

Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

A. General

Q 1. What are the purposes of the Scheme?

Ans 1. The purposes and imperatives of the Scheme are -

(a) for prevention - it will enhance the resolve of those students who have not taken any drugs to continue to stay away from drugs. They will be in a better position to say “no” to their peers when they are tempted to try drugs and this will help prevent the spread of drugs in schools; and

(b) for rendering assistance to students - the Scheme will trigger the motivation of those students abusing drugs to quit drugs and seek help, especially those who are trying drugs at an early stage. The Scheme will also provide appropriate support services to those students who wish to pull themselves out of the drug trap.

The Scheme will also shed light on the effectiveness of cross-sector and multi-disciplinary downstream support service for student drug abusers.

Q 2. What are the guiding principles of the Scheme?

Ans 2. The development of the Scheme is guided by the following principles -

(a) helping students in their best interest;

(b) voluntary participation;

(c) keeping personal information strictly confidential; and

(d) professional testing and support services for students.

Q 3. Is the Scheme the only solution to youth drug abuse problem?

Ans 3. The Scheme is NOT the ONLY way to solve the problem. It is part of a comprehensive strategy as spelt out in the Report of the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse released in November 2008.

Despite a wide range of efforts from law enforcement combating supply of drugs and prevention and treatment reducing demands, a clear lacuna remains against the new backdrop of the hidden nature of psychotropic substance abuse. Inevitably, there are many who are tempted to experiment with drugs at a tender age and could remain undiscovered for years, creating great pressure on downstream support services when they eventually surface.

It is far more effective if we could identify and help drug abusers as far up the course as possible, and capability in doing so can be a powerful tool to deter a great many from being lured into the course. Drug testing would provide a triggering point for intervention by families, schools, and treatment and rehabilitation agencies. It is a viable measure we must explore.

Q 4. “I am not a drug abuser, why should I participate in the Scheme?”

Ans 4. One of the major purposes of the Scheme is to prevent students from taking drugs. We wish to ally with each and every student who can play a part to contribute to a drug-free campus. In addition, joining the Scheme can serve as a good reason to resist peer influence/pressure of taking drugs and help prevent the spread of drugs in schools. We encourage and support all to continue to say “NO” to drugs.

Q 5. “Currently, I am receiving treatment and rehabilitation services from school social workers / the Counselling Centre for Psychotropic Substances Abuser (CCPSA) / medical practitioners / professionals specialized in drug rehabilitation, should I participate in the Scheme?”

Ans 5. Students who are already receiving treatment and rehabilitation services from school social workers, CCPSAs, medical practitioners or other professionals are strongly encouraged to continue with the aforesaid services to abstain from drugs. They need not participate in the Scheme serving the same purpose. In addition, students who are currently subjected to supervision under the law, such as probation order, community service order, supervision order or a suspended sentence shall not participate in the Scheme.

Q 6. Is there any community based support for young drug abusers if their parents/guardians wish to seek drug testing outside school?

Ans 6. Apart from drug testing at school, student can directly approach CCPSA for drug testing and support service on a voluntary basis. The whole process is kept confidential.

Q 7. The Scheme could definitely induce psychological pressure on students and parents. What measures will be taken to ensure the Scheme will be conducted smoothly?

Ans 7. A series of school-based briefings for all secondary school students and parents/guardians of Tai Po will be conducted in the beginning of a school year to explain the purposes and details of the Scheme. A Protocol of the Scheme will be made available. In parallel, we will make arrangements for additional downstream support services in Tai Po, which will take into account the increased psychological or emotional needs of students and parents.

B. Labelling Effect

Q 8. Why is Tai Po District chosen for the Scheme? Is that because of the seriousness of youth drug abuse problem?

Ans 8. No. School principals in Tai Po are the first among the 18 districts to support drug testing in school. Furthermore, the district has the benefit of a multi-disciplinary support network for drug abusers involving social workers, private medical practitioners and public hospitals in place.

Q 9. In order to maintain the school's reputation, a school may opt-out from the Scheme if it has a serious drug abuse problem. Will this induce labelling effect?

Ans 9. With the support of school management, students and parents, we look forward to all secondary schools in Tai Po joining the Scheme, thus eliminating the labelling effect at school level.

Q 10. Will students who decline joining the Scheme be labelled as drug abusers? Will the test results be made known to other students or teachers? Will there be punishment (separate student drug abusers from fellow students, expulsion from school, etc) for students tested positive?

Ans 10. Information on who has participated in the Scheme and who has refused will be kept strictly confidential. Further, personal data collected under the Scheme in respect of participating students will only be released to the concerned parties who are mentioned in the Consent to Participation. Instead of expelling students from school, the Scheme is intended to provide appropriate and adequate support services to students who abused drugs.

C. Consent to Participation

Q 11. Who will decide to join the Scheme? The parents? Or the students?

Ans 11. One of the guiding principles of the Scheme is voluntary participation. We encourage parents and students to discuss the purposes and the benefits of the Scheme, and to develop mutual trust regarding participation. Prior written consent of both the students and parents will be obtained at the same time.

Q 12. What is the content of the Consent Form?

Ans 12. The consent form indicates the consent and undertaking to provide a urine specimen of the student to be tested for the presence of illicit drugs, if so requested under the Scheme; and the consent and undertaking to join the support programme under the Scheme, if the above drug testing returns a positive result, or if the student refers himself to the support programme.

The consent form will also inform parents/guardians and students that their personal data will be collected by and/or released to the following concerned parties on a confidential basis and only for the purposes of the Scheme –

(a) relevant staff of Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Cheer Lutheran Centre, that is, the SDT team and the case manager assigned to the student upon any positive test result or upon self-referral;

(b) school social worker of the participating school;

(c) relevant staff of the participating school, that is, the school principal, the class teacher of the student and any other teacher if so suggested by the student; and

(d) project officer.

The consent given by the student and his/her parent/guardian is valid for the duration of the Scheme of the school year.

Q 13. “Will I be troubled by teachers, school principals or school social workers if I refuse to participate?”

Ans 13. Participation to the Scheme is entirely voluntary and no adverse consequences will follow from refusing to participate.

Q 14. “If I change to another secondary school within Tai Po, am I still a participant to the Scheme?”

Ans 14. For a participating student who changes school within the school year, the student and his/her parent/guardian are required to submit a new consent form to the new school in order to continue participating in the Scheme.

D. Drug Testing

Q 15. How frequent the drug tests will be conducted? Will the student drug testing (SDT) team visit the school regularly? Can the student predict when the drug tests will take place?

Ans 15. Each month, approximately 3% to 5% of participating students from a school will be randomly selected and tested by the SDT team. Generally speaking, each school may be visited once or twice a month and some 24 to 40 students (out of 800 participating students, for example) may be randomly selected and tested over the two visits. The SDT team will not visit the participating schools on regular schedule, so that students will not be able to tell the date of testing.

Q 16. Who will be selected for the drug tests? Will any student be singled out for drug testing? Will the Scheme undermine the trust between students and teachers, as well as students and school social workers?

Ans 16. Students will be randomly selected to drug testing. The Scheme will not select student to drug testing on a suspicion basis. The random selection process will be conducted by the SDT team. School principals, teachers, and school social workers will not be involved in the selection process to avoid potential adverse impacts on teacher-student relationship and the trust established between students and school social workers.

Q 17. Do participating students have an equal chance to be selected for the drug test?

Ans 17. With reference to the findings of “2004 Survey of Drug Use among Students”, the prevalence of lifetime drug abuse for lower forms (Secondary 1 to 5) was about twice of that for the upper forms (Secondary 6 and 7). Therefore, stratified random selection will be adopted to over sample the lower forms by a factor of 2.

Q 18. “If I have been selected for a drug test, does it mean that I am ‘immune’ from the remaining drug testing sessions?”

Ans 18. No. Except for those identified students who have already enrolled in support programmes under the Scheme, a student selected for a screening test will remain in the total population subject to future random selection.

Q 19. What types of drugs will be covered by the drug test? Will this drive students to abuse other types of drugs in order to avoid from being tested?

Ans 19. The drug test covers common types of drugs abused by adolescent drug abusers in Hong Kong. As an illustration, they may include –

- (a) Ketamine;
- (b) Ecstasy;
- (c) Methylamphetamine;
- (d) Cannabis; and
- (e) Cocaine.

With reference to the drug trend in Hong Kong, the types of drugs to be tested may be changed during the course of the Scheme.

Q 20. Who will conduct the drug test?

Ans 20. The drug tests will be conducted by the SDT team, which comprises two nurses, two social workers and one information administrator.

Q 21. Why is there a need for a project officer?

Ans 21. The Scheme is a joint initiative by the Government, led by the Security Bureau (SB) and Education Bureau (EDB) and 23 public sector secondary schools in Tai Po District, supported by parties in the social welfare, healthcare and other sectors. To underline its commitment to the initiative, the Government is fielding a project officer from the Home Affairs Department (HAD) to liaise with participating schools, designated CCPSA and SDT team, to ensure that the Scheme is properly implemented.

We also appreciate concerns over the handling of confidential information and personal data of students. The project officer will observe the SDT team on school visit and advise participating schools on relevant data privacy requirements. It provides an additional layer of personal data protection.

Q 22. What is the role of the project officer? Why the project officer will be present in the drug testing session?

Ans 22. The project officer is responsible for –

- (a) observing the SDT team on school visits and offering comments on whether the SDT team has adhered to the drug testing procedures set out in this Protocol;
- (b) advising participating schools on the data privacy requirements relating to drug testing as set out in the Protocol, and relaying concerns identified to relevant authorities;
- (c) handling complaints relating to drug testing from participating students, their parents/guardians, or other relevant parties; and
- (d) compiling the following reports –
 - (i) school visit reports to school principals; and

(ii) monthly compliance reports and a final one to school principals and the Government.

Q 23. “Do I need to provide the specimen in front of the SDT team?”

Ans 23. No. Students will be invited to provide urine specimens inside the restroom. The entire process will NOT be observed by anyone to ensure privacy.

Q 24. Will a student be forced to provide urine specimen? Will the teachers or school principal penalise the student if he refused to provide urine specimen?

Ans 24. Every effort will be made to explain to the students and other stakeholders the objectives of the Scheme, the procedures and the support programme so that students would understand the Scheme better and feel comfortable to provide the samples.

On the day of drug testing, the SDT team will make their best endeavours to put the selected students at ease and to dispel undue concerns or misunderstandings about drug tests and the Scheme.

If despite these efforts a student still refuses to provide a urine sample, he or she will not be forced to do so. Parents will be notified. The designated teacher and/or school social worker may provide counselling. In some cases, such follow-up may unearth possible problems troubling the student, drug-related or not, which would otherwise remain hidden. As such, the drug testing exercise may have served a useful purpose of triggering necessary intervention by parents and others to extend help.

Q 25. There are plenty of ways to tamper with the tests. What will the SDT team do to prevent students from deliberately providing false urine samples?

Ans 25. Participation to the Scheme is entirely voluntary. If students are unwilling to provide urine specimens, they can decide not to participate in the Scheme, and it is unnecessary to tamper with the tests.

Q 26. Is the screening test kit reliable?

Ans 26. The screening test kit is sensitive to the consumption of drugs in the past few days. In order to minimize false-positive results, a second screening test on the same urine specimen using a urine test kit of a different model will be conducted if the first screening test returns a positive result. If the second test result is negative, the student will be treated as a negative case. If the results of the two screening tests are positive, the student will be treated as a screened positive case. The concerned specimen will be sent to the Government Laboratory for confirmatory testing.

Q 27. Can parent/student obtain a second test to refute the positive screening test result?

Ans 27. If the identified student and/or his parent/guardian insist on obtaining a second test (using sophisticated instruments, namely GC-MS or LC-MS) by another competent laboratory to refute the positive screening test result, they may do so at their own expense and should inform the school principal within three working days from the screening test. Arrangements will be made to facilitate the parents. If the other test returns a negative result, then for the purposes of the Scheme, the case will be treated as false-positive.

Q 28. What will the school principal and the SDT team do if a student has a positive screening test result?

Ans 28. The school principal will notify the student's parent/guardian and invite them to come for a meeting on the day, and notify the class teacher and/or the teacher suggested by the student for assistance and counselling at school.

The SDT team will make immediate arrangements for the attendance of a case manager from the designated CCPSA and a school social worker. They may provide counselling services and necessary support to the student and his parents/guardians. Meanwhile, if appropriate, the student may return to class after immediate counselling.

The case manager, school social worker, school principal and/or the teachers will discuss with the attending parent/guardian the immediate welfare of the student, and make preliminary suggestion on an appropriate support programme.

The SDT team and the project officer will sign a request for confirmatory testing to the Government Laboratory. The confirmatory test will normally take about five working days.

Q 29. What measures will be taken to ensure that the specimens will not be mixed up?

Ans 29. Screening tests will be conducted in front of the students. If a confirmatory test is required, the SDT team will follow detailed procedures to assure chain of custody of the specimens. The team will record the date of the specimen collection, and initial the specimen label to be affixed and sealed on the specimen collector in front of the student. A specimen code will be attached to the collection container, plus a laboratory testing form to ensure that there are no mix-ups in the specimens.

Q 30. What will the Government do to ensure the SDT team follows the procedural requirement set out in the Protocol?

Ans 30. The SDT team is manned by professionals in their respective disciplines who are trained to carry out the duties faithfully under proper supervision from the designated CCPSA. In addition, a Government project officer will be present at all screening drug test sessions. He will observe the drug testing procedures set out in the Protocol. If a student has doubts on the conduct of the SDT team or other related parties, he can report to the

project officer. Any concern will be a subject of review by Government, schools and NGOs concerned.

Q 31. For how long will the urine specimen be kept?

Ans 31. For a screened negative case, the urine specimen will be immediately disposed of by the SDT team into the sewer properly and immediately. Specimens sent to the Government Laboratory for confirmatory tests will be discarded by the Government Laboratory personnel on expiry of five working days after completion of analysis.

Q 32. “If I was not selected for drug testing, what should I do if I would like to seek treatment and rehabilitation services from the Scheme?”

Ans 32. Students who are troubled by drugs are strongly encouraged to join the support programme for treatment and rehabilitation. The student can refer himself to any school personnel or the drug testing team at anytime during the course of the Scheme. Students with drug problems may also approach the designated CCPSA direct to benefit from the support programme.

E. Support Programme

Q 33. What support programme may be provided to help those indentified to have been troubled by drugs?

Ans 33. Depending on the case assessment, the support programme for a student may be wide ranging, including possible measures such as -

For experimental users or non-dependent regular abusers

- (a) The parents/guardians should pay more attention to the student, and may also arrange medical and counselling services through their own means;

- (b) The student will continue normal schooling as far as possible, and at the same time receive counselling and assistance from school social workers and teachers at school;
- (c) Community-based support services outside campus, such as counselling sessions in the designated CCPSA, thematic therapeutic groups, community service programmes, family/interpersonal relationship training, psychiatric/psychological intervention, etc.;
- (d) Subject to the agreement of the identified student and/or his parent/guardian and the case manager's assessment, the student concerned will participate in the mentoring scheme and he will be matched with a mentor. The intention is that the mentor will share his life experience with the identified student and join hand with the case manager to help the student to resist and abstain from drug abuse;
- (e) Basic medical support (e.g. further drug testing, body check up, motivational interviews and drug-related consultation) with general practitioners in the local community network, or medical doctors and healthcare professionals engaged by the designated CCPSA itself;
- (f) Cases with psychiatric and other medical complications may be referred to the Psychological medicine clinic at Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital or Prince of Wales Hospital and its Substance Abuse Clinic for specialist medical treatment;

For addicted (dependent abusers)

- (g) Addicted abusers requiring voluntary residential programmes may be admitted to the 40 drug treatment and rehabilitation centres in the territories run by 17 non-governmental organisations (NGOs); and
- (h) After completing a residential programme, the rehabilitated student may return to schooling in a mainstream or other school following a review by the concerned parties and others in a case conference as and when necessary. EDB will ensure such social reintegration through the existing placement assistance mechanism.

Q 34. Which party will work out a plan to help the student drug abuser?

Ans 34. Once a student has a positive-test result in screening test, the designated CCPSA will assign a registered social worker as case manager to provide service and coordinate timely counselling, treatment and rehabilitation for the student drug abuser. Before the case conference, where appropriate, the student and parent/guardian may be requested to further consent to the participation of other parties to the case conference, and to the disclosure of information relating to the student's drug use, treatment and rehabilitation to them. The case manager will discuss with the student and his parent/guardian details of the support programme for agreement before implementation

Q 35. For how long will the support programme last?

Ans 35. The support programme under the Scheme may last for up to six months generally. However, after completion of the support programme, an identified student may, if necessary, continue to receive support services outside the Scheme from the designated CCPSA, school social workers, designated teachers, mentoring scheme and others in the normal course of their work and subject to the usual confidentiality, voluntary participation and professional arrangements.

Q 36. Student drug abusers need counselling. Their parents need support too. What will the Government do to cater for such needs?

Ans 36. At the beginning of the Scheme, a series of parents' briefings will be launched to brief them on the details of the Scheme, ways to handle children's emotion, and sources to seek assistance. For an identified student, the support programme to be provided by the Scheme will not only cover students but also their parents. We also encourage communication between the school and parents, in order to provide timely support to student drug abusers identified.

Q 37. Will the teachers and social workers be able to cater for the needs arising from the Scheme?

Ans 37. To provide professional testing and support services to students and parents participating in the Scheme, additional resources for the following services will be arranged –

- (a) formation of an SDT team to conduct drug testing, receive testing results, and provide on-the-spot counselling service for students tested positive;
- (b) scheme coordination, case management and counselling service (for both students and parents / guardians) by the designated CCPSA and consultation by medical practitioners to deal with drug abuse cases uncovered by the Scheme;
- (c) NGOs providing school social work service in the Tai Po district, who will deal with cases generated by the Scheme (including timely and effective counselling and support services for participating students and their parents / guardians); and
- (d) logistic and administrative support to the participating schools.

Q 38. Is there any support services to be provided to non-drug abusers?

Ans 38. The school, designated CCPSA and other parties may arrange promotion, education and prevention programmes for students in general in the light of the overall drug situation at the school as revealed by the Scheme.

F. Withdrawal of Consent

Q 39. Are parents and students allowed to withdraw their consent in the middle of the Scheme?

Ans 39. Yes. Participation to the Scheme is entirely voluntary. Participating students and parents/guardians may jointly withdraw Consent to Participation at any time during the duration of the Scheme by written notice given to the school principal. Where a withdrawal notification is given by the participating student only, the school principal, the class teacher or the teacher suggested by the student will inform the parent/guardian who gave the Consent to Participation.

Q 40. “Will I be troubled by teachers, school principals or school social workers if I withdraw from the Scheme?”

Ans 40. Participation to the Scheme is entirely voluntary and no adverse consequences will follow from withdrawal.

G. Review

Q 41. Can the parent/student seek a review of the test results?

Ans 41. If a student and/or his parent/guardian maintain that the existence of the positive confirmatory test result of the urine specimen is not attributable to unlawful use (e.g. it was caused by the use of drugs prescribed by medical doctors), the SDT team or case manager may invite a medical doctor to review the situation in the light of the said assertion. The concerned parties will abide by the medical doctor’s review result.

Q 42. Can the parent/student seek a second opinion from another competent medical practitioner?

Ans 42. Yes, they may do so at their own expenses. If the second opinion obtained confirms that the existence of the positive confirmatory test result of the urine specimen is not attributable to unlawful use of drugs, the student will be treated as a false-positive case for the purposes of the Scheme.

H. Confidentiality and Personal Data Privacy

Q 43. Who will have access to the student's drug test results?

Ans 43. The parties listed in the consent form will have access to the student's personal data and drug test results. They are -

- (a) relevant staff of Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Cheer Lutheran Centre, that is, the SDT team and the case manager assigned to the student upon any positive test result or upon self-referral;
- (b) school social worker of the participating school;
- (c) relevant staff of the participating school, that is, the school principal, the class teacher of the student and any other teacher if so suggested by the student; and
- (d) project officer.

Q 44. Why do they need to know the student's drug test results?

Ans 44. It is necessary for each concerned party to have access to personal information that are pertinent to their specific roles in the Scheme -

- (a) relevant staff of Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Cheer Lutheran Centre - the SDT team is responsible for performing the drug tests and carrying out the ancillary arrangement, receiving testing results, and providing on-the-spot counselling services for students tested positive; the case manager is responsible for assessing the identified student's needs, and for the provision or coordination of suitable counselling, treatment and rehabilitation services, including the conduct of a multi-disciplinary case conference to formulate an effective support programme for the identified student;
- (b) school social worker of the participating school - he is responsible for providing timely counselling to participating students, identified students and their parents/guardians before the cases of identified

students are more specifically handled by the case manager assigned;

- (c) relevant staff of the participating school - the school principal is responsible for supervising the running of the Scheme at school and for providing the school's support for the participating and identified students; class teacher or teacher suggested by the student is responsible for providing assistance to the running of the Scheme at school and for supporting the participating and identified students; and
- (d) project officer - he is responsible for observing the SDT team on school visits and offering comments on whether the SDT team has adhered to the drug testing procedures set out in the Protocol. He is also responsible for handling complaints relating to drug testing from participating students, their parents/guardians, or other relevant parties, and compiling reports to school principals and the Government.

Q 45. What measures will be taken to ensure confidentiality?

Ans 45. Personal data obtained under the Scheme are protected under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance. Records of confidential information kept by reporting agencies and Central Registry of Drug Abuse are also protected by Part VIIA (sections 49A- 49I) of the DDO. All concerned parties must familiarize themselves and strictly comply with the provisions of these Ordinances.

In addition, all data users must establish and maintain appropriate security measures to protect the personal data. Policies and practices in relation to personal data must be formulated to ensure only authorized persons could access such personal data. Personal data, especially drug testing records and the school visit report, will be kept confidential and all practicable measures will be employed to avoid any stigma or labelling effect.

The SDT team will include a dedicated information administrator to ensure data security. Staff in schools and NGOs concerned who have access to such data or may gain knowledge to confidential information relating to drug tests e.g. those escorting students to screening tests, should be required to sign an undertaking to maintain confidentiality.

Communication of personal data over the Internet must be secure. The use of mobile device for storing such personal data must be restrictive and encrypted.

Q 46. For how long will the personal data and drug testing results be kept?

Ans 46. Following completion of the Scheme, or withdrawal of Consent to Participation, all personal data and any related drug testing results will be erased as soon as they are no longer required for the purposes of the Scheme.

Q 47. “Where can I lodge a complaint if my privacy rights relating to personal data are being abused?”

Ans 47. The project officer is responsible for advising participating schools on the data privacy requirements relating to drug testing as set out in this Protocol, and relaying concerns identified to relevant authorities. The project officer is also responsible for handling complaints relating to drug testing from participating students, their parents/guardians, or other relevant parties.

Contact of project officer:

Telephone: 2946 2909

Fax: 2946 2991

Email: taipo_project_officer@had.gov.hk

If students and parents have any questions regarding their rights given by the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance, please contact the Office of Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data.

Contact of Office of Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data:

Telephone: 2827 2827

Fax: 2877 7026

Email: enquiry@pcpd.gov.hk

I. Law Enforcement

Q 48. Will prosecution be made if the student is found to be a drug abuser? Will he/she be expelled from school?

Ans 48. A positive drug test or an admission of drug abuse will generally evidence that an offence of consumption of a dangerous drug has taken place. However, the Scheme is an innovative initiative which is primarily designed to enhance the resolve of those students who have not taken any drugs to continue to stay away from drugs, and trigger the motivation of those students abusing drugs to quit drugs and seek help. Accordingly, as has been confirmed with the prosecution authorities, a participating student who has been tested positive or who admits drug abuse pursuant to the Scheme will not be prosecuted for consumption of drugs contrary to section 8 of the Dangerous Drug Ordinance.

Q 49. If the student is found to be a drug abuser, will the Police be provided with the student's personal information?

Ans 49. Police and other law enforcement agencies will not be informed of the personal data of any individual student obtained under the Scheme. The police may be provided with aggregate, non-identifying statistics of the test results to the Police in order to understand the drug situation of a school for better focusing efforts to combat the drug problem.

Q 50. If students will not be prosecuted, does it mean that students are "immune" from prosecution on consumption of drugs?

Ans 50. Any other situation outside the Scheme, that is, other than where a participating student has tested positive or admits drug abuse pursuant to the Scheme, will be governed by existing practice and laws of Hong Kong. The Scheme does not exempt police investigation and/or prosecution of a student and/or a participant of the Scheme who is found to be in possession of a dangerous drug or is found to be consuming a dangerous drug whether inside or outside the school campus. In every other respect, the prevailing edition of the Statement of Prosecution Policy and Practice applies.