



Professional Golfers Career College Hilton Head, SC

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program 2025

What are the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools Act?

Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Federal Regulations require that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher learning must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

1. Standards of Conduct

A. Alcohol:

The consumption of alcoholic beverages is not permitted at the college or on or at the golf courses. No alcoholic beverages will be served by PGCC at any College sponsored activity. The unlawful possession or use of alcohol or the distribution of alcohol or alcoholic beverages to minors by students or employees of the Professional Golfers Career College is strictly prohibited.

B. Drugs and/or Controlled Substances

To prevent drug abuse, PGCC prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs by students and employees on school property, or as part of the school's activities.

C. Sanctions

The school will impose sanctions on students (consistent with local, state and federal law), up to and including expulsion from school or mandatory participation in a substance abuse program, and referral for prosecution, for violation of this policy. Students and employees may seek drug counseling from the professional staff at Southern Sky Recovery. Student contact with the Counseling Center is confidential. Students and employees may contact the Counseling Center at Southern Sky Recovery by phoning 843-891-5693.

II. Applicable Legal Sanctions

A. Alcohol

Since alcohol is not an illicit drug; the laws are concerned primarily with its use and misuse. The penalties are determined primarily by the severity of the crime. As an example, driving under the influence of alcohol is punishable under state and local law, however, the penalty is less severe if the driver does not have a traffic accident than if he/she does.

B. Illicit Drugs

Attached is a schedule of applicable legal sanctions under federal law for unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs. In addition, there are comparable state laws under which charges may be brought.

III. Health Risks Associated With the Use of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

The brief summaries are an overview of the major health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. Abuse of alcohol and other drugs can lead to chemical dependency and can be harmful during pregnancy.

Alcohol—*Did you know that*

- Alcohol is a depressant that decreases the responses of the central nervous system.
- Excessive drinking can cause liver damage and psychotic behavior.
- As little as two beers or drinks can impair coordination and thinking.
- Alcohol is often used by substance abusers to enhance the effects of other drugs.
- Alcohol continues to be the most frequently abused substance among young adults.

What are the Dangers of Alcohol Abuse? Risk of injury or death as a result of accident or violence, impaired vision, impaired motor coordination, memory defects, hallucinations, blackouts, and seizures. Long-term use can result in permanent damage to the brain, elevated blood pressure and heart rate, risk of stroke, heart failure, respiratory depression and failure, pneumonia, tuberculosis, lung abscesses, increased risk of mouth and throat cancer, alcoholic fatty liver, hepatitis, and cirrhosis, duodenal ulcers, reflux, diarrhea, impaired judgment and verbal ability, apathy, introversion, antisocial behavior, inability to concentrate, and deterioration of relationships with family, friends, and co-workers. Alcohol is an especially dangerous drug for pregnant women. Drinking during pregnancy raises the risk of low-birth weight babies and intrauterine growth retardation, increasing the danger of infection, feeding difficulties, and long-term developmental problems.

Marijuana—Also known as: Pot, Grass, Joints, Roaches, Reefer, Weed, Mary Jane—*Did you know that*

- Marijuana may cause impaired short-term memory, a shortened attention span and delayed reflexes.
- During pregnancy, marijuana may cause birth defects.
- Marijuana may cause a fast heart rate and pulse.
- Repeated use of marijuana may cause breathing problems.
- Marijuana may cause relaxed inhibitions, disoriented behavior.
- All forms of marijuana are mind-altering. In other words, they change how the brain works.
- Contains THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), the main active chemical in marijuana.
- Contain more than 400 other chemicals.
- Effects on the user depend on its strength or potency, which is related to the amount of THC it contains. THC content of marijuana has been increasing since the 1970s.

Marijuana Risks: Impaired perception, Diminished short-term memory, loss of concentration and coordination, impaired judgment, increased risk of accidents, loss of motivation, diminished inhibitions, risk of AIDS and other STDs, increased heart rate, anxiety, panic attacks, and paranoia, hallucinations, damage to the respiratory, reproductive, and immune systems, increased risk of cancer, psychological dependency.

Cocaine— Also known as: Coke, Dust, Snow, Flake, Blow, Girl—*Did you know that*

- Cocaine "high" lasts only about 5 to 20 minutes.
- Cocaine use may cause severe "mood swings" and irritability.
- You need more and more cocaine each time you want a "high."
- Cocaine increases your blood pressure and heart rate - particularly dangerous if you have a heart condition.
- One use can cause death!
- Possession and use are illegal and can result in fines and arrest.

Cocaine risks: Dependence and addiction, irregular heartbeat, heart attack, and heart failure, strokes, seizures, fungal brain infections, and hemorrhaging in tissue surrounding the brain pulmonary effects, such as fluid in the lungs, aggravation of asthma and other lung disorders, and respiratory failure psychosis, paranoia, depression, anxiety disorders, and delusions, increased risk of traumatic injury from accidents and aggressive, violent, or criminal behavior, sleeplessness, sexual dysfunction, diminished sense of smell, perforated nasal septum, nausea, and headaches. Crack users often singe eyebrows or eyelashes with the flame of matches or lighters. They also burn fingertips and other body parts from contact with superheated vessels (e.g., glass pipes). Fetal cocaine effects include premature separation of the placenta, spontaneous abortion, premature labor, low birth weight and head circumference at birth, greater chance of visual impairment, mental retardation, genitourinary malformations, and greater chance of developmental problems. For intravenous (IV) cocaine users, there is increased risk of hepatitis, HIV infection, and endocarditis. For addicts, whether they smoke, inject, or snort, promiscuous sexual activity can increase the risk of HIV infection.

Crack, "Crack cocaine", Freebase rocks, Rock - *Did you know that*

- Crack is almost instantly addictive.
- One use could cause a fatal heart attack.
- Repeated use may cause insomnia, hallucinations, seizures, paranoia.
- The euphoric effects of crack last only a few minutes.
- Crack possession and use are illegal in all fifty states.
- There are more hospitalizations per year resulting from crack and cocaine use than any other illicit substance

Barbiturates

Health Risks: In small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, staggering gait and altered perception. Very large doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) cause respiratory depression, coma and sometimes death.

Symptoms: A person who uses barbiturates may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable, inattentive or have slowed reactions.

Methamphetamine

Ice Also known as: Meth, Crystal, Crank, and Methamphetamine—*Did you know that*

- Ice is extremely addictive - sometimes with just one use!
- Ice can cause convulsions, heart irregularities, high blood pressure, depression, restlessness, tremors, severe fatigue.

- An overdose can cause coma and death
- When you stop using ice you may experience a deep depression.
- Ice causes a very jittery high, along with anxiety, insomnia, sometimes and paranoia.

Dangers and consequences of meth use: sleeplessness, loss of appetite and weight loss, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, elevated body temperature, skin ulceration and infection, the result of picking at imaginary bugs, paranoia, depression, irritability, anxiety, increased blood pressure, due to the constriction of blood vessels, that may produce headaches, chest pain, or irregular heartbeat and lead to stroke or heart attack, seizures, permanent damage to brain cells caused by injury to small blood vessels serving the brain. For pregnant women—premature labor, detachment of the placenta, and low birth weight babies with possible neurological damage, poor feeding, and lethargy. For intravenous (IV) users—AIDS, hepatitis, infections and sores at the injection site, and infection of the heart lining and valves (endocarditis).

Hallucinogens (Types Including: PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin)—*Did you know that*

- One use of LSD or PCP can cause multiple and dramatic behavioral changes.
- Large doses of hallucinogens may cause convulsions, ruptured blood vessels in the brain and irreversible brain damage.
- Many hallucinogens cause unpleasant and potentially dangerous "flashbacks," long after the drug was used.
- Most hallucinogens cause "hallucinations," i.e., changes in perception of time, smell, touch, etc.

How does LSD Affect You? Dilated pupils, high temperature, rapid heartbeat, increased blood pressure, sleeplessness, appetite loss, and tremors. Acute anxiety, depression, panic, paranoia, or psychotic behavior may accompany a bad trip or may occur after most other effects of the drug have worn off. An overdose can result in a longer, more intense and more frightening trip, and the spontaneous, recurring hallucinations known as flashbacks can occur days, weeks, or more than a year after LSD use.

Ecstasy Called MDMA (3-4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine) by scientists, it is a synthetic chemical that can be derived from an essential oil of the sassafras tree. One of the most dangerous drugs threatening young people today. MDMA is also one of the easiest illegal drugs to obtain.

- Effects similar to those of amphetamines and hallucinogens.
- Distributed almost anywhere, it has become very popular at social events like raves, hip hop parties, concerts, etc. frequented by both adults and youth. While not all "event" attendees use Ecstasy, the drug often makes the circuit of these parties and can set up dangerous circumstances that can affect everyone there.
- Short-term effects include psychological difficulties (confusion, depression, sleep problems, craving, severe anxiety, and paranoia). These effects occur during use and can continue even weeks after use.
- Physical problems that can occur are muscle tension, involuntary teeth clenching, nausea, blurred vision, rapid eye movement, fever, chills or sweating.

Long Term Effects: Recent findings connect use of Ecstasy to memory loss. Use of Ecstasy depletes serotonin, a very important chemical in the brain which regulates mood, sleeping and eating habits, as well as, the thinking and behavior process, sexual function, and sensitivity to pain.

Heroin, Codeine, Morphine, Opium

Opiates often called narcotics are those drugs derived from opium or derivations or opium synthetics. There are several different drugs in the opiate family including opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, hydromorphone/Dilaudid and merperidine/Demerol.

Paying the Price of Heroin Use: range from mild distress to life threatening dangers and include: dry, itchy skin and skin infections, constricted pupils and reduced night vision, nausea and vomiting (following early use or high doses), constipation and loss of appetite, menstrual irregularity, reduced sex drive, scarring ("tracks") along veins and collapsed veins from repeated injections, irregular blood pressure, slow and irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia), fatigue, breathlessness, and labored, noisy breathing due to excessive fluid in the lungs ("the rattles"), injuries that result from engaging in any activity (such as working, driving, or operating machinery) when incapacitated by heroin use, dependence, addiction, hepatitis, AIDS, and other infections from unsanitary injection, stroke or heart attack caused by blood clots resulting from insoluble additives, respiratory paralysis, heart arrest, coma, and death from accidental overdose

IV. Alcohol – and drug-free campus

As required with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (Public Law 101-226) Professional Golfers Career College provides this description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol.

As a matter of policy, the Professional Golfers Career College prohibits the manufacture and unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students, employees, and any other parties on its property or at any college activity. Any violation of this policy will result in appropriate disciplinary actions up to and including expulsion. (in the case of students) and termination (in the case of employees). Where it is apparent that a violation of the law has occurred, the appropriate law enforcement authorities will be notified.

V. Biennial Review

- A. A biennial review of the program to determine its effectiveness and to implement changes if they are needed will be scheduled. This review will be conducted by the Professional Golfers Career College President and Campus Directors.
- B. It will be the responsibility of the President to ensure that the sanctions that have been developed are consistently enforced.

Review Date: 9-24-2026

Approved By: 

Revised 9/11/2026

Town of Bluffton Municipal Code

(Example of Legal Sanctions)

Chapter 18

Sec. 18 – 60. Drinking Intoxicating Beverages in Public

It shall be unlawful for any person to drink any kind of intoxication alcoholic beverages on the streets, alleyways, highways, or other such public places, except for permitted activities. (Code 1999, §14.617)

Sec. 18-83. - Drug paraphernalia defined, declared unlawful.

- (a) The term "drug paraphernalia" is hereby defined as equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, or concealing, or injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body, a controlled substance.
- (b) It shall be unlawful to possess drug paraphernalia within the corporate limits with the intent of selling, donating, or otherwise distributing same for use to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, or conceal, or inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body, a controlled substance in violation of this section. (Code 1999, § 14.710)

PENALTIES

Sec. 18-215. - Plea of guilty or nolo contendere; forfeiture of bail.

The entry of any plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or the forfeiture of any bail posted, for the violation of any provision of this Code, or for the violation of any other law or municipal ordinance, shall have the same effect as a conviction after trial under such provisions. (Code 1999, § 14.1102)

Sec. 18-216. - Adoption of criminal laws of State.

All acts and conduct that constitute violation of the common law and statutory law, as set forth in the 1976 South Carolina Code of Laws, and amendatory thereof, are hereby declared unlawful, when such acts, conduct, or violations occur, insofar as such provisions and violations can have application and the punishment of which is within the jurisdiction of the Town Council. (Code 1999, § 14.1103)

State of South Carolina Penalties

(Example of Legal Sanctions)

Legal Age to Consume Alcohol	21
Limit for Driving While Intoxicated Effective 8/19/03 -	.08
Driving While Impaired -	.04

What are the penalties for a DUI in South Carolina?

DUI fines and penalties in South Carolina vary according to the Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) of the driver when arrested. It is against the law to drive with a BAC above .08.

	<u>1st Offense</u>	<u>2nd Offense</u>	<u>3rd Offense</u>	<u>4th Offense</u>
Jail	48 hours to 90 days	5 days up to 3 years	60 days up to 5 years	1 to 7 years
Fines and Penalties	\$400 to \$1,000	\$2,100 to \$6,500	\$3,800 to \$10,000	Up to \$10,000
License Suspension	6 months	1 year	2 years	Permanent
ID** Required	No	Yes	Yes	--

Lookback Period: 10 years (Period of time that prior DUIs are relevant for sentencing. Also known as a “washout” period.)

Multiple convictions for drunk driving may also result in a court ordered installation of an **Ignition Interlock Device on your vehicle at the convicted drivers expense. You may also be ordered to an alcohol or drug intervention program. The Department of Motor Vehicles will publish and release the names of all drivers who have had their license suspended because of a DUI.

How much do you have to drink (BAC*) for a DUI in South Carolina?

Under 21	.02%
21 or older	.08%
Commercial	.04%

** BAC = blood alcohol content

What if you refuse to take a chemical test in South Carolina?

South Carolina has an implied consent law. That means that if you refuse to submit to a chemical test you will be subject to a fine and automatic license suspension.

	1st Offense	2^d Offense	3rd Offense
Refusal to take test	6 month license suspension	9 month license suspension	1 year license suspension

All states regulate the possession of controlled dangerous substances (CDS), though each differs in its exact definition of CDS and the penalties for illegal personal possession. South Carolina classifies not only well-known drugs like marijuana, heroin, and cocaine as CDS, but also the compounds used to manufacture them.

How South Carolina Classifies CDS

South Carolina divides CDS into five "Schedules." Schedule I lists the most dangerous drugs, which have a high probability of abuse and addiction, and no recognized medical value. Schedules II, III, IV, and V decrease in dangerousness and probability of abuse, and increase in recognized medical uses.

Penalties for Possessing CDS

It is illegal in South Carolina to possess CDS without a valid medical prescription. Penalties vary according to the type and amount of CDS involved in the violation, as described below. (S.C. Laws Ann. § § 44-53-370(c).)

Schedule I and II narcotics and other CDS

Possessing a Schedule I or II narcotic CDS and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) is a misdemeanor. Penalties for a first offense include a fine of up to \$5,000, up to two years in prison, or both. Second offenses are felonies, and incur a fine of up to \$5,000, up to five years in prison, or both. Third and subsequent offenses incur a fine of up to \$10,000, up to five years in prison, or both.

Any other Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V CDS

Possessing any other Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V CDS is a misdemeanor (excluding cocaine). Penalties for a first offense include a fine of up to \$1,000, up to six months in jail, or both. Second or subsequent offenses incur a fine of up to \$2,000, up to one year in jail, or both.

Cocaine

Possessing cocaine is a misdemeanor, and (for a first offense) incurs a fine of up to \$5,000, up to three years in prison, or both. A second offense is a felony, and incurs a fine of up to \$7,500, up to five years in prison, or both. Third and subsequent offenses incur a fine of up to \$12,500, up to ten years in prison, or both.

Presumed Intent to Sell CDS

A judge will view what would normally be a CDS possession violation a CDS sale offense (which incurs harsher fines and longer prison terms) if the defendant possessed more than the following specified amounts of certain CDS:

- one gram of cocaine
- 100 milligrams of alpha- or beta-eucaine
- four grains of opium or morphine
- two grains of heroin
- 100 milligrams of isonipecaine
- 50 micrograms or lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
- 15 tablets, capsules, or dosage units of 3- or 4- methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)
- 20 milliliters or milligrams of gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)
- specified amounts of marijuana or hashish