bond executed by two or more reliable persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Court before such person is released; provided, however, such reliable persons may not be the Chief, the Vice-Chief, the Secretary-Treasurer, a member of the Tribal Council, an employee of Tribal law enforcement, a Judge, a member of the Court staff; or attorneys or other persons licensed to practice before the Choctaw Tribal Court or the alleged victim of the underlying charge. The amount of the bond required shall not exceed five times the maximum cash penalty for each offense for which the defendant has been charged. If bond exceeds one thousand (\$1,000) dollars then a surety bond executed through a licensed bonding company is required be a five hundred dollar (\$500.00) cash or surety bond for all felonyClass A offenses.

- (Bii) In addition to the bond, the Tribal Judge may place other conditions upon the release of a person arrested for a <u>felonyClass A</u> offense if the Judge finds that such conditions are necessary to assure the appearance of a person arrested or are necessary to protect the safety of another person in the community. These conditions may include, but are not necessarily limited to:
  - (1-A) that the person not commit a federal, state, or Tribal crime during the period of release;
  - that the person remain in the custody of a designated person, who agrees to assume supervision and to report any violation of a release condition to the court, if the designated person is able reasonably able to assure the judicial officer that the person will appear as required and will not impose a danger to the safety of any other person in the community;
  - that the person maintain employment, or, if unemployed, actively seek employment;
  - (4D) that the person maintain or continue an educational program;
  - that the person abide by specified restrictions on personal association, place of abode; or travel;
  - that the person avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the crime and with any potential witness who may testify concerning the offense;
  - that the person report on a regular basis to a designated law enforcement agency; or other agency of the Choctaw Government;
  - (8H) that the person comply with a specified curfew;
  - that the person refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device; or other dangerous weapon;

- that the person refrain from the use of alcohol, or any other use of a narcotic drug or a controlled substance without a prescription by a licensed medical practitioner;
- (11K) that the person undergo available medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment, including treatment for drug or alcohol dependency; and remain in a specified institution if required for that person purpose; and/or
- that the person satisfy any other condition that is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person that is required and to assure the safety of any other person in the community.
- Order order stating whether the person is to be detained or released, and if released, the amount of bond, the date of trial and stating the defendant shall to hire an attorney and notify the court within fifteen (15) days from the court arraignment that whether the Defendant defendant will be represented by counsel at trial and any conditions upon such release in addition to the bond. In the case of detention, the judge shall execute an order stating the reasons for the detention and directing that the person be committed to the custody of Choctaw Law Enforcement for confinement separate, to the extent practical, from persons serving sentences after convictions.
- (Diiiv) If a person is ordered detained after a hearing conducted in accordance with this Rulerule, the person may appeal the Detention Order to the Choctaw Appellate Supreme Court within five (5) days of the Order of Denial. The appeal shall be determined promptly in accordance with the Choctaw Rules of Appellate Procedures.

## (2) Misdemeanor Class B or Class C Offenses:

If a person is arrested for a Class B or Class C misdemeanor offense and is not also arrested for a felony Class A offense, such person shall not have to appear before a judge in order to obtain release. Such person may obtain release at any time prior to arraignment without appearing before a judge on personal recognizance, or if required, by posting a cash bond or surety bond executed by two reliable persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Tribal Court; provided, however, such reliable persons may not be the Chief, the Vice-Chief, the Secretary-Treasurer, a member of the Tribal Council, an employee of Tribal law enforcement, a judge, a member of the Court staff, or attorneys or other persons licensed to practice before the Choctaw Tribal Court or the alleged victim of the underlying charge. The amount of the bond required shall not exceed five times the maximum cash penalty for each offense for which the defendant has been charged. If bond exceeds five one thousand (\$51,000) dollars then a surety bond executed through a licensed bonding company is required. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the arresting officer or complaining witness shall certify to the jailer, or if the jailer shall certify based upon his own observation, that the person arrested, was at the time he was brought to the jail, unconscious or in an

intoxicated or apparently intoxicated condition, or for any reason does not appear to be conscious or sober, then such person shall not be released until eight (8) hours after arrival at the jail. The person shall be informed by the jailer of his/her right to post a cash or surety bond when the person is brought to the jail. Persons who reside outsideout the State of Mississippi or off the Tribal lands of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians shall not be permitted to post personal recognizance bonds. post cash bonds. The amount of bond required for persons arrested for a misdemeanor Class B offense shall be a two hundred fifty (\$250.00) appearance bond or a two hundred fifty (\$250.00) cash or surety bond. The amount of bond for a Class C offense shall be a one hundred dollar (\$100.00) cash or surety bond except for the following Class C offenses for which no bond is required and persons may be released on personal recognizance: Liquor violation (3 - 4), Criminal defamation Defamation §(3 - 2 - 10), Harassment §(3 - 2 - 14), Malicious mischief Mischief §(3 - 3 - 6), and Littering §(3 - 5 - 5).

(3) Presumption of Innocence Prior to Trial:

-Nothing in this Rule shall be construed as modifying or limiting the presumption of innocence prior to trial.

## (4) Release or Detention Pending Appeal:

\_A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Tribal Appellate Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution of sentence, or pending appeal of conviction or sentence, a person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has filed an appeal, be detained, unless the Judge finds, after petition by the person, by clear and convincing evidence; :

- (Ai) that the person is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the safety of any other person of the community if released during the pendency of the person's appeal; and
- (Bii) that the appeal is not for the purpose of a delay and raises a substantial question of law or fact likely to result in a reversal, an order for a new trial <u>,or</u> a sentence that does not include a term of imprisonment of less than the total amount of time already served plus the expected duration of the appeals process.

In those situations where release is found appropriate for persons convinced convicted of a Class A offense, bond shall be set in accordance with the amounts set forth in Rule 8(a)(1)(<u>i</u>A). In addition, the judge may also impose conditions in accordance with the provisions of Rule 8(a)(1)(<u>Bii</u>). In those situations where release is found appropriate for persons convicted of a Class B or Class C offense, bond shall be set in accordance with the amounts set forth in Rule 8(a)(2).

(4) Penalty for Failure to Appear or Violation of Conditions of Release: Whoever, having been released pending trial or pending appeal, fails to appear before court

1			as required or fails to surrender for service of sentence pursuant to a Court Order,
2			shall be subject to the following penalties:
3			(a) a term of imprisonment not more than three (3) years if the offense is a
4			<u>felony; or</u>
5			
6			(b) a term of imprisonment not more than one (1) year if the offense is a
7			misdemeanor
8		(5)	Penalty for Failure to Appear or Violation of Conditions of Release:
9			-
10			Whoever, having been released pending trial or pending appeal, fails to appear
11			before Court court as required or fails to surrender for service of sentence
12			pursuant to a Court Order, shall be guilty of a Class A offense, which shall be
13			punishable by up to six (6) months imprisonment, five hundred (\$500.00) fine or
14			both.
15			As an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this provision, a person may
16			assert that uncontrollable circumstances which the person did not create
17			prevented the person from appearing or surrendering, and that the person
18			appeared and surrendered as soon as such circumstances ceased to exist. A term
19			of imprisonment imposed under this section shall be consecutive to any other
20			sentence of imprisonment.
21			sentence of imprisonment.
22		(6)	Sanctions for Violations of a Release Condition:
23		(0)	Salictions for violations of a Release Condition.
24			_A person who has been released under this Rule, and who has violated a
25			condition of his or her/her release, is subject to a revocation of release and an
26			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
27			Order of Detention. An attorney of the Prosecution Office may initiate the
			proceeding for the revocation of an order of release by filing a motion with the
28			court. A Judge judge may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person charged
29			with violating a condition of release, and the person shall be brought before a
30			Judge judge for a hearing to determine if the person has violated a condition of
31			release. The Judge judge shall enter an Order of Revocation and Detention if,
32			after hearing, the Judge judge finds there is probable cause to believe that the
33			person has committed a federal, state; or Tribal crime while on release; and may
34			enter such an order if there is probable cause that the person has violated any
35			other conditions of release.
36		( <b>-</b> )	D
37		(7)	Return of Bond
38			
39			Provided a person has complied with all orders of the court issued pursuant to
40			this Rule, any cash bond shall be returned to the person providing the bond upon
41			the entry of a not guilty verdict or the sentence of the Court court in the case of a
42			pretrial bond; and upon the rendering of a decision on the appeal in the case of an
43			appeal bond.
44			
45	Rule 9	Arraig	nment, First Appearance
46		Ü	
47	(a)	Explana	ution of Rights. Upon the first appearance of the Defendant defendant before the
48	( )		w Tribal Court in response to a summons or warrant or following arrest, the judge
49			form the Defendant defendant in English or when necessary in the Choctaw
50			e of the following:
		2 0	<del>-</del>

1		<del>(2)</del>	service l	by the court of notice of assignment or reassignment of the case to a judge.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		(d)	be quest Indians action. give wri	No judge shall sit in any action in which the judge's impartiality may reasonably ioned under the provisions of the Constitution of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw or the Code of Judicial Conduct, and the judge shall file a recusal in any such Upon receipt of notification of recusal from a judge, the Clerk of the Court shall tten notice to each party. Upon recusal, another judge shall be assigned or ed to conduct any further proceedings in the action.
0	I	Rule 11	Pretria	l Conference
1 12 13 14 15 16 17 18		mo oth <u>oth</u> dep	tion, order the er matters as r erwise prohibi	the filing of a complaint or citation, the judge may, with or without the filing of a parties to appear before him or her to clarify the pleadings and to consider such may aid in the disposition of the case. The court may in its discretion, if not ted by this tribal code and in compliance with Choctaw Peacemaker code; nature of the case, transfer to the Peace Maker Court for an alternative
20	I	Rule 12	Right (	o Jury Trial
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28		(a)	demand judge as	hall be tried by the judge unless the Defendant defendant demands a jury trial. The may be made orally at the arraignment or by filing a written request with the signed to the case within ten (10) days after the scheduled arraignment. If the for a jury trial is not made as provided in this paragraph, trial by jury will be waived.
27 28 29 30 31 32		(b)	is exerci an impa	dant is not entitled to a jury trial for Class C offenses. In any case where the Tribe sing special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction, the defendant has a right to rtial jury drawn from sources that reflect a fair cross section of the community and systematically exclude any distinctive group in the community, including non-
34	I	Rule 13	Motion	ns Before Trial: Defenses and Objections
35 36		(a)	Motions	raising defenses and objections may be made as follows:
37 38 39			(1)	Any any defenses or objections which are capable of determination other than at trial may be raised before trial by written motion.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17			(2)	Defenses defenses and objections based on defects in the complaint other than that it fails to show jurisdiction in the court or fails to charge an offense may be raised by motion only before trial or such shall be deemed waived, unless the court for good cause shown grants relief from such waiver. Lack of jurisdiction or failure to charge an offense may be raised as defenses or noticed by the court on its own motion at any stage of the proceeding.
18 19 50			(3)	A <u>a</u> motion for a bill of particulars shall be granted when it appears that the Defendant defendant has a reasonable need for additional facts in order to prepare his defense.;

1 2 3 4 5		,	Motions motions may be made orally or in writing. Motions made under this Rule will be argued before trial on the date of trial unless the court directs otherwise. Decision on such motions shall be made by the judge and not by the jury-;
6 7 8 9 10 11 12			If if the motion is decided against the Defendant defendant, the trial shall proceed if an interlocutory appeal request by the defendant made under this title is not approved by the Trial Court judge as if no motion was made. If a motion is decided in favor of a defendant, the judge shall alter the proceedings or enter a judgment as is appropriate in light of the decision.
13 14	Rule 14	Discove	ery and Inspection
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(a)	disclose a papers, d its posses defense o	re by Prosecution—: Not less than ten (10) days before trial, the prosecution shall and make available for inspection, copying and photographing any records, ocuments, recorded statements made by witnesses or other tangible evidence in ssion, custody and control and which are material to the preparation of the or are intended for use by the prosecution at the trial or were obtained from or the Defendant defendant.
22 23 24 25 26 27	(b)	defendan photogra <del>Defendar</del>	re by Defendant—: Not less than ten (10) days before trial, the Defendant the shall disclose and make available to the prosecution for inspection, copying and phing any records, papers, documents or other tangible evidence in the other defendant's possession, custody or control which the Defendant defendant to introduce in evidence at the trial.
28 29 30 31 32	(c)	Defendar each inte	Disclosure—: Not less than ten (10) days before trial the prosecution and

1 The Defendant defendant or his legal representative shall by written notice to the court at least ten 2 (10) working days before trial provide the names and addresses of any witnesses upon whom the 3 defense intends to rely for an alibi defense for the Defendant and to include a summary of 4 the witnesses expected testimony. Failure to provide such notice will prevent the use of such 5 witnesses by the defense unless it can be shown by the defense that prior notice was impossible or 6 that no prejudice to the prosecution has resulted, in which case the judge may order the trial 7 delayed or make such other orders as intended required to assure a just determination of the case. 8 9 Rule 16 Subpoena 10 11 (a) A subpoena is an order of the court issued by a judge or the Clerk of the Court. It shall 12 contain the name of the court, the title of the case, and shall command each person to 13 whom it is directed to attend and give testimony or produce for use documents, etc. 14 named, at the time and place specified thereinherein. 15 16 A subpoena may be served by any person who is not a party to the case and not less than (b) 17 eighteen (18) years of age<del>law enforcement officer or other officer designated by the Judge</del>. 18 Service shall be accomplished by handing a copy of the subpoena to the person named 19 therein. Upon completion of service, a proof of service shall be filed with the Court. No 20 fees or mileage allowance need be rendered with service. 21 22 (c) A subpoena may be served any place within the territorial jurisdiction of the Choctaw 23 Tribal Court. 24 25 (d) Failure, without adequate excuse, to obey a properly served subpoena may be deemed a 26 contempt of court and prosecution thereof may proceed upon the order of the court. No 27 contempt shall be prosecuted unless a return of service of the subpoena has been made on 28 which is endorsed the date, time, and place of service and the person performing such 29 service. 30 31 Rule 17 Trials to by Jury 32 33 (a) Tribal Court Jury...: A jury shall consist of six persons. Notwithstanding subsection (i) of 34 this rule, aAny enrolled member of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, who is 35 qualified to vote in elections of the Council, shall be eligible for jury service except Tribal 36 Council, judges, clerks, lay advocates or professional attorneys, and persons of unsound 37 mind or who have been convicted of a felony-Class A offense under this Code during the 38 past two years or of a felony under the laws of any other sovereign or dishonorably 39 discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States. 40 41 (b) Jury Panel.: Once every six (6) months (January and July) in open court the Clerk-clerk 42 shall draw the names of 32 persons at random from a box containing the names of the 43 persons registered to vote in elections held by the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. 44 If an ineligible name is drawn, an additional name shall be drawn until thirty-two (32) 45 eligible persons are on the jury panel. names shall have been drawn. Such persons shall 46 constitute the jury panel. 47 48 Jury Selection. : When it is necessary to form a jury, at the direction of the trial 49 Judgejudge, the Clerk clerk shall draw names from a box containing the names of the

persons on the jury panel until six names are drawn, none of whom have served on a jury during the past year.

- (d) Challenges for <u>cause Cause or without Without cause Cause.</u> Either party in <u>the case</u> may challenge not more than two jurors without cause and any number of jurors for cause. The judge, the prosecutor, and the <u>Defendant defendant shall</u> be entitled to question each juror to determine the existence of cause. Cause <u>my may</u> consist of, but shall not be limited to:
  - (1) Non-eligibility as juror or such physical or mental defect as to render the juror incapable of performing his duties;
  - (2) Having been a juror, party; or witness in any civil or criminal proceeding involving the same facts; and or
  - (3) Such family or business relationship with the <u>Defendant defendant</u> or having such an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the <u>Defendant defendant</u> as would impair impartiality as a juror.
- (e) Oath of Jurors—: The judge shall administer the oath or affirmation as follows: "We, and each of us, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that we will truly and fairly try this case between the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and the Defendant so help us God."
- (f) Additional Jurors—: The trial Judgejudge, by rule, may establish procedures for supplementing the list of prospective jurors from time to time in accordance with subsection (b) of this Rule-rule as may be required by caseload and jury trial demands.
- (g) Juror Compensation—: Each juror selected shall be entitled to a fee of <a href="twenty-five dollars">twenty-five dollars</a> (\$25.00) for each day of jury service plus mileage at the current <a href="Tribal-t
- (h) Exemption from jury service; excuses; service of disqualified jurors
  - (1) A person who is fifty-seven (57) years of age or older is considered an elder by Tribal custom, and who provides proof of such age to the Administrator of Tribal Court requesting an exemption from jury service with the Tribal court shall be temporarily or permanently exempted from such service.
  - (2) A person may be temporarily or permanently excused from jury service at the direction of a Tribal Judge in the division in which the case is pending if the person has a physical and/or mental disability that renders the person unable to perform jury service.
  - (3) Requests for an excuse from jury services, as to Paragraph 2, shall be received by the Court and heard prior to commencement of the matter for which the person was summoned as a juror. Requests for an age exemption from jury service shall be received by the Court and the court may delegate the Administrator of Tribal Court the authority to excuse jurors as to Paragraph 1 only.

1	<i>(</i> 2)	<b>C</b> .	
	(i)	Specia	Il Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction Cases.
	:idi.adi.a	(1)	In any case where the Tribe is exercising special domestic violence criminal
			nt is entitled to a trial by an impartial jury that is drawn from sources that reflect a
			community and do not systematically exclude any distinctive group in the
	•		on-Indians. Notwithstanding the jury selection process described in this title, the
			viduals shall be a part of the jury pool, including non-Indians, in any case where the
	Tribe is exercis	sing specia	al domestic violence criminal jurisdiction:
			(a) Enrolled members of the MBCI who are qualified to vote in Tribal
			elections;
			(b) spouses of members of the MBCI;
-			(c) employees of the MBCI tribal government;
			(d) employees of any MBCI tribal enterprise or entity, or
_	N.C.C	1 (1 (	(e) any non-member of the MBCI with a permit issued by the Permitting
(	Officer to resid	le on the C	Choctaw Reservation.
		(2)	The Human Description denortment for the MDCI Tribal accomment and any
	MPCI tribal on	(-)	The Human Resources department for the MBCI Tribal government and any rentity is authorized and is directed to provide a list of employees including their
			elephone number, to the Court Administrator to comply with this section. A list
-		ied and su	bmitted to the Court Administrator on an annual basis beginning with October
	2018.		
			_
	Rule 18	Trial	Procedure
	(a)	After t	the jury has been selected and sworn by the judge or if no jury trial is demanded:
		(1)	The Challed and the land of the complete and state the Defendant's defendant's
		(1)	The Clerk shall read the complaint and state the Defendant's defendant's
			plea;
		(2)	
		(2)	Any pre-trial motions not previously heard shall be argued at this time (outside
			the presence of the jury);
		(3)	Opening statements may, if not waived, be made by the prosecutor and the
			Defendant defendant or his representative;
		(4)	The prosecutor shall present evidence in support of the charge, and the defendant
			or his or her/her legal representative shall have the right to cross-examine any
			witness called by the prosecutor;
		(5)	The Defendant defendant may, at the end of the prosecution's case present any
		(-)	motions to dismiss or move for directed verdict (outside the presence of the jury);
			motions to distinss of mote for another version (outside the presence of the jury),
		(6)	The Defendant defendant or his or her/her legal representative shall present the
		(0)	defense and evidence in support thereof, and the prosecutor shall have the right to
			cross-examine any witness called by the <del>Defendant defendant</del> or his or her/her
			representative;
		( <b>-</b> )	

The parties may then offer rebutting rebuttal testimony only, except that the court may in the interest of justice permit the introduction of new evidence;

49

50

(7)

2 3 (8) At the conclusion of all testimony in the trial, the Defendant defendant may (outside the presence of the jury) present any motions to dismiss. No penalty, 4 rights, or legal arguments of Defendant defendant shall be deemed waived solely 5 on account of his or her/her failing to renew at the close of testimony any legal 6 claims or arguments previously presented by motion; 7 8 (9) In a jury trial the judge shall charge the jury orally or in writing, stating the law 9 applicable to the cause, at the close of the evidentiary phase of the trial but before 10 the closing arguments (if any); 11 12 (10)The prosecutor and the Defendant defendant or his or her/her legal representative 13 may then argue the case, the prosecutor having the right to open and close; 14 15 (11)Motions for mistrial may be made at any time as appropriate. 16 17 Instructions to Juries—: In a jury trial, questions of law shall be decided by the judge and (b) 18 questions of fact shall be decided by the jury. At any time during the trial the judge may 19 give the jury such instructions as to the law as he or she/she considers necessary. The 20 judge may, from time to time during the course of the trial, excuse the jury from the 21 courtroom in order to receive evidence and testimony or motions and arguments on the 22 admissibility of evidence or points of law. The parties may file requested instructions in 23 writing at the close of the evidence or otherwise as the judge may direct, furnishing copies 24 thereof to the other party. The judge shall inform the parties of his or her/her action on 25 such requests prior to oral argument. Either party may object to instructions and such 26 objections shall be made outside the hearing of the jury. Objections not made before the 27 jury retires to determine its verdict shall be waived. 28 29 Rule 19 **Return of Verdict** 30 31 Return—: In a bench trial, aAfter the close of evidence, the judge shall render a verdict of (a) 32 guilt or innocence and shall, upon request of any party, make specific findings which may 33 be embodied in a written decision. In a jury trial, the verdict shall be unanimous and 34 signed by the foreman. It shall be returned by the jury to the judge in open court. 35 36 (b) Jury deliberations—: In cases before a jury, except where a directed verdict 37 of acquittal has been granted by the judge, the jury shall retire to determine a verdict after 38 the charge. All instructions, physical evidence and notes taken by the jurors shall be 39 available to them. The jury shall remain in the charge of an officer appointed by the court 40 until discharged by the judge. During its deliberation, the jury may return to court to 41 request further instructions from the judge or request that the Clerk read portions of 42 the transcript of any testimony in the case or where tape recorded, play back such portions 43 of the testimony. The jury must render a unanimous verdict of "Guilty," "Not Guilty," or 44 "Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity," or "No Verdict" on every charge against the 45 Defendant defendant. 46 47 Discharge of iury Jury...: After the jury has retired to consider their verdict the judge shall (c) 48 discharge the jury from the case when: 49 50 (-1)- their verdict has been announced to the judge, or

1 2 3		(5)	To to attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction, recreation, or residence of persons on probation;
4 5		(6)	To to refrain from frequenting unlawful or disreputable places or consorting with disreputable persons;
6 7 8		(7)	To to not have in his or her possession any firearm or other dangerous weapon;
9 10		(8)	To to make restitution of the fruits of his or her crime or to make reparation, in an amount he or she can afford to pay, for the loss or damage caused thereby;
11 12 13		(9)	To to remain within the jurisdiction of the court and to notify the court or the Probation Officer of any change in his address or employment;
14 15 16		(10)	To to report as directed to the court or the Probation probation Officer and to permit the officer to visit his or her home;
17 18 19		(11)	To to post a bond, with or without surety, conditioned on the performance of any of the foregoing obligations; and/or
20 21 22 23		(12)	To to satisfy any other conditions reasonably related to the rehabilitation of the Defendant and not unduly restrictive of his liberty or incompatible with his freedom of conscience.
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	(c)	No conditions or conditional orders entered under Rule 22(b) shall have any force and effect for any period of time in excess of the maximum sentence which the court could lawfully impose under <a href="this-the Tribal">this-the Tribal</a> Code, and no order purporting to continue such conditions beyond said period shall be entered or enforced in the <a href="Tchoetaw Tribal">Tchoetaw Tribal</a> Court: <a href="S.">S.</a>	
31 32 33 34 35	(d)	Upon the expiration of the term fixed for such probation, the <u>Probation probation Officer</u> officer shall report that fact to the court, with a statement of the conduct of the probationer while on probation, and the court may thereupon discharge the probationer from further supervision, or may extend the probation, as he shall deem advisable. At any time during the probationary term the court may:	
36 37 38 39 40		(1)	Modify modify the terms and conditions of the Order of Probation, or may terminate such probation, when in the opinion of the court the ends of justice shall require, and when the probation is so terminated the court shall enter an order discharging the probationer from serving the imposed penalty, or
41 42 43 44 45 46		(2)	Revoke revoke the Order of Probation and cause the arrest of the probationer and impose a sentence and require him to serve the sentence or pay the fine originally imposed, or both, as the case may be, and the time pon robation shall not be taken into account to diminish the time for which he was originally sentenced.
47	Rule 23	Post-	Trial Motions
48 49		(a)	Motion for new New trial Trial.—: Within ten (10) days after the finding of guilt,
50		(u)	a convicted defendant may file a motion for a new trial If a motion for a new

1				trial is not granted within twenty (20) days from the date it is filed, the motion is
2 3 4 5				<u>automatically denied.</u> A new trial may be granted by the court for the following causes:
4				causes.
5			(1)	Receipt receipt by the jury of evidence not authorized by the court;
7 8			(2)	Determination of a verdict through intimidation, or otherwise without a fair expression of opinion;
9				
10 11			(3)	When when the court has refused to instruct the jury correctly as to the law; or
12 13 14			(4)	When when, for any cause, the Defendant defendant has not received a fair and impartial trial. If a motion for a new trial is not granted within twenty (20) days from the date it is filed, the motion is automatically denied.
15	•			
16 17	(1			to Set Aside Verdict: After a jury verdict of guilty is announced, the Defendant may move to set aside the verdict on the grounds that it was contrary to the law
18			or the ev	vidence. The judge shall grant such a motion if (s) he determines that there was
19	ı			ent evidence to support the verdict or that, as a matter of law, there was
20			reasonal	ple doubt as to the Defendant's defendant's guilt.
21 22	Ι	-)	Madica	etion of Contants . Within ton (10) does immediately following the immediate
23	(0			ation of Sentence—: Within ten (10) days immediately following the imposition nce, the Defendant may move for a reduction, suspension, or
24				ation of the sentence and may, in the discretion of the judge, present evidence and
25				
				IV III SHDDOH OI SAIG HIOHOH
			CStimon	ny in support of said motion.
26	Rule 24			
<ul><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>	Rule 24		Appea	
<ul><li>26</li><li>27</li><li>28</li></ul>			Appea	ls
26 27 28 29	<u>(</u>	<u>a)</u> A par	<b>Appea</b>	ls s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the
26 27 28 29 30	<u>(i</u>	<u>a)</u> A par <del>Choctaw</del>	Appea	ls s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk clerk a Notice of
26 27 28 29 30 31	( <u>(</u>	a) A par <del>Choctaw</del> Appeal v	Appearty who is Court or vithin this	Is s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The
26 27 28 29 30	( <u>(</u>	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw	Appea ety who is Court of vithin this	ls s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk clerk a Notice of
26 27 28 29 30 31 32	( <u>(</u>	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or	Appearty who is Court or Court	Is s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	(i)	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or der a new	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the  f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of  irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The  f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	( <u>(</u>	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw	Appea rty who is Court of within this Court of rder a new Appella urt. Tanc	s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of arty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the tes Supreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw Court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court of within this Court of rder a new Appella urt. Tanc	Is aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of firty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the tessupreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower the appeal procedure set out in Title VII - Choctaw Rules of Appellate
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the tesupreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower the appeal procedure set out in Title VII – Choctaw Rules of Appellate overn the proceedings on appeal.
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court of within this Court of rder a new Appella urt. Tanc	Is s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of firty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the tesupreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower the appeal procedure set out in Title VII — Choctaw Rules of Appellate overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the  f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk-clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The  f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the te Supreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower I the appeal procedure set out in Title VII – Choctaw Rules of Appellate overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk-clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the te Supreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower I the appeal procedure set out in Title VII – Choctaw Rules of Appellate overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the  f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The  f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal  w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the  te Supreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower  the appeal procedure set out in Title VII – Choctaw Rules of Appellate overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution of sentence, or pending appeal of conviction or sentence, a person who has been
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the  f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The  f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal  w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the  te Supreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower  the appeal procedure set out in Title VII – Choctaw Rules of Appellate  overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court  exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution of sentence, or pending appeal of conviction or sentence, a person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the  f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The  f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal  w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the  te Supreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower  the appeal procedure set out in Title VII — Choctaw Rules of Appellate  overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court  exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution of sentence, or pending appeal of conviction or sentence, a person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has filed an appeal, be detained, unless the Judge finds, after petition by the person,
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the  f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The  f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal  w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the  te Supreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower  the appeal procedure set out in Title VII – Choctaw Rules of Appellate  overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court  exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution of sentence, or pending appeal of conviction or sentence, a person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial, or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the tesupreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower the appeal procedure set out in Title VII – Choctaw Rules of Appellate overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution of sentence, or pending appeal of conviction or sentence, a person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has filed an appeal, be detained, unless the Judge finds, after petition by the person, by clear and convincing evidence:
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the <a href="#">fAppealsChoctaw Supreme Court</a> by filing with the <a href="#">Clerk clerk</a> a Notice of rity (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The <a href="#">fAppealsSupreme Court</a> may affirm or reverse the order of the <a href="#">Choetaw Tribal</a> w trial; or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the <a href="#">tte Supreme Court</a> shall be on the record established <a href="#">at in the trial TribalLower</a> the appeal procedure set out in <a href="#">Title VIII</a> – Choctaw Rules of Appellate overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution of sentence, or pending appeal of conviction or sentence, a person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has filed an appeal, be detained, unless the Judge finds, after petition by the person, by clear and convincing evidence: (i) that the person is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the safety of any
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	a) A par Choctaw Appeal v Choctaw Court, or Choctaw court Co Procedur	Appea rty who is Court or vithin this Court or rder a new Appella urt. Tance re shall g	Is  s aggrieved by the judgment or final order in a criminal action may appeal to the f Appeals Choctaw Supreme Court by filing with the Clerk clerk a Notice of irty (30) days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is taken. The f Appeals Supreme Court may affirm or reverse the order of the Choctaw Tribal w trial, or may increase or decrease any sentence or fine. An appeal to the tesupreme Court shall be on the record established at in the trial Tribal Lower the appeal procedure set out in Title VII – Choctaw Rules of Appellate overn the proceedings on appeal.  Release or Detention Pending Appeal: A judge of the Choctaw Tribal Court exercising jurisdiction over an offense, or a judge of the Choctaw Supreme Court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall order that, pending imposition or execution of sentence, or pending appeal of conviction or sentence, a person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has filed an appeal, be detained, unless the Judge finds, after petition by the person, by clear and convincing evidence:

(ii) that the appeal is not for the purpose of delay and raises a substantial question of law or fact likely to result in a reversal, an order for a new trial or a sentence that does not include a term of imprisonment of less than the total amount of time already served plus the expected duration of the appeals process.

In those situations where release is found appropriate for persons convicted of a felony offense, bond shall be set in accordance with the amounts set forth in Rule 8(a)(1)(i). In addition, the judge may also impose conditions in accordance with the provisions of Rule 8(a)(1)(ii). In those situations where release is found appropriate for persons convicted of a misdemeanor offense, bond shall be set in accordance with the amounts set forth in Rule 8(a)(2).