**South Carolina General Assembly**

126th Session, 2025-2026

**H. 3849**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Reps. M.M. Smith, Hager, Oremus, Kirby, Teeple, Bailey, Gilliam, Herbkersman, Davis, Hartnett, Holman, Hewitt, Taylor, Wooten, Chapman, Lawson, Guffey, Pedalino, Erickson, Reese, Willis, Vaughan, Landing, Bustos, B.L. Cox, Forrest, Gagnon, Haddon, Hiott, J.L. Johnson, Neese, Hardee, Kilmartin, Terribile and Schuessler

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**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

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 2/4/2025 House Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Hardee

 2/5/2025 House Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Kilmartin

 2/6/2025 House Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Terribile

 2/11/2025 House Member(s) request name removed as sponsor: Yow

 2/18/2025 House Member(s) request name removed as sponsor: Calhoon

 2/27/2025 House Member(s) request name removed as sponsor: Cobb-Hunter

 3/10/2025 House Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Schuessler

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**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[01/30/2025](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess126_2025-2026/prever/3849_20250130.docx)

A bill

TO AMEND THE SOUTH CAROLINA CODE OF LAWS BY AMENDING SECTION 15‑38‑15, RELATING TO THE APPORTIONMENT OF PERCENTAGES OF FAULT AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE OR DRUG EXCEPTIONS, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A JURY OR THE COURT SHALL DETERMINE THE PERCENTAGE OF FAULT OF THE CLAIMANT, THE DEFENDANT, AND OF ANY NONPARTY WHOSE ACT OR OMISSION WAS A PROXIMATE CAUSE OF THE CLAIMANT’S ALLEGED DAMAGES; BY REPEALING SECTION 15‑38‑20 RELATING TO RIGHT OF CONTRIBUTION; BY REPEALING SECTION 15‑38‑30 RELATING TO FACTORS DETERMINING PRO RATA LIABILITY OF TORTFEASORS; BY REPEALING SECTION 15‑38‑40 RELATING TO ACTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTION; BY ADDING SECTION 15‑3‑710 SO AS TO DEFINE NECESSARY TERMS; BY ADDING SECTION 15‑3‑720 SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT AN INDIVIDUAL IS PROHIBITED FROM RECOVERING DAMAGES IF THE INDIVIDUAL KNOWINGLY RIDES AS A PASSENGER IN A VEHICLE OPERATED BY A DRIVER WHO IS VISIBLY INTOXICATED OR WHOM THE INDIVIDUAL KNEW OR SHOULD HAVE KNOWN WOULD BECOME INTOXICATED; BY ADDING SECTION 15‑3‑730 SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT THE CLERK OF COURT SHALL FORWARD A COPY OF THE COMPLAINT AND JUDGMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE UPON ENTERING JUDGMENT AGAINST A LICENSEE; BY AMENDING SECTION 61‑4‑580, RELATING TO PROHIBITED ACTS, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR CIVIL LIABILITY; BY AMENDING SECTION 61‑4‑590, RELATING TO REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF PERMITS AND DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS AND DETERMINATIONS, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT THE DEPARTMENT MAY REVOKE OR SUSPEND A PERMIT ON ITS OWN INITIATIVE UPON RECEIPT OF A COMPLAINT AND JUDGMENT; BY ADDING CHAPTER 3 TO TITLE 61 SO AS TO DEFINE NECESSARY TERMS; TO PROVIDE REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVER AND MANAGER TRAINING; TO PROVIDE FOR THE CREATION OF AND APPROVAL OF TRAINING PROGRAMS; TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF ALCOHOL SERVER CERTIFICATES; TO PROVIDE FOR THE RENEWAL OF A PERMIT OR LICENSE; TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF RELEVANT PROVISIONS; AND TO PROVIDE PENALTIES; BY AMENDING SECTION 61‑2‑60, RELATING TO THE PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, EDUCATION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF RESPONSIBLE ALCOHOL SERVER TRAINING PROVISIONS; BY AMENDING SECTION 61‑6‑2220, RELATING TO SALES TO INTOXICATED PERSONS, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A PERSON OR ESTABLISHMENT LICENSED TO SELL ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS OR LIQUOR BY THE DRINK PURSUANT TO THIS ARTICLE MAY NOT KNOWINGLY PROVIDE THESE BEVERAGES TO AN INTOXICATED PERSON; BY AMENDING SECTION 38‑90‑20, RELATING TO LICENSING, REQUIRED INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION, FEES, AND RENEWAL, SO AS TO INCLUDE LIQUOR LIABILITY INSURANCE; BY AMENDING SECTION 61‑2‑145, RELATING TO THE REQUIREMENT OF LIABILITY INSURANCE COVERAGE, SO AS TO PROVIDE LIMITS; BY AMENDING SECTION 61‑2‑145, RELATING TO THE REQUIREMENT OF LIABILITY INSURANCE COVERAGE, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT AN INSURER SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT IF A PERSON LICENSED TO SELL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FOR ON‑PREMISES CONSUMPTION EXCEEDS ITS AGGREGATE LIMIT PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION OF THE POLICY; BY AMENDING SECTION 15‑3‑670, RELATING TO CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH LIMITATIONS PROVIDED BY SECTIONS 15‑3‑640 THROUGH 15‑3‑660 ARE NOT AVAILABLE AS A DEFENSE, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A VIOLATION IS CONSIDERED MATERIAL ONLY IF IT EXISTS WITHIN A COMPLETED BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OR FACILITY WHICH HAS RESULTED IN PHYSICAL HARM TO A PERSON OR SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE TO THE PERFORMANCE OF A BUILDING OR ITS SYSTEMS; BY AMENDING SECTION 56‑5‑6540, RELATING TO PENALTIES, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A VIOLATION IS ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE OF COMPARATIVE NEGLIGENCE; BY ADDING SECTION 15‑7‑65 SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A CIVIL ACTION TRIED AGAINST AN UNKNOWN DEFENDANT MUST BE TRIED IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE CAUSE OF ACTION AROSE; BY AMENDING SECTION 38‑77‑150, RELATING TO UNINSURED MOTORIST PROVISIONS, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT THE UNINSURED MOTORIST PROVISION IS NOT REQUIRED TO INCLUDE COVERAGE FOR PUNITIVE OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES; BY AMENDING SECTION 38‑77‑160, RELATING TO ADDITIONAL UNINSURED MOTORIST COVERAGE, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CARRIERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO INCLUDE COVERAGE FOR PUNITIVE OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES IN THE MANDATORY OFFER OF UNDERINSURED MOTORISTS COVERAGE; BY AMENDING SECTION 15‑78‑30, RELATING TO DEFINITIONS, SO AS TO DEFINE “OCCURRENCE”; BY AMENDING SECTION 15‑32‑220, RELATING TO NONECONOMIC DAMAGE LIMITS AND EXCEPTIONS, SO AS TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES FOR INTENT TO HARM, FELONY CONVICTIONS, AND INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS; AND BY ADDING SECTION 38‑59‑23 SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR ACTIONS FOR BAD FAITH INVOLVING A LIABILITY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1.A. Section 15‑38‑15 of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 Section 15‑38‑15. (A) In an action to recover damages resulting from personal injury, wrongful death, or damage to property or to recover damages for economic loss or for noneconomic loss such as mental distress, loss of enjoyment, pain, suffering, loss of reputation, or loss of companionship resulting from tortious conduct, that is brought against one defendant, or two defendants who may be treated as a single party, or two or more defendants, and tried to a jury, the court shall instruct the jury to determine its verdict in the following manner, unless all of the parties agree otherwise: if indivisible damages are determined to be proximately caused by more than one defendant, joint and several liability does not apply to any defendant whose conduct is determined to be less than fifty percent of the total fault for the indivisible damages as compared with the total of: (i) the fault of all the defendants; and (ii) the fault (comparative negligence), if any, of plaintiff. A defendant whose conduct is determined to be less than fifty percent of the total fault shall only be liable for that percentage of the indivisible damages determined by the jury or trier of fact.

 (1) The jury shall determine the percentage of fault of the claimant, of the defendant, and of any nonparty whose act or omission was a proximate cause of the claimant’s alleged damages. The jury may not be informed of any immunity defense that is available to the nonparty. In assessing percentage of fault, the jury or the court shall consider the fault of all persons or entities whose alleged act or omission was a proximate cause of the alleged damage, regardless of whether the person or entity was or could have been named as a party. The percentage of fault of the parties to the action may total less than one hundred percent if the jury finds that fault contributing to the claimant’s loss has also come from a nonparty or nonparties.

 (2) If the percentage of fault of the claimant is greater than fifty percent of the total fault involved in the act or omission that caused the claimant’s damage, then the jury shall return a verdict for the defendant and no further jury deliberation is required.

 (3) If the percentage of fault of the claimant is not greater than fifty percent of the total fault involved in the act or omission that caused the claimant’s damage, then the jury shall determine the total amount of damages the claimant would be entitled to recover if comparative fault were disregarded.

 (4) Upon the completion of item (3), the court shall enter judgment for the claimant against each defendant in an amount equal to the total amount of damages awarded in item (3) multiplied by the percentage of fault assigned to each respective defendant in item (1).

 (5) The court may determine that two or more persons are to be treated as a single party. Such treatment must be used where two or more persons acted in concert or where, by reason of agency, employment, or other legal relationship, a party is vicariously responsible for another party.

(B) Apportionment of percentages of fault among defendants is to be determined as specified in subsection (C).

 (C)(B) The jury, or the court if there is no jury, shall:If there is no jury, then the court shall specify the amount of damages and determine the percentages of fault as prescribed in subsection (A). The court shall:

 (1) specify the amount of damages;

 (2) determine the percentage of fault, if any, of plaintiff and the amount of recoverable damages under applicable rules concerning “comparative negligence”; and

 (3) upon a motion by at least one defendant, where there is a verdict under items (1) and (2) above for damages against two or more defendants for the same indivisible injury, death, or damage to property, specify in a separate verdict under the procedures described at subitem (b) below the percentage of liability that proximately caused the indivisible injury, death, damage to property, or economic loss from tortious conduct, as determined by item (1) above, that is attributable to each defendant whose actions are a proximate cause of the indivisible injury, death, or damage to property. In determining the percentage attributable to each defendant, any fault of the plaintiff, as determined by item (2) above, will be included so that the total of the percentages of fault attributed to the plaintiff and to the defendants must be one hundred percent. In calculating the percentage of fault attributable to each defendant, inclusion of any percentage of fault of the plaintiff (as determined in item (2) above) shall not reduce the amount of plaintiff’s recoverable damages (as determined under item (2) above).

 (a) For this purpose, the court may determine that two or more persons are to be treated as a single party. Such treatment must be used where two or more defendants acted in concert or where, by reason of agency, employment, or other legal relationship, a defendant is vicariously responsible for the conduct of another defendant.

 (b) After the initial verdict awarding damages is entered and before the special verdict on percentages of liability is rendered, the parties shall be allowed oral argument, with the length of such argument subject to the discretion of the trial judge, on the determination of the percentage attributable to each defendant. However, no additional evidence shall be allowed.

 (D) A defendant shall retain the right to assert that another potential tortfeasor, whether or not a party, contributed to the alleged injury or damages and/or may be liable for any or all of the damages alleged by any other party.

 (E) Notwithstanding the application of this section, setoff from any settlement received from any potential tortfeasor prior to the verdict shall be applied in proportion to each defendant's percentage of liability as determined pursuant to subsection (C).

 (F) This section does not apply to a defendant whose conduct is determined to be wilful, wanton, reckless, grossly negligent, or intentional or conduct involving the use, sale, or possession of alcohol or the illegal or illicit use, sale, or possession of drugs.

B. Section 15‑38‑20 of the S.C. Code is repealed.

C. Section 15‑38‑30 of the S.C. Code is repealed.

D. Section 15‑38‑40 of the S.C. Code is repealed.

SECTION 2.A. Chapter 3, Title 15 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding:

 Section 15‑3‑710. (A) As used in this section:

 (1) “Alcohol” means beer; wine; alcoholic liquors or alcoholic beverages as defined in Section 61‑6‑20; alcoholic liquor by the drink or alcoholic beverage by the drink as defined in Section 61‑6‑20; or any other type of alcoholic beverage that contains any amount of alcohol and is used as a beverage for human consumption.

 (2) “Licensee” means any person or entity licensed to sell alcohol by the State of South Carolina or any agency or department thereof.

 (3) “Visibly intoxicated” means an individual displayed visible signs and symptoms of intoxication that would have been obvious to a reasonable person.

 (B) A licensee that knowingly sells, serves, or otherwise furnishes alcohol to an individual is civilly liable to a third party for damages arising out of the sale of alcohol to that individual if the sale of the alcohol was a proximate cause of bodily injury, death, or property damage to the third party and if:

 (1) the individual was visibly intoxicated at the time the alcohol was sold by the licensee; or

 (2) at the time the alcohol was sold, the licensee knew or should have known that the individual would become intoxicated based on factors that would be obvious to a reasonable person including, but not limited to, the licensee’s knowledge of the number of alcoholic beverages served to the individual while on the licensee’s premises.

 (C) A licensee that knowingly sells, serves, or furnishes alcohol to an individual under the age of twenty‑one years old is civilly liable to that individual for damages arising out of the sale of alcohol to that individual if the sale of the alcohol was a proximate cause of bodily injury, death, or property damage to the individual and if:

 (1) the individual was visibly intoxicated at the time the alcohol was sold by the licensee; or

 (2) at the time the alcohol was sold, the licensee knew or should have known that the individual would become intoxicated based on factors that would be obvious to a reasonable person including, but not limited to, the licensee’s knowledge of the number of alcoholic beverages served to the individual while on the licensee’s premise.

 (D) Upon the death of any party, the action or right of action authorized by this section will survive to or against the party’s personal representative.

 (E) No licensee is chargeable with knowledge of acts by which a person becomes intoxicated at other locations unknown to the licensee.

 Section 15‑3‑720. An individual who is at least twenty‑one years of age is prohibited from recovering damages from a licensee pursuant to Section 15‑3‑710 if the individual:

 (1) knowingly rode as a passenger in a motor vehicle that was operated by a driver who was visibly intoxicated and the driver’s intoxication was a proximate cause of the individual’s damages; or

 (2) knowingly rode as a passenger in a motor vehicle that was operated by a driver the individual knew or should have known would become intoxicated based on factors that would be obvious to a reasonable person including, but not limited to, the individual’s knowledge of the number of alcoholic beverages the driver consumed and the driver’s intoxication was a proximate cause of the individual’s damages.

 Section 15‑3‑730. Upon entering judgment against a licensee in an action filed pursuant to Section 15‑3‑710, the clerk of court shall forward a copy of the complaint and judgment to the Department of Revenue for investigation pursuant to Section 61‑4‑590.

B. Section 61‑4‑580(B) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (B) In addition to civil liability as provided by law, including as provided in Section 15‑3‑710, a violation of any provision of this section is a ground for the revocation or suspension of the holder’s permit.

C. Section 61‑4‑590(A) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (A) The department has jurisdiction to revoke or suspend permits authorizing the sale of beer or wine. The department may, onOn its own initiative, upon receipt of a complaint and judgment pursuant to Section 15‑3‑730, or on complaint signed and sworn to by two or more freeholders resident for the preceding six months in the community in which the licensed premises are located or by a local peace officer, all of whom are charged with the duty of reporting immediately to the department a violation of the provisions of Section 61‑4‑580, the department may revoke or suspend the permit pursuant to the South Carolina Revenue Procedures Act. The decision of the Administrative Law Court is not automatically superseded or stayed by the filing of a petition for judicial review.

SECTION 3.A. Title 61 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding:

CHAPTER 3

Alcohol Server Training

 Section 61‑3‑100. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

 (1) “Alcohol” means beer, wine, alcoholic liquors, or any other type of alcoholic beverage that contains any amount of alcohol and is used as a beverage for human consumption.

 (2) “Alcohol server” means an individual who sells alcohol for on‑premises consumption at permitted or licensed premises and may include a permittee, licensee, manager, or other employee of a permittee or licensee. “Alcohol server” does not include an individual employed or volunteering on a temporary basis for a one‑time special event, such as a banquet, or at an event that has a temporary permit to sell beer, wine, or alcoholic liquors by the drink and does not include an individual transferring alcohol from one location to another as a distributor, wholesaler, or as otherwise lawfully authorized to transfer alcohol from one location to another by this title; and does not include an individual who cannot lawfully serve or deliver alcohol pursuant to Sections 61‑4‑90(D) and 61‑6‑2200.

 (3) “Alcohol server certificate” means an authorization issued by the department for an individual to be employed or engaged as an alcohol server for on‑premises consumption.

 (4) “DAODAS” means the South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services.

 (5) “Department” means the South Carolina Department of Revenue.

 (6) “Division” means the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

 (7) “Employee” means a person who is employed for at least ten hours a week by a permittee or a licensee.

 (8) “Licensee” means a person issued a license by the department pursuant to Title 61 to sell, serve, transfer, or dispense alcoholic liquors or alcoholic liquor by the drink for on‑premises consumption.

 (9) “Manager” means an individual employed by a permittee or licensee who manages, directs, or controls the sale, service, transfer, or dispensing of alcoholic beverages for on‑premises consumption at the permitted or licensed premises.

 (10) “Permittee” means a person issued a permit by the department pursuant to Title 61 to sell, serve, transfer, or dispense beer, wine, ale, porter, or other malted beverages for on‑premises consumption.

 (11) “Program” means an alcohol server training and education course and examination approved by the department with input from DAODAS and the division that is administered by authorized providers.

 (12) “Provider” means an individual, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity authorized by the department that offers and administers a program.

 Section 61‑3‑110. (A) An alcohol server or manager must complete alcohol server training and obtain an alcohol server certificate pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. If an alcohol server or manager does not have a current alcohol server certificate at the time of employment, then the licensee or permittee must provide alcohol server training within one hundred twenty calendar days of employment. An alcohol server shall not be mentally or physically impaired by alcohol, drugs, or controlled substances while serving alcohol.

 (B) A permittee or licensee shall maintain at all times on its permitted or licensed premises copies of the alcohol server certificates for the permittee or licensee, managers, and alcohol servers for the duration of employment. Copies of the alcohol server certificate must be made available, upon request, to the department, the division, or the agents and employees of each. For the purposes of enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, a permittee or licensee must also make available to the department or the division, when requested, the hire date of an alcohol server.

 (C) Failure to produce a copy of an alcohol server certificate when an alcohol server has been employed for one hundred twenty calendar days subjects the permittee or licensee to noncompliance with Section 61‑2‑145(E).

 Section 61‑3‑120. (A)(1) The department shall approve alcohol server training programs offered by providers that are based on best evidence practice standards. The department may collaborate with DAODAS and the division to determine appropriate providers for the purposes of this chapter. The department shall approve or deny a program within sixty days of application by a provider. A provider may appeal a denial pursuant to Section 61‑2‑260 and the South Carolina Administrative Procedures Act.

 (2) A provider may charge a licensee, permittee, or individual seeking training for the purpose of employment as an alcohol server or manager a fee not to exceed fifty dollars per participant.

 (B) The curricula of each program must include the following subjects:

 (1) state laws and regulations pertaining to:

 (a) the sale and service of alcoholic beverages;

 (b) the permitting and licensing of sellers of alcoholic beverages;

 (c) impaired driving or driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs;

 (d) liquor liability issues;

 (e) the carrying of concealed weapons by authorized permit holders into businesses selling and serving alcoholic beverages; and

 (f) life consequences, such as the loss of education scholarships, to minors relating to the unlawful use, transfer, or sale of alcoholic beverages;

 (2) the effect that alcohol has on the body and human behavior including, but not limited to, its effect on an individual’s ability to operate a motor vehicle when intoxicated;

 (3) information on blood alcohol concentration and factors that change or alter blood alcohol concentration;

 (4) the effect that alcohol has on an individual when taken in combination with commonly used prescription or nonprescription drugs or with illegal drugs;

 (5) information on recognizing the signs of intoxication and methods for preventing intoxication;

 (6) methods of recognizing problem drinkers and techniques for intervening with and refusing to serve problem drinkers;

 (7) methods of identifying and refusing to serve or sell alcoholic beverages to individuals under twenty‑one years of age and intoxicated individuals;

 (8) methods for properly and effectively checking the identification of an individual, for identifying illegal identification, and for handling situations involving individuals who have provided illegal identification;

 (9) South Carolina law enforcement information; and

 (10) other topics related to alcohol server education and training designated by the department, in collaboration with DAODAS and the division, to be included.

 (C) The department shall approve only online designed training programs that meet each of the following criteria:

 (1) a program must cover the content specified in subsection (B);

 (2) the content in a program must clearly identify and focus on the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to responsibly serve alcoholic beverages and must be developed using best practices in instructional design and exam development to ensure that the program is fair and legally defensible;

 (3) a program shall be offered online;

 (4) online training must be at least four hours, be available in English and Spanish, and include a test;

 (5) online or computer‑based training programs must use linear navigation that requires the completion of a module before the course proceeds to the next module, with no content omitted; be interactive; have audio for content; and include a test;

 (6) training and testing must be conducted online. All tests must be monitored by an online proctor. A passing grade for a test, as provided by the program, is required; and

 (7) training certificates are issued by the provider only after training is complete and a test has been passed successfully.

 (D) Within ten business days after a training is completed, each provider must give to the department a report of all individuals who have successfully completed the training and testing. The provider must also maintain these records for at least five years following the end of the training program for purposes of verifying certification validity by the department or the division.

 (E) The department, in collaboration with DAODAS and the division, may suspend or revoke the authorization of a provider that the department determines has violated the provisions of this chapter. If a provider’s authorization is suspended or revoked, then that provider must cease operations in this State immediately and refund any money paid to it by individuals enrolled in that provider’s program at the time of the suspension or revocation.

 Section 61‑3‑130. (A)(1) The department must issue an alcohol server certificate to each applicant who completes an approved program or a recertification program and who provides other information as may be required by the department in an application form that is available on the department’s website. An individual must apply for an alcohol server certificate within six months of completing a program. The department, if circumstances warrant the issuance of a temporary alcohol server certificate, may issue a temporary alcohol server certificate that is valid for a period of no more than thirty calendar days.

 (2) The department, in collaboration with DAODAS and the division, may issue an alcohol server certificate to an individual from outside of the State who applies for an alcohol server certificate if the individual has an alcohol server certificate from a nationally recognized or comparable, state recognized alcohol server certification program that the department, DAODAS, and the division find meets or exceeds the programs offered in this State.

 (B) Alcohol server certificates shall not be issued to graduates of programs that are not approved by the department.

 (C) An alcohol server certificate is the property of the individual to whom it is issued and is transferrable among employers. An individual must reimburse a licensee or permittee that paid for the cost of alcohol server training if the individual leaves the employment of the licensee or permittee within six months of its issuance.

 (D) Alcohol server certificates are valid for a period of five years from the date that the alcohol server certificate was issued. After the five‑year period, a new or recertified alcohol server certificate must be obtained pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

 (E) Upon expiration of an alcohol server certificate, the individual to whom the alcohol server certificate was issued may obtain recertification in accordance with regulations promulgated by the department.

 (F) The department shall not charge a fee to issue and renew alcohol server certificates to qualifying applicants.

 (G) An applicant must be deemed to be a qualifying applicant for the purpose of alcohol server certificate issuance and renewal if they have successfully completed all training and testing requirements as found in Section 61‑3‑120.

 Section 61‑3‑140. As a requirement for application or renewal of a permit or license for on premises consumption under Chapter 4, Title 61 or Chapter 6, Title 61, a permittee or licensee for on premises consumption seeking to utilize Section 61‑2‑145(E) must submit to the department proof that the permittee or licensee, if applicable, and each manager and alcohol server employed by the permittee or licensee during the upcoming or prior permit or license period have or have held valid alcohol server certificates at all times that alcoholic beverages were sold, served, or dispensed.

 Section 61‑3‑150. The division and the department are responsible for enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. The department is responsible for bringing administrative actions for violations of the provisions of this chapter or related regulations, and those actions shall proceed according to the provisions of Section 61‑2‑260 and the South Carolina Administrative Procedures Act.

 Section 61‑3‑160. In addition to civil and criminal penalties available for violations of the provisions of Title 61, a permittee or licensee that violates the provisions of this chapter, upon a final administrative determination:

 (1) for a first offense, shall have its alcohol license or permit suspended for six months; and

 (2) for a second offense not related to the first offense, shall have its alcohol license or permit revoked.

B. Section 61‑2‑60 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding:

 (9) regulations governing the development, implementation, education, and enforcement of responsible alcohol server training provisions.

C. Section 61‑6‑2220 of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 Section 61‑6‑2220. A person or establishment licensed to sell alcoholic liquors or liquor by the drink pursuant to this article may not knowingly sell these beverages to persons in an intoxicated condition; these sales are considered violations of the provisions thereof and subject to the penalties contained herein.

D. This SECTION takes effect six months after the effective date of the act.

SECTION 4. Section 38‑90‑20(A) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (A) A captive insurance company, when permitted by its articles of incorporation, articles of organization, operating agreement, or charter, may apply to the director for a license to provide any and all insurance, except workers’ compensation insurance written on a direct basis, authorized by this title, including, without limitation, liquor liability insurance; however:

 (1) a pure captive insurance company may not insure any risks other than those of its parent, affiliated companies, controlled unaffiliated business, risks assumed from a risk pool for the purpose of risk sharing, or a combination of them;

 (2) an association captive insurance company may not insure any risks other than those of the member organizations of its association and their affiliated companies;

 (3) an industrial insured captive insurance company may not insure any risks other than those of the industrial insureds that comprise the industrial insured group and their affiliated companies;

 (4) a special purpose captive insurance company may provide insurance or reinsurance, or both, for risks as approved by the director;

 (5) a captive insurance company may not provide personal motor vehicle or homeowner’s insurance coverage written on a direct basis;

 (6) a captive insurance company may not accept or cede reinsurance except as provided in Section 38‑90‑110.

SECTION 5.A. Section 61‑2‑145(A) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (A) In addition to all other requirements, a person licensed or permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for on‑premises consumption, which remains open after five o’clock p.m. to sell alcoholic beverages for on‑premises consumption, is required to maintain a liquor liability insurance policy or a general liability insurance policy with a liquor liability endorsement for a total coverage of at least one million dollars per occurrence during the period of the biennial permit or license. Failure to maintain this coverage during the period of the biennial permit or license constitutes grounds for suspension or revocation of the permit or license and is sufficient ground for the department to seek an emergency revocation order as provided in Sections 12‑60‑1340 and 1‑23‑370(c).

B. Section 61‑2‑145(C) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (C) Each insurer writing liquor liability insurance policies or general liability insurance policies with a liquor liability endorsement to a person licensed or permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for on‑premises consumption, in which the person so licensed or permitted remains open to sell alcoholic beverages for on‑premises consumption after five o’clock p.m., must notify the department in a manner prescribed by department regulation of the lapse or termination of the liquor liability insurance policy or the general liability insurance policy with a liquor liability endorsement. An insurer shall further notify the department if a person licensed or permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for on‑premises consumption exceeds its aggregate limit prior to the expiration of the policy.

C. This SECTION takes effect on July 1, 2026 and applies to all policies issued on and after that date.

SECTION 6. Section 15‑3‑670(B) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (B) For the purposes of subsection (A), the violation of a building code of a jurisdiction or political subdivision without physical, material, or resultant damage does not constitute per se fraud, gross negligence, or recklessness, but this type of violation may be admissible as evidence of fraud, negligence, gross negligence, or recklessness. A violation is considered material only if it exists within a completed building, structure, or facility which has resulted in physical harm to a person or significant damage to the performance of a building or its systems.

SECTION 7. Section 56‑5‑6540(C) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (C) A violation of this article is not negligence per se or contributory negligence, and is not admissible as evidence of comparative negligence in a civil action.

SECTION 8. Chapter 7, Title 15 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding:

 Section 15‑7‑65. A civil action tried against an unknown defendant as provided in Section 38‑77‑180 must be tried in the county where the cause of action arose, unless otherwise determined by the court pursuant to Section 15‑7‑100.

SECTION 9. Section 38‑77‑150(A) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (A) No automobile insurance policy or contract may be issued or delivered unless it contains a provision by endorsement or otherwise, herein referred to as the uninsured motorist provision, undertaking to pay the insured all sums which he is legally entitled to recover as compensatory damages from the owner or operator of an uninsured motor vehicle, within limits which may be no less than the requirements of Section 38‑77‑140. The uninsured motorist provision is not required to include coverage for punitive or exemplary damages. The uninsured motorist provision also must provide for no less than twenty‑five thousand dollars’ coverage for injury to or destruction of the property of the insured in any one accident but may provide an exclusion of the first two hundred dollars of the loss or damage. The director or his designee may prescribe the form to be used in providing uninsured motorist coverage and when prescribed and promulgated no other form may be used.

SECTION 10. Section 38‑77‑160 of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 Section 38‑77‑160. Automobile insurance carriers shall offer, at the option of the insured, uninsured motorist coverage up to the limits of the insured’s liability coverage in addition to the mandatory coverage prescribed by Section 38‑77‑150. Such carriers shall also offer, at the option of the insured, underinsured motorist coverage up to the limits of the insured liability coverage to provide coverage in the event that compensatory damages are sustained in excess of the liability limits carried by an at‑fault insured or underinsured motorist or in excess of any damages cap or limitation imposed by statute. In the mandatory offer of underinsured motorists coverage, automobile insurance carriers are not required to include coverage for punitive or exemplary damages. If, however, an insured or named insured is protected by uninsured or underinsured motorist coverage in excess of the basic limits, the policy shall provide that the insured or named insured is protected only to the extent of the coverage he has on the vehicle involved in the accident. If none of the insured’s or named insured’s vehicles is involved in the accident, coverage is available only to the extent of coverage on any one of the vehicles with the excess or underinsured coverage. Benefits paid pursuant to this section are not subject to subrogation and assignment.

 No action may be brought under the underinsured motorist provision unless copies of the pleadings in the action establishing liability are served in the manner provided by law upon the insurer writing the underinsured motorist provision. The insurer has the right to appear and defend in the name of the underinsured motorist in any action which may affect its liability and has thirty days after service of process on it in which to appear. The evidence of service upon the insurer may not be made a part of the record. In the event the automobile insurance insurer for the putative at‑fault insured chooses to settle in part the claims against its insured by payment of its applicable liability limits on behalf of its insured, the underinsured motorist insurer may assume control of the defense of action for its own benefit. No underinsured motorist policy may contain a clause requiring the insurer’s consent to settlement with the at‑fault party.

SECTION 11. Section 15‑78‑30(g) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (g) “Occurrence” means an unfolding sequence of events which proximately flow from a single act of negligence. For purposes of medical malpractice claims, “occurrence” means an unfolding sequence of events which proximately flow from a single act of negligence including continuous or repeated exposure to substantially the same harmful conditions. For purposes of this section, multiple events occurring without a break in the causal chain that result in substantially the same damages shall be considered one occurrence.

SECTION 12. Section 15‑32‑220(E) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (E) The limitations for noneconomic damages rendered against any health care provider or health care institution do not apply if the jury or court determines that the defendant was grossly negligent, wilful, wanton, or reckless, and such conduct was the proximate cause of the claimant's noneconomic damages, or if the defendant has engaged in fraud or misrepresentation related to the claim, or if the defendant altered or destroyed medical records with the purpose of avoiding a claim or liability to the claimant.:

 (1) had an intent to harm and did in fact harm the claimant;

 (2) has pled guilty to or been convicted of a felony arising out of the same act or course of conduct complained of by the plaintiff and that the act or course of conduct is a proximate cause of the plaintiff’s damages; or

 (3) acted or failed to act while under the influence of alcohol, drugs that are not otherwise lawfully prescribed and administered in accordance with a valid prescription, or any intentionally consumed glue, aerosol, or other toxic vapor to the degree that his judgment was materially and appreciably impaired.

SECTION 13. Chapter 59, Title 38 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding:

 Section 38‑59‑23. (A) An action for bad faith involving a liability, underinsured motorists, or an uninsured motorist’s insurance claim, including any such action brought under the common law, is not actionable if:

 (1) in response to a demand for the policy limits made by the claimant prior to suit being filed on the underlying tort claim, the insurer tenders the policy limits within ninety days after receiving actual notice of a claim that is accompanied by sufficient evidence to support liability and the amount of the claim; or

 (2) in response to a demand for the policy limits made by the claimant after suit has been filed on the underlying tort claim, the insurer tenders the policy limits by the later of:

 (a) ten months after the suit was filed, or

 (b) thirty days after receiving actual notice of the demand for the policy limits.

 (B) If suit is filed on the underlying tort claim less than ninety days after the insurer receives a demand for policy limits, the time period for review and payment provided in subsection (A)(2) applies rather than the time limit provided in subsection (A)(1).

 (C)(1) In any bad faith action against an insurer, whether such action is brought under this section or is based on the common law remedy for bad faith, mere negligence or a verdict in excess of the policy limits on the underlying tort claim, by itself, is insufficient to constitute bad faith.

 (2) In any action for bad faith against an insurer, the trier of fact may consider whether the insured, claimant, or representative of the insured or claimant did not act in good faith, in which case the trier of fact may reasonably reduce the amount of damages awarded against the insurer.

 (D) The insured, claimant, and representative of the insured or claimant have a duty to act in good faith in furnishing information regarding the claim, in making demands of the insurer, in setting deadlines, and in attempting to settle the claim. This duty does not create a separate cause of action but may only be considered for the purpose of reasonably reducing the amount of damages awarded against the insurer as provided in subsection (C)(2).

 (E) If two or more third party claimants have competing claims arising out of a single occurrence, which in total may exceed the available policy limits of one or more of the insured parties who may be liable to the third‑party claimants, then an insurer is not liable beyond the available policy limits for failure to pay all or any portion of the available policy limits to one or more of the third‑party claimants if the insurer issues a global offer for its policy limits within ninety days after receiving notice of the competing claims accompanied by sufficient evidence to support liability and the amount of the claims. If the claims of the competing third‑party claimants are found to be in excess of the insurer’s policy limits, then the third‑party claimants are entitled to a prorated share of the policy limits as determined by the trier of fact.

SECTION 14. The repeal or amendment by this act of any law, whether temporary or permanent or civil or criminal, does not affect pending actions, rights, duties, or liabilities founded thereon, or alter, discharge, release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under the repealed or amended law, unless the repealed or amended provision shall so expressly provide.  After the effective date of this act, all laws repealed or amended by this act must be taken and treated as remaining in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any pending or vested right, civil action, special proceeding, criminal prosecution, or appeal existing as of the effective date of this act, and for the enforcement of rights, duties, penalties, forfeitures, and liabilities as they stood under the repealed or amended laws.

SECTION 15. If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such holding shall not affect the constitutionality or validity of the remaining portions of this act, the General Assembly hereby declaring that it would have passed this act, and each and every section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, and word thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words hereof may be declared to be unconstitutional, invalid, or otherwise ineffective.

SECTION 16. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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