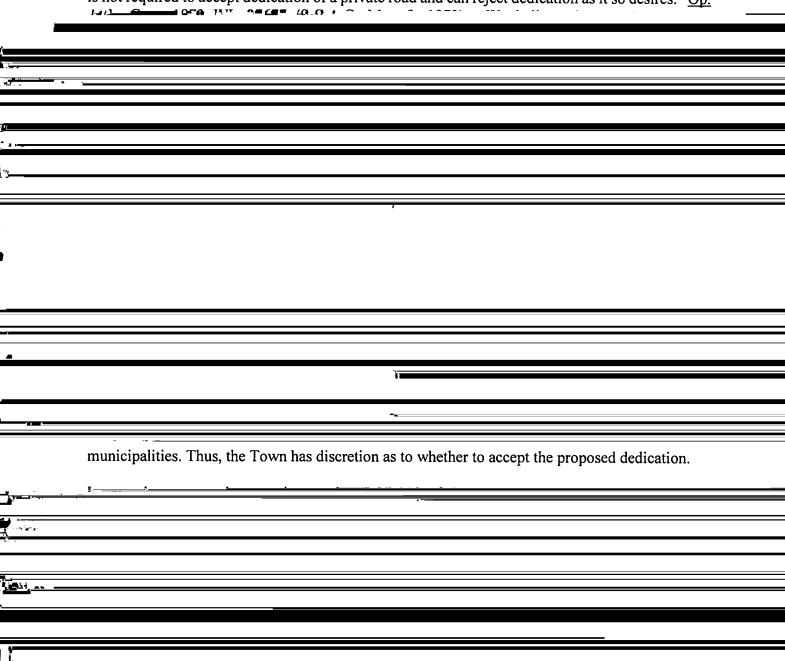
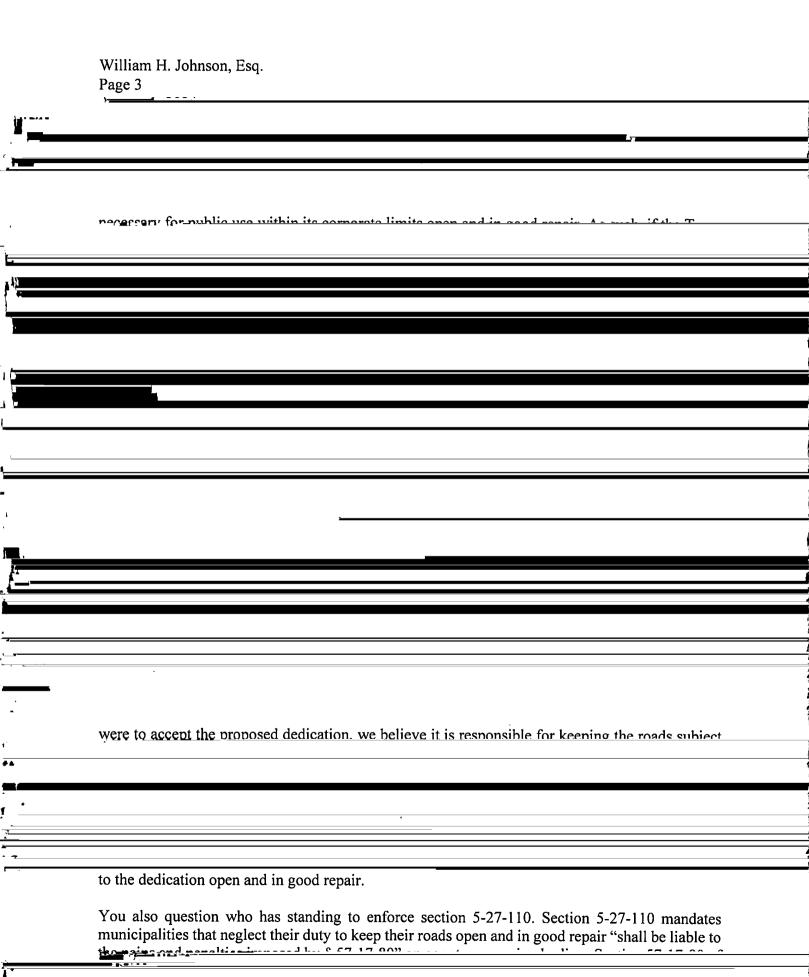


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authority to acquire property for streets and roads for public use, but we did not find any indication in section 5-27-10 of the Legislature's intent to require a municipality to acquire certain roads. Additionally, our courts recognize the public is not compelled to assume the burdens imposed by accepting an offered dedication. Corbin v. Cherokee Realty Co., 229 S.C. 16, 25, 91 S.E.2d 542, 546 (1956); As we stated in a 1973 opinion, "the law in this state is beyond cavil that the county is not required to accept dedication of a private road and can reject dedication as it so desires." Op.





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"The primary rule of statutory construction is to ascertain and give effect to the intent of the legislature." <u>Mid-State Auto Auction of Lexington, Inc. v. Altman</u>, 324 S.C. 65, 69, 476 S.E.2d 690, 692 (1996) (citation omitted). The plain language of a statute is the best evidence of the Legislature's intent. Grier v. AMISTIP of S.C. Transport Construction of the construction of the legislature's intent. Grier v. AMISTIP of S.C. Transport Construction of the construction is to ascertain and give effect to the intent of the legislature."

(2012). "Ordinarily, the use of the word "shall" in a statute means that the action referred to is mandatory." S.C. Dep't of Highways & Pub. Transp. v. Dickinson, 288 S.C. 189, 191, 341 S.E.2d 134, 135 (1986) (citation omitted). Based on the plain language in section 5-27-110, it mandates municipalities keep roads open and in good repair. It does not mention consideration of the cost of

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