license holder authorized to sell and deliver beer, wine, and liquor to a wholesaler and (2) a holder of a nonresident dealer's permit or a resident dealer's permit authorized to sell and deliver beer, wine, and liquor; and
- sell and deliver beer, wine, and liquor from the licensed premises to (1) a license holder or permit holder in the State and (2) an authorized person outside the State.

Under the bill, a Class 1 wholesaler’s license holder is also authorized to (1) acquire cannabinoid beverages from a licensed cannabis processor and (2) deliver cannabinoid beverages to the holder of an alcoholic beverages license with an off-sale privilege that has been issued a cannabinoid off-premises sales permit by a local licensing board.

Under current law, the holder of a wholesaler’s license may:

- use an additional location for the warehousing, sale, and delivery of beer, wine, and liquor (1) if approved by the Executive Director of ATCC following submission of a separate application for each location and (2) on the payment of \$2,000 fee for each additional location;
- sell and deliver alcoholic beverages acquired by the wholesaler to a holder of a retail license, if the alcoholic beverages come to rest on the licensed premises of the wholesaler;
- sell or deliver alcoholic beverages to a person in the State that holds a license or permit under the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article; and
- only sell alcoholic beverages to a retail dealer on terms of cash on delivery.

The bill expands the above provisions to include cannabinoid beverages.

Interaction Between Wholesalers and Retailers

Under current law, “wholesaling entity” means (1) a holder of a wholesaler’s license or a person connected with the business of a holder or (2) a nonresident dealer or resident dealer of alcoholic beverages. A wholesaler may not have a financial interest in the premises on or in which a license holder sells alcoholic beverages at retail and generally may not provide an advertisement to a retail dealer unless they are a wholesaler of beer and malt beverages. A retailer may not accept, receive, or make use of money, a gift, or an advertisement provided by a wholesaler or become indebted to the wholesaler except for the purchase of alcoholic beverages and allied products purchased for resale.

The bill expands the above provisions to include cannabinoid beverages.

Under current law, a nonresident dealer, resident dealer, or beer wholesaler may not provide to a retail license holder an advertisement that (1) is worth more than \$150, and advertises the beer or malt products of a particular brewer, nonresident dealer, resident dealer or beer wholesaler (*or licensed cannabis processor under the bill*) or (2) an advertisement that is manufactured by a beer wholesaler and provided to the holder of a retail license may not be worth more than \$50 to the licensed retailer where the advertisement advertises the beer or malt products of the beer wholesaler.

The bill expands the above provisions to include cannabinoid beverages.

Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages – Prohibited Practice

Under current law, for the purpose of eliminating the undue stimulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages, and the practice of wholesalers granting secret discounts, rebates, allowances, free goods, and other inducements to selected license holders that contribute to a disorderly distribution of alcoholic beverages, a licensed wholesaler may not discriminate directly or indirectly in price, discounts, or the quality of merchandise sold between one retailer and another retailer that purchases alcoholic beverages that bear the same brand and trade name, and are similar in age and quality. However, a wholesaler, nonresident dealer, resident dealer, or nonresident winery permit holder may limit the quantity of alcoholic beverages to be sold to a license holder under a voluntary or compulsory rationing plan.

The bill expands the above provisions to include cannabinoid beverages.

Maryland Cannabis Administration Enforcement

Under current law, MCA must develop and maintain a seed-to-sale tracking system (METRC) that tracks cannabis from either the seed or immature plant stage until the cannabis is sold to a patient, caregiver, or consumer. *Under the bill*, this provision also applies to a holder of a Class 1 wholesaler’s license issued under the bill. *The bill* also specifies that the seed-to-sale tracking of a cannabinoid beverage must end when a licensed cannabis processor conveys a cannabinoid beverage to the holder of a Class 1 wholesaler’s license.

Under current law, a person may not sell or distribute a product intended for human consumption or inhalation that contains more than 0.5 milligrams of THC per serving or 2.5 milligrams of THC per package unless the person is licensed to operate a cannabis business under § 36-401 of the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article and the product complies with the manufacturing, laboratory testing, and packing and labeling standards established under § 36-203 of the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article. *Under the bill*, the provisions specified above also apply to the holder of a cannabinoid beverages off-premises sale permit.

Field Enforcement Division

Under current law, the Field Enforcement Division (FED) within the Office of the Executive Director of ATCC is charged with enforcing the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article. The officers and employees of FED, who must be sworn police officers, are vested with the powers, duties, and responsibilities of peace officers to enforce

provisions of the Alcohol Beverages and Cannabis Article relating to, among other things, the unlawful importation of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and cannabis into the State and the unlawful manufacture of those products in the State. As required under Chapters 254 and 255, in June 2023, ATCC and MCA entered into a memorandum of understanding providing that both entities agreed to collaborate on enforcing laws and regulations regarding unlicensed cannabis operations in the State. Also, FED and local licensing boards, among others, have inspection and enforcement powers over alcoholic beverages licenses and permits under the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article.

Cannabis Licensing

Cannabis Dispensary: Title 36 of the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article specifies that cannabis products that are composed of cannabis, cannabis concentrate, cannabis extract, or other ingredients and are intended for use or consumption, include cannabinoid beverages. To operate a cannabis business in the State, a person must obtain a cannabis license from MCA. A license is valid for five years on initial licensure and five years upon renewal. Additional licenses include micro licenses for growers, processors, and dispensaries.

Regulations specify that a standard dispensary license authorizes the licensee operating a store at a physical location to acquire, possess, sell, or dispense cannabis products (which includes cannabinoid beverages) and related materials, including for use by qualifying patients or consumers through a physical storefront. Also, a dispensary must restrict access to the licensed premises to only qualifying patients, registered caregivers, and individuals 21 years of age or older. The licensing fee for a dispensary is \$25,000 and is valid for a five-year period.

MCA may issue additional cannabis licenses up to the maximum limit authorized per statute based on the results of a market demand study.

Cannabis Processor: A “processor” is a licensed entity that (1) transforms cannabis into another product or an extract and packages and labels the cannabis product and (2) is authorized by MCA to provide cannabis to licensed dispensaries and registered independent testing laboratories. A standard processor is authorized to process more than 2,000 pounds of cannabis per year (as calculated by MCA), and a micro-processor is authorized to process up to 2,000 pounds of cannabis per year (as calculated by MCA). The license fee for a processor is \$25,000 and is valid for a five-year period.

Cannabis Sales and Use Tax

The Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act of 2025 (Chapter 604) increased the SUT rate imposed on the retail sale of adult-use cannabis from 9% to 12% beginning in

fiscal 2026 and altered the distribution of SUT collections from the sale of cannabis so that the entire portion of revenue attributable to the higher rate is distributed to the general fund. Under current law, the first 25% of cannabis SUT collections is distributed directly to the general fund.

For additional information regarding the SUT on cannabis and how that revenue is distributed, please see the **Appendix – Adult-use Cannabis Sales and Use and Tax and Revenues**.

Under current law, the SUT does not apply to the sale (under Title 36 of Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article) of (1) medical cannabis; (2) cannabis between licensed cannabis businesses; and (3) cannabis between a licensed cannabis business and a registered cannabis nursery. *Under the bill*, the SUT also does not apply to the sale of (1) a cannabinoid beverage between a cannabis business licensed under Title 36 of the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article and the holder of a Class 1 wholesaler’s license or (2) a cannabinoid beverage between the holder of a Class 1 wholesaler’s license and the holder of an alcoholic beverages licenses with an off-sale privilege that has been issued a cannabinoid beverages off-premises sale permit.

State Revenues:

Sales and Use Tax Revenues

General fund revenues increase beginning in fiscal 2027, potentially significantly, due to SUT revenues from the sale of cannabinoid beverages. The amount of SUT revenue remaining for distribution to various other special funds (in accordance with current law) decreases, as discussed below.

As discussed above and in the appendix, 25% of SUT revenue from the sale of cannabis products goes to the general fund, with the remaining 75% allocated to administrative costs, various special funds, local governments, and the general fund. The bill redirects all revenues from the sale of cannabinoid beverages directly to the general fund, which increases general fund revenues and decreases the amount available for other purposes.

Increase in general fund revenues from the sale of cannabinoid beverages by off-sale permittees authorized under the bill is based on the following information/assumptions:

- *Increased Supply* – Allowing alcoholic beverages licensed retailers to sell cannabinoid beverages increases the availability and supply of such beverages to consumers. According to the [2025 ATCC Annual Report](#), there are 1,130 Class A beer, wine, and liquor retail license holders in the State. A Class A license has off-sale privileges required by the bill to obtain a cannabinoid beverages

off-premises sales permit. Although additional license holders may have off-sale privileges, this analysis assumes that cannabinoid beverages will be predominantly sold by Class A license holders (retail liquor stores). As stated above, cannabis dispensaries are currently authorized to sell cannabis products, including cannabinoid beverages. However, the current sale of cannabinoid beverages is limited by the (1) number of cannabis dispensaries (currently 111) and (2) space in cannabis dispensaries for cannabinoid beverages; regulations specify that cannabinoid beverages (as part of cannabis inventory) must be stored in a secured room with certain specifications when the licensed dispensary is not open for business.

- *Increased Demand* – MCA indicates that 855,608 liquid edibles (cannabinoid beverages) were sold in calendar 2025 from cannabis dispensaries, for total revenues of \$5,447,674, and SUT revenues of \$653,721 (tax rate of 12%). MCA further advises that the amount of cannabinoid beverages sold in calendar 2025 increased 122% from calendar 2024. This analysis anticipates that the increased supply of cannabinoid beverages through sale of cannabinoid beverages by licensed alcohol retailers, as a result of the bill, will be met by an equivalent increased demand. For context, according to the September 2025 Whitney Economics [U.S. THC Beverage Report](#), in Minnesota, when THC beverages were authorized to be sold in licensed restaurants, bars, grocery stores, and liquor stores (est. 4,000 retailers), the market generated more than \$200 million in additional sales. The effect of the bill is anticipated to be smaller for the State because it does not include bars and grocery stores, among other vendors.
- *Increased Production* – To meet the assumed expanded supply and increased demand for cannabinoid beverages, a sufficient number of cannabis licensed processors must be able to produce the necessary cannabinoid beverages. Currently, there are 28 licensed cannabis processors in the State; but, according to MCA, only four produce cannabinoid beverages. Thus, MCA advises that the current number of cannabis processors are unlikely to meet the growing demand for cannabinoid beverages unless changes to production are made by the processors. To meet the anticipated increase supply and demand of cannabinoid beverages, the number of licensed processors that produce cannabinoid beverages must increase beginning in fiscal 2027 and/or current licensed processors that produce cannabinoid beverages must increase production. According to MCA, for a license cannabis processor to add the production of cannabinoid beverages, costs range between \$150,000 to \$500,000 for various types of equipment, including quality control. MCA may issue additional cannabis licenses up to the maximum limit authorized per statute (100 processor licenses) based on the results of a market demand study. MCA notes that its recent December 2025 demand analysis did not take into account any potential increase in demand related to the bill.

The magnitude of the increase in general fund revenues cannot be precisely quantified without experience under the bill; however, under the following set of assumptions, and *for illustrative purposes only*, general fund revenues increase due to SUT proceeds from the sale of cannabinoid beverages by *at least* \$1.8 million in fiscal 2027, and by \$11.3 million in fiscal 2031:

- local licensing boards issue cannabinoid beverages off-sale permits beginning in fiscal 2027;
- cannabinoid beverages sales as reported by MCA in calendar 2025 of \$5.5 million increase 100% in calendar 2026 to \$11 million;
- cannabinoid beverages sales increase 75% in fiscal 2027 and 2028 and increase 50% in each of fiscal 2029 through 2031;
- based on these percentage increases in fiscal 2027 through 2031, cannabinoid beverages sales are \$15 million in fiscal 2027 and \$93.8 million in fiscal 2031;
- licensed cannabis processors produce sufficient cannabinoid beverages for cannabinoid beverages off-sale permittees to meet consumer demand; and
- the SUT rate remains 9% for alcoholic beverages and 12% for cannabinoid beverages.

As noted above, an increase in the sale of cannabinoid beverages depends upon (1) local licensing boards issuing cannabinoid beverages off-sale permits and (2) licensed cannabis processors producing sufficient cannabinoid beverages to meet consumer demand. To the extent these requirements are not met, the timing and amount of increase in the sale of cannabinoid beverages is mitigated.

Substitution Effect – Alcoholic Beverages

An increase in general fund revenues due to SUT from the sale of cannabinoid beverages may be partially offset by a decrease in the sale of alcoholic beverages and associated collection of SUT. According to the Whitney Economics [U.S. THC Beverage Report](#) and ATCC, the sale of cannabinoid beverages likely substitutes for the sale of alcoholic beverages. The precise rate of substitution is unknown; however, under the following set of assumptions, and *for illustrative purposes only*, general fund revenues from the SUT for alcoholic beverages decrease by \$337,075 in fiscal 2027 and by \$2.1 million in fiscal 2031 due to the substitution of cannabinoid beverages for alcoholic beverages:

- a substitution rate of 25% in which one out of every four cannabinoid beverages purchased by a consumer replaces the purchase of one alcoholic beverage;
- the substitution rate of 25% applies to fiscal 2027 through 2031; and

- the assumptions specified above related to the increase in general fund revenues due to the SUT from the sale of cannabinoid beverages.

Exhibit 1 shows the net positive effect of the *illustrative example* on SUT revenues based on the assumptions of an increase in general fund revenues due to SUT from the sale of cannabinoid beverages and the substitution effect of 25% on the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Exhibit 1
Illustrative Net Effect on Sales and Use Tax (SUT) Revenues
from Sale of Cannabinoid Beverages with 25% Rate of Substitution
Fiscal 2027-2031
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>FY 2027</u>	<u>FY 2028</u>	<u>FY 2029</u>	<u>FY 2030</u>	<u>FY 2031</u>
Cannabinoid Beverages Sales	\$15.0	\$26.2	\$41.7	\$62.6	\$93.8
Cannabinoid SUT Revenue ¹	1.8	3.1	5.0	7.5	11.3
Alcoholic Beverages Lost SUT Revenue ²	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(2.1)
Net Effect SUT Revenue	\$1.5	\$2.5	\$4.1	\$6.1	\$9.2

¹ SUT rate for cannabinoid beverages is 12%.

² SUT rate for alcoholic beverages is 9%.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Distribution of Sales and Use Tax Revenues

General fund revenues increase due to the SUT from the sale of cannabinoid beverages at retail liquor stores beginning in fiscal 2027. Because the bill redirects all SUT revenues from the sale of cannabinoid beverages to the general fund, the amount of SUT revenue remaining for distribution to various other special funds and local governments (in accordance with current law) decreases correspondingly.

The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) notes that, as discussed in the appendix, under current law a portion of SUT revenues also goes to the general fund. Therefore, the increase in general fund revenues discussed above is partially offset by a reduction in distributions to the general fund that would otherwise be made from SUT revenues under current law. The net effect on general fund revenues cannot be estimated absent experience under the bill but is still expected to be positive. *Using the illustrative example above*, redirecting SUT revenues from the sale of cannabinoid beverages to the general fund initially increases general fund revenues by \$1.5 million in fiscal 2027, but also reduces

general fund revenues from the distribution required under current law, for a net increase of \$750,000 in general fund revenues.

State Expenditures: General fund expenditures increase for the Comptroller by \$150,000 in fiscal 2027 only, for one-time programming costs to implement the SUT for the sale of cannabinoid beverages by permittees. The Comptroller indicates that it requires two part-time attorneys to work four months annually beginning in fiscal 2027, to modify the SUT forms, develop guidance, and respond to inquiries from alcohol beverage businesses who will be implementing changes under the bill. DLS acknowledges that the bill expands the work of the Comptroller; however, DLS disagrees that additional staffing is required. Instead, DLS advises that the revision of the SUT return, including instructions, and the issuance of guidance/bulletins to alcoholic retail businesses and other related requirements for handling the processing of SUT returns as a result of the bill can likely be handled with existing resources.

MCA indicates that it requires one full-time administrator beginning in fiscal 2029 to handle cannabis advertising compliance. MCA anticipates an increase in advertising of cannabinoid beverages by licensed cannabis businesses (growers, processors, and dispensaries), but especially cannabis dispensaries, as a result of the bill. By fiscal 2029, MCA expects that the additional advertising will be at a level requiring additional staff for compliance and enforcement. DLS disagrees and advises that an increase in advertising by cannabis businesses cannot reliably be estimated. Also, the bill is unclear about MCA's enforcement of cannabinoid beverages advertising in alcohol retail stores. As the bill specifies that MCA's enforcement responsibilities end when a cannabinoid beverage is sold to a Class 1 wholesaler, it is possible that MCA is not responsible for enforcing advertising compliance for any additional advertising that does occur, as a result of the bill, by alcohol wholesalers or retail liquor stores. To the extent that the cannabis advertising by licensed cannabis processors and dispensaries exceeds expectations, or it is determined that MCA must enforce advertising compliance in retail liquor stores, MCA can request additional staff and related resources through the annual budget process.

Enforcement

ATCC can implement and enforce the bill with existing resources. As noted above, MCA maintains a METRC that tracks cannabis either from the seed or immature plant stage until the cannabis is sold to a patient, caregiver, or consumer. Under the bill, MCA's tracking and enforcement of cannabis products ends, and ATCC's begins, when a licensed cannabis processor conveys a cannabinoid beverage to the holder of a Class 1 wholesaler license. ATCC advises that to ensure compliance of the sale of cannabinoid beverages by permittees, ATCC would likely need access to MCA's METRC to ensure that cannabinoid beverages originated from a licensed cannabis processor in the State. MCA advises that licenses for ATCC investigators to have access to METRC is likely possible at an

unspecified cost. This analysis assumes that any such costs by MCA can be absorbed with existing budgeted resources.

MCA further advises that the bill does not modify the advertising restrictions MCA must enforce under § 36-903 of the Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article. As noted above, while the bill is unclear about MCA's enforcement of advertising laws or regulations related to the sale of cannabinoid beverages by retail liquor stores, this analysis assumes that any costs associated with advertising compliance can be implemented with existing resources.

Small Business Effect: Small business alcoholic beverage retail establishments that obtain a permit under the bill's provisions benefit, potentially significantly, from the authority to sell cannabinoid beverages. Conversely, small business cannabis dispensaries may be negatively impacted by the loss of business to cannabinoid beverages permittees under the bill. Cannabis licensed processors that are small businesses meaningfully benefit from the potential increased demand for cannabinoid beverages under the bill.

Additional Comments: In 2018, the federal Farm Bill legalized THC in hemp by removing it from the definition of cannabis (a Schedule I controlled substance). The 2018 federal definition of hemp was recently altered by the [Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act of 2026](#) by, among other things, removing the maximum concentration of cannabinoids of 0.3% delta-9-THC by dry weight and replacing it with 0.3% total tetrahydrocannabinol concentration, including tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, by dry weight. The new total THC threshold includes hemp-derived cannabinoids, such as delta-8-THC, delta-10-THC, and others that produce similar intoxicating effects making it more difficult for a hemp-derived THC product to qualify as hemp. The federal law was enacted on November 12, 2025, and the provisions related to hemp take effect one year later. Notwithstanding these changes in federal law, the sale of cannabinoid beverages in Maryland, which are legal within the State's regulated cannabis market, occur even though federal laws and regulations criminalize the sale of cannabis generally.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

Designated Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Alcohol, Tobacco, and Cannabis Commission; Department of Social and Economic Mobility; Maryland Cannabis Administration; Comptroller's Office; Whitney Economics; Department of Legislative Services

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caw/tso

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Appendix – Adult-use Cannabis Sales and Use Tax and Revenues

Cannabis Sales and Use Tax Revenues

Chapters 254 and 255 of 2023 established a 9% sales and use tax on the retail sale of adult-use cannabis, and the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (BRFA) of 2025 (Chapter 604) increased the tax rate to 12% beginning in fiscal 2026. In the second year of adult-use cannabis sales (July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025), retail sales generated approximately \$71.8 million in sales and use tax revenues. Adult-use cannabis sales and use tax collections for the first quarter of fiscal 2026, when the 12% sales and use tax rate went into effect, totaled \$26.9 million; collections are on track to exceed \$100.0 million in fiscal 2026.

Distribution of Cannabis Sales and Tax Revenues

Per statute, as amended by the BRFA of 2025, the Comptroller must distribute the first 25% of sales and use tax revenues from the sale of adult-use cannabis to the general fund. Of the remaining 75% of the sales and use tax revenues, the Comptroller must *first* distribute to the Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement Fund (CREF) and the Department of Social and Economic Mobility (DoSEM) Fund an amount sufficient to defray the operating and administrative costs of the Maryland Cannabis Administration and the Office of Social Equity, respectively. Revenues remaining after those distributions to CREF and DoSEM are *then* distributed as follows: 50% to the State's general fund (through fiscal 2028, after which the general fund distribution increases to 55%); 35% to Community Reinvestment and Repair Fund (through fiscal 2033 only), which is administered by the Comptroller's Office with oversight assistance from the Office of Social Equity; 5% to the Cannabis Public Health Fund, which is administered by the Maryland Department of Health; 5% to the Cannabis Business Assistance Fund (through fiscal 2028 only), which is administered by the Department of Commerce; and 5% as a separate direct allocation to counties.