

<b>Adult Use - Proposed Marijuana Regulatory Infrastructure</b>				
	DPS	AAFM	VTRANS	VDH
<b>License/register facilities and growers</b>				
• Maintain databases of sites, and personnel (completed background checks, training, pesticide application status)	✓	✓		
• Collect fees for sites and personnel	✓	✓		
• Establish facility selection criteria	✓			
• Certify number of facilities determined by Board	✓			
• Recordkeeping	✓	✓		
• Inspect facilities	✓	✓		
• Inspect retail locations	✓	✓		
<b>Establish site security requirements</b>				
• Security plan / on-site inspection	✓			
• Availability and registration of pesticide products		✓		
• Integrated pest management		✓		
• Worker Protection Program for pesticide usage		✓		
• Training requirements	✓	✓		
• Establish product standards	✓	✓		
• Nutrient management		✓		
• Waste management		✓		
<b>Seeds</b>				
• Seed certification		✓		
• Registration of varieties		✓		
<b>Consumer Protection/Safety</b>				
• Weights & measures (facilities, retail)		✓		
• Condemn adulterated products		✓		
• Assess products (THC, cannabinoids, pesticides, inorganics, pathogens)		✓		
<b>Overarching Analytical Programs Recreational, Medicinal, Hemp</b>				
<b>Commercial laboratories certification</b>				
• Establish QA/QC standards		✓		
• Establish performance testing program		✓		
• Establish auditing programs		✓		
• Establish reporting requirements		✓		
<b>State Laboratory Functions</b>				
• Pesticide Analysis		✓		
• Adulterated Product Analysis		✓		
• Cannabinoid Analysis		✓		
• Saliva analysis validation	✓			
• Blood THC content	✓			

<b>Enforcement program components</b>				
	<b>DPS</b>	<b>AAFM</b>	<b>VTRANS</b>	<b>VDH</b>
<b>Enforcement of Marijuana laws</b>				
• Illegal sales and distribution (minors)	✓			
• Possession of more than one ounce	✓			
• Unlicensed commercial Grows	✓			
<b>Intoxicated Driving</b>				
• Roadside	✓		✓	
• Barracks or Hospital (Blood test)	✓			
• Testimony	✓		✓	
<b>Outreach and Education</b>				
• Intoxicated driving deterrent programs	✓		✓	✓
• Develop outreach material	✓		✓	✓
<b>Drug Recognition Experts</b>				
• Training DRE	✓		✓	
• Statewide DRE Coverage	✓		✓	
• Testimony	✓		✓	
<b>Misuse and Abuse Prevention</b>				
<b>Outreach and Education program components</b>				
• Community Grants	✓			✓
• Family education material development	✓			✓
• Youth Risk Survey	✓			✓
• At risk youth outreach material development	✓			✓
• School-based Grants for substance abuse prevention	✓			✓
• Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for youth	✓			✓
• Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for pediatric practices	✓			✓
• Counter Marketing Campaign	✓			✓

4/6/16

## Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Market's Proposal for a Comprehensive Approach to Cannabis Cultivation and Certification

The Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets (the Agency) proposes to create and administer a comprehensive and robust regulatory program for the cultivation of recreational cannabis. Including;

- Licensing and registration
- Consumer Protection
- Product integrity
- Protecting the Vermont brand

As Vermont has the ability to become the first state in the nation to legalize recreational cannabis through the legislative process, creating an opportunity to create a model for a comprehensive cultivation and product certification process. By employing an all-encompassing approach and developing regulatory infrastructure, Vermont will set itself apart from other states who have legalized recreational cannabis use through popular vote. The Agency's regulatory program in collaboration with the Vermont Department of Public Safety, would draft, establish, and implement rules for the certification of cultivation sites, growers, and retail locations; establish acceptable cultivation and recordkeeping practices; and ensure consumer protection by conducting site inspections, certifying commercial laboratories, and testing products for adulterants and chemical constituents.

The proposed regulatory structure is similar to practices for other Agency-regulated commodities. The Agency's experience and areas of overlap would provide the opportunity for an economy of scale and efficiency in the regulatory program. Components already in place in the Agency include information technology infrastructure for site and grower certifications, programmatic experience in seed and product certifications, pest management, pesticide usage and disposal, consumer protection-related items such as weights and measures, and evaluating products for compliance with Vermont standards. Additional programs in the Agency, such as the Working Lands Enterprise Board, have developed collaborative, transparent, interagency processes to evaluate competitive bid applications.

Most of the concerns and processes outlined for regulating the recreational cannabis cultivation mirror programs already active at the Agency. The delineation in regulatory authority would be for the Agency to regulate product cultivation, certify sites and growers, and establish Vermont brand standards, and for the Department of Public Safety to enforce on illegal product usage, illegal sales, distribution, and offenses such as drugged driving. The Department of Health would maintain the education and prevention outreach programs highlighted in the current bill.

Developing a State run cannabis laboratory will also allow us to partner with the Department of Public Safety to perform cannabinoid and pesticide testing for the medicinal program as well and ensuring products in the recreational market meet Vermont standards.

4/6/16



TOWN OF COLCHESTER  
781 BLAKELY RD.  
COLCHESTER, VT 05446

**RESOLUTION OF THE COLCHESTER SELECTBOARD  
IN OPPOSITION TO LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA IN VERMONT**


WHEREAS, The Vermont Legislature is considering legalization of marijuana and the Governor of the State of Vermont is strongly in favor of legalizing marijuana; and

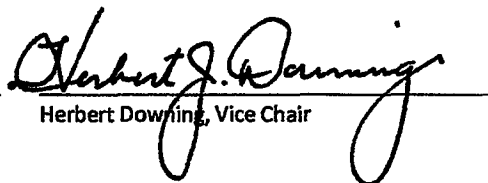
WHEREAS, the Selectboard of the Town of Colchester has numerous reservations regarding the legalization of marijuana which include, but not limited to the following:

- Police chiefs, sheriffs and other law enforcement officials, as well as school boards and education leaders across the State strongly oppose legalization of marijuana and the State of Vermont has been declared in the midst of an opiate abuse crisis by the Governor; and
- Legalization of marijuana may result in an increased number of impaired drivers on our roadways and currently there is no roadside test for marijuana impairment for operators of motor vehicles who are driving erratically; and
- Cannabis users do poorly in school and regular users suffer from decreased intellectual development, according to a 20 year study conducted by Professor Wayne Hall in London, England and we want to protect our youth; and
- Vermont markets itself as a wholesome vacation destination known for maple syrup, ski and outdoor destinations, Lake Champlain, and other attractions; and marijuana tourism is not compatible with this image; and
- Prior to moving forward the State of Vermont would be well served by waiting and watching the intermediate and long term impacts on states that have legalized marijuana; **NOW THEREFORE;**

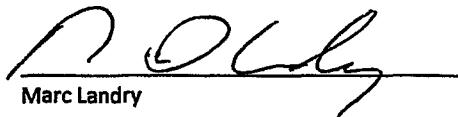
**BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Selectboard of the Town of Colchester, Vermont requests that the members of the Vermont Legislature vote "NO" to any legislation in the 2016 legislative session that would legalize marijuana or other forms of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in our State.

**ADOPTED THIS 8TH DAY OF MARCH, 2016,  
BY THE COLCHESTER SELECTBOARD**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Nadine Sebek, Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Herbert Downing, Vice Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas Mulcahy, Clerk

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Marc Landry

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeffrey Bartley

4/6/16

**CHITTENDEN COUNTY  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
EXECUTIVES COMMITTEE**

**T.J. Donovan**  
Chittenden Cty States Attorney  
Burlington, VT

**Chief Jennifer Morrison**  
Colchester P.D.

**Chief Todd Shepard**  
Williston P.D.

**Sheriff Kevin McLaughlin**  
Chittenden County Sheriff

**Chief Rick Hebert**  
Winooski P.D.

**Chief Allen Buck**  
Richmond P.D.

**Chief Brad Larose**  
Essex PD

**Chief Brandon del Pozo**  
Burlington P.D.

**Chief Frank Koss**  
Hinesburg P.D.

**Chief Lianne Tuomey**  
UVM Police Services

**Chief Brett Van Noordt**  
Milton P.D.

**Chief James Warden**  
Shelburne P.D.

**Chief Trevor Whipple**  
So. Burlington P.D.

**STATEMENT REGARDING OPPOSITION TO MARIJUANA  
LEGALIZATION IN VERMONT**

January 12, 2016

The Chittenden County Law Enforcement Executives (CCLEE) is an informal group that meets monthly to discuss issues of common concern. The group represents local, county, state and federal law enforcement partners from Chittenden County.

*Disclaimer: The following document was created by the group but does not necessarily represent the opinions of every organization or municipality/department in the group. Some Chiefs/Executives may hold positions that are different than the elected official(s) in their community. Chittenden County State Attorney TJ Donovan, a member of CCLEE, did not participate in the creation of this document.*

CCLEE recognizes that Vermont is at a crossroads regarding the potential legalization of marijuana use, cultivation, etc. We feel strongly that this is an issue that will negatively impact citizens and have ripple effects across a broad spectrum of vocations – medicine, education, transportation, regulatory agencies, and policing to name a few. CCLEE has compiled a preliminary list of reasons why its members do not support marijuana legalization. These reasons generally fall into one of three categories: health, law enforcement/public safety hazards, and unintended consequences.

Please see attached document.

## CCLEE OPPOSITION TO MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION

### HEALTH:

- Neuro-science research demonstrates the following impacts:
  - Eroded judgement, short term memory loss, diminished motor coordination, reaction time and complex task performance AKA op motor vehicle
  - Impaired brain development including deficits in IQ and processing speed, verbal memory and executive function of the brain
  
- **Professor Wayne Hall a leading expert in addiction at King's College, London, conducted a 20 year study of effects of marijuana use.**
  - One in six teenagers who regularly smoke the drug becomes dependent on it.
  
  - Cannabis doubles the risk of developing psychotic disorders including schizophrenia.
  
  - Cannabis users do worse at school. Heavy use in adolescence appears to impair intellectual development.
  
  - One in ten adults who regularly smoke the drug become dependent on it and those who use it are more likely to go on to use harder drugs.
  
  - Driving after smoking cannabis doubles the risk of a car crash. A risk which increases substantially if the driver has also had a drink.
  
  - Smoking marijuana while pregnant reduces the baby's birth weight.
  
- Stats from Colorado detail a significant increase in ER visits (adults and children). It is quite apparent that although a law legalized use and possession will likely target those 21 and older, use among youth will naturally increase.
  
- The 2015 CDPHE (Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment) report found evidence of "associations between adolescent and young adult marijuana use and at least short-term impairment of cognitive and academic abilities," and evidence indicating that "adolescent marijuana users were less likely to graduate from high school and more likely to be addicted to marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco in adulthood."
  
- Marijuana smoke contains 50-70 percent more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than does tobacco smoke.
  
- Based on the growing health care crisis and the emphasis on educating everyone on the effects of smoking cigarettes, it is hypocritical for the state to entertain supporting smoking marijuana when we are doing everything we can to get people to quit smoking tobacco. As a society, we will then have to start financing the use/addiction support for marijuana users as the number of users and amount used will likely grow if legalized.
  
- **Stressing the health care system - Nora Volkow, the head of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), asserted, "Legal drugs are the main problem that we have in our country as it relates to morbidity and mortality. By far. Many more people**

die of tobacco than all of the drugs together. Many more people die of alcohol than all of the illicit drugs together. Can we as a country afford to have a third legal drug?"

### LAW ENFORCEMENT/PUBLIC SAFETY CHALLENGES:

- **Butane Honey Oil aka Hash Oil (BHO) Production** – One of the most alarming trends police and fire officials across Colorado have been contending with a sharp rise in home explosions and burn trauma, as people use flammable butane to make hashish oil. BHO is an extremely dangerous product made using pot. It is highly desirable because it is cheap and anyone can produce it in their home. The process is eerily similar to meth in production. This is a by-product of readily accessible marijuana and has already been seen in VT. There was a recent presentation done by a group of LPO students addressing this issue. Slide show could be used as a resource for this point. **BHO has already been identified in Vermont.**
- **Highway Safety:** Marijuana consumption impairs the driving abilities of both private and commercial drivers. A complicating factor is that there is no known device for testing a driver's THC impairment (like an alco-sensor for alcohol impairment). Because THC remains in the bloodstream for 28 days after a marijuana high, and associated driving impairment, is over, a simple test of blood-THC content is insufficient.
- **A predictable rise in DUI (Drugs)** - Marijuana affects many skills required for safe driving: alertness, the ability to concentrate, coordination, and reaction time. These effects can last up to 24 hours after smoking marijuana. Marijuana use can make it difficult to judge distances and react to signals and signs on the road. The State does not have anywhere near the number of DREs, or a testing mechanism, to deal with such an inevitable increase. There is no roadside test available to determine THC level.
- **Black Market:** Colorado's legalization of cannabis did not eliminate the illegal market. Some officials expressed concern that the comparative high-cost of legal, regulated and taxed recreational marijuana failed to deter user exploitation of the loose medical marijuana regime, and the black market in illegal, cheaper, marijuana.
- **Legalization would do little, if anything, to curb drug violence:** Marijuana accounts for only a portion of the proceeds gained by criminal organizations that profit from drug distribution, human trafficking, and other crimes, so legalizing marijuana would not deter these groups from continuing to operate. With higher taxes on marijuana – violent drug cartels would simply undercut legal prices to keep their market share. With increased demand for marijuana resulting from legalization, these groups would likely grow stronger.
- **Diversion of resources:** Law enforcement agencies will undoubtedly divert resources from certain operations to chasing marijuana enforcement issues. So, any thought that legalizing will reduce, or somehow minimize, the "war on drugs" is without merit.
- **Diversion of Marijuana:** In 2014 two neighboring states, Oklahoma and Nebraska, filed federal lawsuits against Colorado for legalizing marijuana. "Marijuana flows ... into neighboring states," it is alleged, undermining their marijuana bans, "draining their treasuries, and placing stress on their criminal justice systems."

## UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES:

- **Taxing Marijuana Sales:** The costs to society of marijuana use will be higher than the revenue it generates. Revenue goals in other states have not been met. See Colorado's Governor on CNN who stated that to date there has been no increase in revenue from marijuana. This is in contradistinction to the projected \$98 million of revenue for the State in 2014.
- **Creating an environment of permissiveness:** The message sent to children that drug use is acceptable. Please see Boston Globe editorial from 6/18/15 <https://www.bostonglobe.com/opinion/2015/06/17/just-say-marijuana-legalization/4O4QSmIKtA4a7yvUO70fVJ/story.html>
- **Lack of regulations and testing for content/purity:** Colorado is finding high levels of banned pesticides in the commercially available marijuana. <http://www.cnn.com/2015/11/25/us/colorado-marijuana-pesticides-testing/index.html>
- **Edibles - Human error/nature/poor parenting:** Many of Colorado's starkest problems with legal marijuana stem from pot-infused cookies, chocolates and other surprisingly potent edible treats that are especially popular with tourists and casual marijuana users. So far this year, nine children have ended up at Children's Hospital Colorado in Aurora after consuming marijuana, six of whom got critically sick.
- **Marijuana tourism:** States that have legalized marijuana report a high level of visitors who purchase marijuana. It is unknown how much of this goes back to non-legal states. Vermont has approximately 40 million people within a half day's drive of its borders. To presume we won't become a haven for marijuana seekers is naïve.
- **Illicit crop growers are now turning to increased poppy/opium production:** As demand for foreign product drops due to legalization, some farmers in South America are replacing marijuana crops with opioid crops. This makes opioids even cheaper and more readily available.
- **Big business pushes out mom and pop businesses:** In Colorado it is estimated that the marijuana industry now takes up 1/3 of all available storage and warehouse space. The marijuana business is pushing out all other business. It is such huge money that it is paying high rents and leases and other business can't afford to compete.
- **Growing marijuana is energy heavy** In a state that values the environment and conservation what about an industry that sucks up huge amounts of energy both to grow (heat/water/etc) and to store (air conditioner/dehumidification) is consistent with Vermont values? The impact on electricity providers and consumer rates, the management of greenhouse gases, and other byproducts of commercial marijuana production are still being played out in other states, with mixed results.
- **Why now?** CCLEE believes firmly that now is not the right time for Vermont to consider marijuana legalization. The CCLEE offers this document for your consideration and fully expects that law makers will find reliable longitudinal data necessary. Such data will likely be years in the making.

### Other resources:

What You Should Know About Marijuana Concentrates (December 2014):  
[www.dea.gov/pr/multimedia-library/publications/marijuana-concentrates.pdf](http://www.dea.gov/pr/multimedia-library/publications/marijuana-concentrates.pdf)



Dangers and Consequences of Marijuana Abuse (May 2014): [www.dea.gov/docs/dangers-consequences-marijuana-abuse.pdf](http://www.dea.gov/docs/dangers-consequences-marijuana-abuse.pdf)

DEA Position on Marijuana (April 2013): [www.dea.gov/docs/marijuana\\_position\\_2011.pdf](http://www.dea.gov/docs/marijuana_position_2011.pdf)

Marijuana Research Reports NIDA: [www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/marijuana/letter-director](http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/marijuana/letter-director)

Speaking Out Against Drug Legalization (2010): [www.dea.gov/pr/multimedia-library/publications/speaking\\_out.pdf](http://www.dea.gov/pr/multimedia-library/publications/speaking_out.pdf)

<https://www.bostonglobe.com/opinion/2015/06/17/just-say-marijuana-legalization/4O4QSmIKtA4a7yvUO70fVJ/story.html>

<http://www.bizjournals.com/denver/news/2015/08/25/marijuana-industry-taking-a-lot-of-colorados.html>

<http://mobile.nytimes.com/2015/08/30/world/americas/mexican-opium-production-rises-to-meet-heroin-demand-in-us.html>

*The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact*, Volume 3 issued September 2015.

[http://www.denverpost.com/editorials/ci\\_25731260/home-hash-oil-should-be-banned-colorado](http://www.denverpost.com/editorials/ci_25731260/home-hash-oil-should-be-banned-colorado)

##

## The estimated cost to train a canine drug detection team

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### Canine Drug Detection School

- **Length of Course:** 240 hours
- **Course hours:** 0800-1600 hours
- **Location:** VT Police Academy
- **Dates:**
  - January 11th – February 19th 2016 0800 – 1630 hours
  - February 29th – April 8th 2015 0800 – 1630 hours If Needed.
- **Tuition:**
  - **Commuting:** \$602.00
  - **Overnight:** \$1538.00 (includes Equipment Assessment Fee, Facility Use Fees, Meals, Accommodations)
- **Prerequisites:**
  - Canine evaluation prior to acceptance into the program.
  - Handlers required to meet the minimum Police Academy physical fitness requirements (50th percentile).
- **Certifications Available:** VCJTC

Cost to purchase a canine with no training can be from a donation to \$5000.00

Cost for a trained detection canine from a vendor can be anywhere from \$6000.00 to \$11,000.00.

The handler usually has to go to the vendor and spend at least two weeks learning how to read the canines alert.

Once that team returns to Vermont they will also have to come to the Vermont Police Academy for two more weeks of training. If they successfully complete those two weeks, they will be given a six-month provisional certification. During those six months they will have to attend sixteen hours of training each month.

At the end of the six months they will be retested and then receive a certification that will last no more than fourteen months.

Using \$21.00 as the average salary for a patrol officer the department would be paying that officers salary for the six weeks that they would be in the detection school at a cost of \$5,040.00

This does not include benefits

If the department had to pay another officer to cover the shift at time and a half that would be an additional cost of \$7,560.00 to the department. That would bring the total to \$12,600.00 over the six weeks to the department.

There are presently thirty-nine detection teams in the program.

Five of these teams are not certified to alert to the odor of marijuana. This includes hash and butane hash oil.

The average cost a year for food and vet expenses is \$800.00 to \$1,000 a year.

Because of the training schedule that I presently have I would only be able to train twelve new detections teams a year.

I have three active in-service assistant trainers that help out with the monthly training but none of them are certified to teach the six-week detection class.

Respectfully submitted

Robert Ryan

Canine Training Coordinator

GERMAN SHEPHERD

DUTCH SHEPHERD



# Vohne Liche Kennels

7953 North Old Rt 31, Denver, Indiana 46926

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*"Specializing in Strong Social Police Dogs!"*



BELGIAN MALINOIS

LABRADOR

<b>Narcotic Detector Dogs</b>				
<b>Single Purpose Narcotic Detector Dog</b>		<b>Dual Purpose Narcotic Detector Dog</b>		
			<b>Untitled</b>	<b>Titled</b>
<b>Selection Tested</b>	\$6,000	<b>Selection Tested</b>	\$8,000	\$11,000
<b>Pre-trained</b>	\$8,000	<b>Pre-trained</b>	\$10,000	\$13,000
<b>Pre-trained and Class</b>	\$11,000	<b>Pre-trained and Class</b>	\$14,000	\$16,000
<b>Class Only</b>	\$5,000	<b>Class Only</b>	\$6,000	

\*Note: Can add tracking to Single Purpose K-9 for additional \$2,000.00

<b>Explosive Detector Dogs</b>				
<b>Single Purpose Explosive Detector Dog</b>		<b>Dual Purpose Explosive Detector Dog</b>		
			<b>Untitled</b>	<b>Titled</b>
<b>Selection Tested</b>	\$6,000	<b>Selection Tested</b>	\$8,000	\$11,000
<b>Pre-trained</b>	\$10,000	<b>Pre-trained</b>	\$12,000	\$15,000
<b>Pre-trained and Class</b>	\$13,000	<b>Pre-trained and Class</b>	\$16,000	\$18,000
<b>Class Only</b>	\$5,000	<b>Class Only</b>	\$6,000	

\*Note: Can add tracking to Single Purpose K-9 for additional \$2,000.00

<b>Cell Phone/Cadaver/Search &amp; Rescue Dogs</b>		<b>Police Service Dogs</b>		
<b>** (Specialty Dogs)</b>			<b>Untitled</b>	<b>Titled</b>
	<b>Untitled</b>	<b>Selection Tested</b>	\$8,000	\$11,000
<b>Selection Tested</b>	\$6,000	<b>Pre-trained</b>	\$10,000	\$13,000
<b>Pre-trained</b>	\$10,000	<b>Pre-trained and Class</b>	\$13,000	\$15,000
<b>Pre-trained and Class</b>	\$13,000	<b>Class Only</b>	\$5,500	

\*Note: Can add tracking to Single Purpose K-9 for additional \$2,000.00

\*\*Note: Dog can be trained on any identifiable type of contraband

- All Courses include one year of unlimited maintenance training at VLK, Indiana only. At your one-year anniversary date we offer a re-certification course for \$250.00 a day. Dual Purpose Package is \$750.00 for three day recert and lodging. Single Purpose Package is \$500.00 for two day recert and lodging.
- Note: These prices do not include lodging.
- Note: All dogs come with a comprehensive guarantee for both health and street workability.



All dual purpose pre-trained dog and class packages include an advanced service dog decoy class and one week of advanced control work/intro to E-Collar training.

09/05/2014

## DETECTION TEAMS BY DEPARTMENT

Vermont State Police	15
Municipal	20
Sheriff	1
Dep.t of Motor Vehicle	2
U.S. Forest Service	1
Total	39

## Detection Odors

Marijuana

Hash

Butane hash oil

Heroin

Cocaine

Crack cocaine

Methamphetamine

Ecstasy

The last five detection teams will not alert to the three marijuana odors.



His hiding place did not pass the sniff test.

A Bronx man was busted Tuesday in Vermont with over 1,400 bags worth of heroin inside him, cops said.

Fernando Estrella was hiding three condoms filled with the drug inside his body when state troopers pulled him over on North Elm St. in St. Albans at around 1 a.m. for speeding his gray Chevy minivan through a stop sign, said Sgt. John Helfant of the Vermont State Police.

A drug-detecting dog then alerted police to Estrella's car seat. Cops found a heroin needle and cooking cap in the car, but recovered no drugs.



## **36th Basic Canine Patrol School**

- **Length of Course:** 544 hrs
- **Course Hours:** 0800 – 1600 hrs, 1600 - 2300 hrs.
- **Location:** Vermont Police Academy and Satellite Locations
- **Dates:** July 18, 2016 - November 4, 2016
  - July 18, 2016 - August 12, 2016, Monday and Tuesday only
  - August 13, 2016 - November 4, 2016, Monday-Friday
- **Tuition:**
  - Commuting Student: \$1335.00
  - Overnight Student: \$3363.00 Includes Equipment Assessment Fee, Facility Use Fees, Meals, and Accommodations
- **Prerequisites:**
  - Canine evaluation prior to acceptance into the program.
  - Handlers are required to meet the minimum Police Academy physical fitness requirements (50th percentile).
  - Team Specific Program
- **Certifications Available:** VCJTC