

The Supreme Court of South Carolina

Bradley J. Ishman, Respondent,

v.


State of South Carolina, Petitioner.

Appellate Case No. 2009-140006

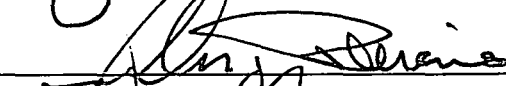
ORDER

Respondent pled guilty to pointing and presenting a firearm and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, which was suspended upon the service of three years' probation. After a hearing, Respondent's probation was revoked in full. Respondent did not appeal the revocation but, instead, filed an application for post-conviction relief (PCR). The PCR judge granted Respondent's application, vacated Respondent's sentence, and remanded for a new revocation hearing. This Court granted the State's petition for a writ of certiorari to review the PCR judge's decision.

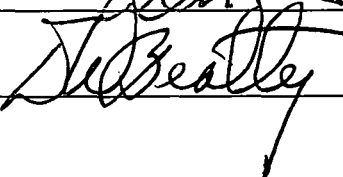
During the pendency of this appeal, Respondent was released from incarceration after completing his sentence. Because a decision from this Court would have no practical legal effect on the parties, we dismiss the writ of certiorari as moot. See Curtis v. State, 345 S.C. 557, 567, 549 S.E.2d 591, 596 (2001) ("A case becomes moot when judgment, if rendered, will have no practical legal effect upon the existing controversy. This is true when some event occurs making it impossible for the reviewing Court to grant effectual relief.").



C.J.



J.



J.

John Kittrege

Greg J. Jean
_____ J.
J.

Columbia, South Carolina

September 20, 2012

- cc:
Kathrine Haggard Hudgins
Kaelon Elizabeth May
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