

After the Board or the panel has heard all the evidence from both sides, it then deliberates and makes its final decision. The Board is the sole judge as to whether parole has been violated, and no appeal is allowed. See S. C. Code 24-21-680. Insofar as the Board or the panel is reasonably satisfied that its decision is supported by the evidence, the decision may take any of the following forms.

- a. **Revocation of Parole.** If the evidence is sufficient to show that the parolee willfully violated the conditions of parole, the Board may determine these violations warrant revocation of parole and enter such an order.
- b. **Continued on Parole.** There are two possible bases upon which parole may properly be continued:
 - The evidence is insufficient to show that the parolee willfully violated the conditions of parole.
 - Although the evidence is sufficient to show that the parolee willfully violated parole, evidence presented in mitigation supports continuing the parolee on parole.
- c. **In Addition to a Continuation.** In addition to continuing the parolee on parole, the Board or panel may decide to do any of the following:
 - Reprimand the parolee for his/her conduct and issue a written warning citing the specific misconduct;
 - Order that the parolee's supervision be enhanced;
 - Impose any special condition that may be appropriate;
 - Remove any condition no longer deemed appropriate.
- d. **The Order of Continuation.** At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board or the panel should issue and sign its Order of Continuation. The Order itself should accurately reflect the action taken at the hearing, and should include any further conditions of supervision that were imposed by the Board or the panel. The parolee should be given a copy of this Order.

* * * (4. THE EFFECT OF REVOCATION)

The offender is remanded to the custody of the Department of Corrections to serve the remaining unserved part of his/her sentence, less any credit for time served on parole before the revocation.

The Board's policy is offenders will be eligible for parole consideration one year following revocation. If the offender is paroled again and then revoked, the Board's policy is that parole eligibility will be two years after the second or subsequent revocation. When the basis of the revocation is a new conviction, then as a matter of law the offender will not be considered for parole until the new sentence becomes parole eligible. The Board may never consider an offender for parole before the eligibility date, except where the law specifically allows it.