

**THIS OPINION HAS NO PRECEDENTIAL VALUE. IT SHOULD NOT BE  
CITED OR RELIED ON AS PRECEDENT IN ANY PROCEEDING  
EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY RULE 268(d)(2), SCACR.**

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Court of Appeals**

The State, Respondent,

v.

Abdul Furquan, Appellant.

Appellate Case No. 2013-002075

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Appeal From Horry County  
Larry B. Hyman, Jr., Circuit Court Judge

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Unpublished Opinion No. 2016-UP-479  
Submitted October 1, 2016 – Filed November 16, 2016

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**AFFIRMED**

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Appellate Defender Susan Barber Hackett, of Columbia,  
for Appellant.

Attorney General Alan McCrory Wilson and Assistant  
Attorney General Mark Reynolds Farthing, both of  
Columbia; and Solicitor Jimmy A. Richardson, II, of  
Conway, for Respondent.

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**PER CURIAM:** Affirmed pursuant to Rule 220(b), SCACR, and the following  
authorities: *State v. Blackmon*, 304 S.C. 270, 273, 403 S.E.2d 660, 662 (1991)

("When the terms of the statute are clear and unambiguous, the court must apply them according to their literal meaning."); *State v. Morgan*, 352 S.C. 359, 366, 574 S.E.2d 203, 206 (Ct. App. 2002) ("Words must be given their plain and ordinary meaning without resorting to subtle or forced construction which limits or expands the statute's operation."); S.C. Code Ann. § 17-25-45(A) (2014) ("[U]pon a conviction for a most serious offense as defined by this section, a person *must* be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole if that person has . . . (1) one or more prior convictions for: (a) a most serious offense . . . ." (emphasis added)); S.C. Code Ann. § 17-25-45(C) (Supp. 2015) (stating criminal sexual conduct with minors, first-degree burglary, and attempted murder are "[m]ost serious offense[s]"); *State v. Burdette*, 335 S.C. 34, 41, 515 S.E.2d 525, 529 (1999) ("If a defendant is convicted of one of the [section 17-25-45(C)] triggering offenses, the matter of sentencing becomes the province of the legislature."); *State v. Johnson*, 347 S.C. 67, 69, 552 S.E.2d 339, 340 (Ct. App. 2001) ("The General Assembly has made the sentencing provisions of section 17-25-45(A) mandatory."), *overruled on other grounds by James v. State*, 372 S.C. 287, 641 S.E.2d 899 (2007); *State v. Jones*, 344 S.C. 48, 56, 543 S.E.2d 541, 545 (2001) ("The cruel and unusual punishment clause requires the duration of a sentence not be grossly out of proportion with the severity of the crime."); *State v. Rogers*, 361 S.C. 178, 187-88, 603 S.E.2d 910, 915 (Ct. App. 2004) (holding the defendant's sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole pursuant to the recidivist statute was not cruel and unusual punishment when the defendant was convicted of a most serious offense nineteen years prior).

**AFFIRMED.**<sup>1</sup>

**WILLIAMS, THOMAS, and GEATHERS, JJ., concur.**

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<sup>1</sup> We decide this case without oral argument pursuant to Rule 215, SCACR.