

Chapter 1 : Response, arrest and detention

An arrest is the act of depriving a person of their liberty usually in relation to the purported investigation or prevention of crime and presenting (the arrestee) to a procedure as part of the criminal justice system.

Initial risk assessment should take account of: Such a warning might, if heeded, avoid the need to arrest, or if ignored, support the need to arrest. Risk assessment and arrest decision making should be guided by the NDM. Both elements must be satisfied. De-arrest Should further information come to light that indicates that a suspect is not responsible for the offence for which they were arrested, or the grounds for arrest otherwise cease to exist, officers must release the person. If the person is to be de-arrested at a police station, they must be brought before the custody officer. Where a person has been arrested or detained solely to prevent a breach of the peace, the detainee must be released once the breach, or potential breach, has ended and is not likely to reoccur. Hospital A detainee must be transported directly to hospital if they: Where possible, the HCP who assessed the detainee should endorse and sign the person escort record form before the detainee leaves custody or hospital. The use of police stations as a place of safety should be used in exceptional circumstances only. Officers must complete the section forms and provide these to the hospital staff. They must hand over all relevant information, including information triggering police attendance, to healthcare staff. Officers should consider the impact of granting street bail. Vulnerable persons in particular may not have access to the same level of safeguards and support as quickly as if they were transferred directly to a police station. An example of this would be the provision of an appropriate adult. The law on pre-charge bail has changed and new provisions have been added to PACE. See the Policing and Crime Act for full details of the amendments. The new provisions apply to all arrests made from 3rd April When considering the use of pre charge bail, there is now an overriding presumption that the suspect will be released without bail in most cases. Where a person can be released from police detention prior to their arrival at a police station Section 30A PACE there is still a presumption that they will be released without bail unless: Alcohol treatment centres APP on prosecution and case management. The arrested person is deemed to be in lawful custody if taken to such a place. Arrival at the station APP on prosecution and case management. All detainees must be seen by the custody officer as soon as practicable after arrival at the police station. Every detainee should be brought into the custody area on arrival at the police station and supervised in either a holding cell or another suitable and safe area until such time as they can be formally booked in. Where practicable, detainees should not be made to wait outside the police station in vehicles as a method of queuing. Appropriate supervision of the welfare of a detained person is paramount in such circumstance. Violent detainees Officers transporting a violent detainee to the custody suite should inform custody staff of their impending arrival. Violent detainees should be prioritised in any queuing situation and brought into the station as quickly as possible. Other people should be removed from reception areas to prevent them being involved with or injured by the violent detainee. Officers and staff should be aware that there may be an underlying medical reason for violent behaviour. See acute behavioural disturbance. Vulnerable detainees Custody officers and staff should prioritise and triage vulnerable detainees as part of the booking-in process. Where practicable, officers should inform the custody suite of their impending arrival. Booking into custody Placement of detainees Forces should have documented protocols and procedures for the safe, efficient and appropriate allocation of detainees. Protocols should ensure that detainees are transferred to custody promptly and safely and may require the use of alternative custody sites. These alternative sites may not necessarily be the nearest, and systems should mitigate against the build-up of demand in individual custody offices. The safe operating capacity of a custody suite depends on a number of factors: This is to avoid compromising the safety and welfare of the detainees and staff, in accord with their legislative responsibilities under PACE. The custody officer must, therefore, concern themselves solely with the issue of the necessity to detain in light of all the information they have received. Only the custody officer can authorise or refuse to authorise detention. This decision can only be made after the custody officer has personally listened to the grounds for arrest from the officer who has brought the detainee into custody. The custody officer must ascertain from the officer if force has been used during the arrest. If so, this must be

recorded. The custody officer must also ascertain whether the arresting officer is aware of any other issues which have arisen during arrest and transporting which may require immediate attention and need to be taken into account in any risk assessment. Detention is always the last resort and custody officers should authorise detention only when it is necessary to detain rather than when it is convenient or expedient. The decision should not be seen as a rubber-stamping of the necessity to arrest but as a separate independent decision. This determination of necessity continues throughout the time in custody and should be regularly reviewed. A custody record must be created for any detainee who is taken to a police station, even if they are subsequently de-arrested or detention is not authorised. It is not appropriate where: The decision to multi-occupy cells rests with the custody officer. A detainee should not share a cell with another person if any of the above risks apply to either of them. Custody officers and staff should consider using a CCTV-equipped cell. They must make private toilet facilities available. When it has been deemed necessary to use multi-occupancy, there should be an organisational review of the circumstances to ascertain if this can be avoided in the future. Joint risk assessment Forces must review monitoring regimes when cells are being shared. Custody officers and staff must always consider the risk of one person harming another when sharing a cell. The custody officer should increase the frequency of checking detainees in multi-occupancy cells. Custody staff, including HCPs, must keep the custody officer informed of any noticeable changes in behaviour which could alter the risk assessment. Officers and staff should consider the following: Detention not authorised A custody record must be opened for all detainees who arrive at the police station. If the custody officer believes that there are insufficient grounds for detention, they must record the reasons and release the detainee. Cases where detention is refused should be reviewed by the manager with responsibility for custody.

Chapter 2 : Arrest and Custody

Identity Solutions For Law Enforcement. MorphoTrust ® Arrest and Custody MorphoTrust Arrest and Custody supports multiple biometric modalities (face, fingerprint and iris) in the booking process, and allows jails and courts to track subjects from intake to release using electronic authentication of documents and verification of identity at any stage of the criminal justice lifecycle.

August 16, 1967 – April 19, 1968) was the year-old son of Gloria Darden. He had a twin sister, Fredericka Gray, as well as another sister, Carolina. Miller, age 26, joined the Baltimore Police Department in Nero, age 29, joined the Baltimore Police Department in Porter, age 25, joined the police force in Rice, age 41, is a year-veteran of the force. He had been hospitalized, reportedly, for a mental health evaluation and given an administrative suspension. The consequences of this threat included twice having his guns confiscated, and a restraining order on behalf of the husband of his former partner. Miller were patrolling on bicycles and made eye contact with Gray, [33] [38] [39] who proceeded to flee on foot "unprovoked upon noticing police presence". The knife was recovered by this officer and found to be a spring assisted one hand operated knife. A bystander with connections to Gray stated that the officers were previously "folding" Gray: Batts noted from the video that, "Gray stood on one leg and climbed into the van on his own. According to attorney Michael Davey, who represents at least one of the officers under investigation, the new rules were criticized by some. He explained that in certain situations, like when a prisoner is combative, "It is not always possible or safe for officers to enter the rear of those transport vans that are very small, and this one was very small. He remained in a coma, and underwent extensive surgery in an effort to save his life. Department of Justice also opened an investigation into the case. He claimed, despite aiding in the investigation, his photo was made public by police, who asked the public to identify him because he was "wanted for questioning. Mosby said that the Baltimore police had acted illegally and that "No crime had been committed" by Freddie Gray. The murder charge carries a possible penalty of 30 years in prison; the manslaughter and assault offenses carry a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison. Top row left to right: Miller and Edward M. Bottom row left to right: Rice and Alicia D. White On September 2, , it was decided to hold separate trials for the accused. Mosby was being sued for malicious prosecution, defamation, and invasion of privacy. Porter[edit] Porter met up with the van after Goodson called dispatchers to ask for an officer to come check on Gray. Nero[edit] The officers who caught Gray after he fled, and, after apprehending him, handcuffed Gray with his arms behind his back. Nero was charged with two counts of second degree assault; misconduct in office and false imprisonment. Rice[edit] The officer who initially made eye contact with Gray while on a bicycle patrol. Rice was found not guilty on all counts by Judge Barry Williams on July 18, White[edit] White is accused of not calling for medical assistance when she encountered Gray, "despite the fact she was advised that he needed a medic". Department of Justice announced it will not bring federal charges against the six Baltimore police officers involved in the arrest and in-custody death of Freddie Gray. William Murphy, attorney for the Gray family, demanded an "immediate apology and a retraction". Blow of The New York Times , reminded of a column he wrote several years ago, said that comparing protests to lynch mobs was too extreme because it inflames racial tensions by belittling the significance of the history of lynching in the United States. In New York City , people at Union Square were arrested on April 29, for blocking traffic and refusing to relocate. On the same day, outside the White House in Washington, D. In Denver , eleven people were arrested as protesters were involved in physical altercations with officers. The number of homicides fell to 29 in June but in July , 45 murders were recorded, tying with the record in Gene Ryan, president of Baltimore Fraternal Order of Police, said this was partly due to an increase of confidence among criminals in Baltimore. Then-police commissioner, Anthony Batts , blamed drugs looted from pharmacies during the riots for the spike in crime. It is a partnership of the Baltimore police and five federal crime-fighting agencies. The agencies will each embed two agents with the Baltimore police to help investigate. It was also the first time since that the city recorded at least homicides within a calendar year. Rawlings-Blake said the settlement "should not be interpreted as a judgment on the guilt or innocence of the officers facing trial", but had been negotiated to avoid "costly and

protracted litigation that would only make it more difficult for our city to heal". Directed by Sonja Sohn , it charts the impact of the incident on the people of Baltimore. The song references the Freddie Gray case.

Chapter 3 : Arrest - Wikipedia

What are the Main Difference between Arrest and Custody are as follows: Arrest is a mode of formally taking a person in police custody. Whereas 'custody ' merely denotes surveillance or restriction on the movement of the person concerned. A person may be taken in custody completely or even.

The police will ask them and will need to tell them about the crime you are suspected of. They should be allowed to see you before they are asked whether they agree or disagree. If you are charged you will usually be held in a safe place rather than police cells. The social work department will also be told if the police delayed contacting a parent or guardian because they were worried about your wellbeing. Can your parents or other adults visit you If you are under 16 The police must usually tell a parent or guardian as soon as possible and ask them to come to the police station. A senior officer might decide to delay telling your parents if, for example, they think it is best for your safety and wellbeing and they want a social worker to visit you. Even if they come to the police station you can refuse to see them. If you want to, you must be allowed to see the person who was contacted unless a senior officer refuses the visit. If a visit to a child or young person is refused by the police A parent, or the person contacted by the police, should be allowed access to a child under 16 who is in custody. The police may only allow access to one person at a time. A visit could be refused in exceptional circumstances if: If the police refuse parents access to children in custody without a good reason, this may lead to evidence obtained being ruled inadmissible. Have a lawyer and legal aid Everyone in custody has the right to: You may also get legal advice over the phone. The police can delay a private meeting with your solicitor if it is necessary to prevent or investigate crime, but they should not refuse it completely. Duty solicitors give legal advice to people in custody. The police will call them for you. The police will take a note of why you chose not to have a lawyer. You can change your mind and choose to have a lawyer at any time. Have someone else told you are at the police station As well as a lawyer, you have the right to have one other person told that you are at the police station. This might be a family member, a carer or a friend. The police must do this without delay unless there is a good reason not to, for example, that it might lead to the destruction of evidence or the warning of accomplices. You may feel it is best not to say anything further to the police until you have consulted a solicitor. You may need an interpreter. The police must arrange this for you and it must be free. You also have a right to translations of essential documents, such as the charges against you. These translations must be provided within a reasonable time and they must be free of charge. Only some parts of the essential documents may be translated or an oral translation may be provided as long as this would not be unfair to you. Reasonable conditions The police are expected to put arrested people in reasonable accommodation and provide regular meals. Police cells are considered reasonable accommodation. Police stations have disposable shell suits or paper suits to wear, and you may be able to get clothing sent from home. You can ask to speak to an independent custody visitor if they visit the station. Extra help for vulnerable adults in custody The police might consider you to be a vulnerable adult if you seem to have difficulty understanding what is happening or communicating because of a mental illness, a learning disability, dementia or brain damage. They are separate from the police. The police can also confiscate your belongings, particularly if something could be used as a weapon. The search must be carried out by an officer who is the same sex as you. If you identify as transgender you should tell the police as soon as possible. This should only be done by an officer of the same sex and in private. They can ask you to remove clothing and you may be asked to hold your arms in the air or stand with your legs apart. They can only look at genital or anal orifices when a special warrant has been issued. A special warrant has to be obtained to carry out an invasive search. You can ask to see the warrant. Other samples can also be taken using reasonable force if a police inspector provides permission, such as: The police can only take blood samples from the vein if they have a warrant. Otherwise, in most cases, your prints and impressions will be destroyed. However, your prints or impressions can be held for up to 2 years 3 in the case of certain violent and sexual offences where you have accepted an alternative to prosecution in court, eg a fine or work order. If you are subsequently acquitted or if criminal proceedings are dropped, your DNA details will usually be destroyed. However, it may be kept in some

circumstances: You should get advice from a solicitor before agreeing to take part. You have the right to have a solicitor present. You may have to be filmed to provide a picture for a virtual identification parade. There are certain safeguards for the conduct of identification parades: You must not interfere with the conduct of the parade any reasonable request which you or your lawyer make beforehand should be allowed. When there is a vulnerable witness or a child witness they may be allowed to view suspects on a virtual identification parade.

Recording of interviews in custody The police will record interviews to make sure that an accurate record of the interview is made, and that the questioning follows proper procedures. The interview could be written in a police notebook, voice recorded or video recorded. The recordings may be produced in court as evidence.

Ending custody – being released or charged Depending on the evidence they have, at the end of the custody period the police may decide to: Released with conditions Investigative liberation means the police release you but you have to follow certain conditions for up to 28 days. For example, to stop you from destroying evidence or intimidating witnesses. A condition cannot require you to be at a certain place at a certain time. You must be told in writing if the conditions are removed or changed. If you think a condition placed on you is unnecessary or too harsh, you can apply to the sheriff court to have it reviewed. The court can remove or change it. You would need a lawyer to do this and you would attend a private hearing in court. Released on an undertaking An undertaking means that you agree to appear at court on a specified date and keep to certain conditions. A condition could be to not approach witnesses or commit a further crime. You can apply to the court for a review of these conditions. Some courts are open on Saturday. Children under 16 or young people with a compulsory supervision order will usually be kept in a safe place, rather than police cells, before being taken to court. You could appear in court by live television link rather than in person. In some circumstances the police will tell the local authority where and when a child or young person is being taken to court.

Going to a police station voluntarily to answer questions This applies to voluntary interviews on or after 25 January You may be there as a witness or a suspect. Being questioned voluntarily as a suspect You might choose to go to the police station voluntarily if the police suspect you of a crime, for example because you want to clear your name. Any statement that you make will be noted and may be used in evidence. If you choose to have a lawyer, the police should not start the interview until your lawyer is present, unless a senior officer thinks questioning should start straight away to prevent crime or apprehend a criminal. But you still have the right to silence.

Complaints about the police and challenging treatment against your human rights You must be held in custody in accordance with the law, your human rights and within police powers. See Complaints and legal action against the police for your options if you feel: If you feel that you were arrested or are being held in custody unlawfully, you should get advice from your lawyer. Legal advice at the police station is free. Did this advice help?

Chapter 4 : Death of Freddie Gray - Wikipedia

The differences between a detention and an arrest are important because your rights change drastically from one to the other. In a detention, the police only need reasonable suspicion to stop an individual, and a reasonable person would feel as though they could leave in a short amount of time.

Focusing on content from India but then covering the legal arena from all over the world. The prosecution had argued that the confessional statement was given by the accused on his own volition when he went to the police station to lodge the first information report in respect of the offence. The High Court explained the difference in the following terms; Provided that where a woman is to be arrested, unless the circumstances indicate to the contrary, her submission to custody on an oral intimation of arrest shall be presumed and, unless the circumstances otherwise require or unless the police officer is a female, the police officer shall not touch the person of the woman for making her arrest. While adjudicating upon the validity of Section 27, the majority judges observed as under: Section 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not contemplate any formality before a person can be said to be taken in custody: Lalit Mohan Singh, Santokhi Beldar v. Exceptional cases may certainly be imagined in which a person may give information without presenting himself before a police officer who is investigating an offence. For instance, he may write a letter and give such information or may send a telephonic or other message to the police officer A person who has committed an offence, but who is not in custody, normally would not without surrendering himself to the police give information voluntarily to a police officer investigating the commission of that offence leading to the discovery of material evidence supporting a charge against him for the commission of the offence. The Parliament enacts laws to deal with practical problems which are likely to arise in the affairs of men. Theoretical possibility of an offender not in custody because the police officer investigating the offence has not been able to get at any evidence against him giving information to the police officer, without surrendering himself to the police which may lead to the discovery of an important fact by the police, cannot be ruled out; but such an occurrence would indeed be rare. In the same decision, the minority judge observed as under: During the course of the arguments of the learned counsel for the respondent, to the question put from the Bench whether an accused who makes a confession of his guilt to a police officer would not by the act of confession submit himself to his custody, the learned counsel answered that the finding of the High Court was in his favour, namely, that such a confession would not bring about that result. Learned Additional Solicitor-General in his reply pursued this line of thought and contended that in that event all possible cases of confession to a police officer would be covered by Section 27 of the Evidence Act. The governing section is Section 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which reads: But other cases took a contrary view. It is not possible to state as a proposition of law what words or what kind of action bring about submission to custody; that can only be decided on the facts of each case. It may depend upon the nature of the information, the circumstances under, the manner in, and the object for, which it is made, the attitude of the police officer concerned and such other facts. It is not, therefore, possible to predicate that every confession of guilt or statement made to a police officer automatically brings him into his custody. I find it very difficult to hold that in fact that there would not be any appreciable number of accused making confessions or statements outside the custody of a police officer In the decision reported as Aghnoo Nagesia v State of Bihar AIR SC the accused came to the police station and informed the police officer present there that he has committed the murder of his aunt and her daughter, son-in-law and grandson and that he can get recovered the bodies of the deceased person s and the tangi used by him for committing the murder s. The police officer receiving the information registered the FIR based upon the aforesaid information given by the accused. Pursuant thereto, the accused got recovered the bodies of the deceased person s and a tangi. The relevant discussion contained in the said decision i. Now, the Sub-Inspector stated he arrested the appellant after he gave the first information report leading to the discovery. Prima facie therefore, the appellant was not in the custody of a police officer when he gave the report, unless it can be said that he was then in constructive custody. On the question whether a person directly giving to police officer information which may be used as evidence against him may

be deemed to have submitted himself to the custody of the police officer within the meaning of Section 27, there is conflict of opinion. See the observations of Shah, J. For the purposes of the case, we shall assume that the appellant was constructively in police custody and therefore the information contained in the first information report leading to the discovery of the dead bodies and the tangi is admissible in evidence. The fact that Section 46 Cr. In *Lay Maung v. Emperor*, AIR Rang the learned Judge pointed out the danger of construing the expression "police custody" in Section 26 of the Evidence Act in a more narrow technical sense as commencing from the time when the accused is formally arrested. The learned Judge observed that if such a view be taken it will be very easy for the police to evade that section and that the correct interpretation would be that "as soon as an accused or suspected person comes into the hands of a police officer he is, in the absence of any clear and unmistakable evidence to the contrary, no longer at liberty and is therefore in "custody" within the meaning of Sections 26 and 27 of Evidence Act". In *Gurdial Singh v.* In the instant case, the appellant came to the police station and made a confessional statement to HC Dilbagh Singh PW. From that very moment, the movements of the appellant got restricted for surely having told the police that he had murdered his wife, the appellant could not have left the police station against the wishes of the police officer s present there.

is that custody is the legal right to take care of something or somebody, especially children while arrest is a check, stop, an act or instance of something. As a verb arrest is (obsolete/transitive) to stop the motion of (a person or animal).

Hong Kong[edit] The police may arrest a person according to a warrant issued by a Magistrate under sections 31, 72, 73 or 74 of the Magistrates Ordinance. For example, an arrest warrant may be issued if an accused person does not appear in Court when he is due to answer a charge. However, an arrest warrant is not always necessary. Under section 50 1 of the Police Force Ordinance, a police officer can "apprehend" i. Whether there is such a reasonable suspicion in a particular case is to be determined objectively by reference to facts and information which the arresting officer has at the time of the arrest. It is not necessary that the officer knows the exact statutory provision that the suspect has violated, so long as the officer reasonably suspects that the suspect has done something amounting to an offence. Right to silence in England and Wales In the United Kingdom a person must be told that they are under arrest in simple, non-technical language, the essential legal and factual grounds for his arrest. The caution required in England and Wales states, You are under arrest on suspicion of offence. You do not have to say anything, but it may harm your defence if you do not mention when questioned something which you later rely on in court. Anything you do say may be given in evidence. Minor deviations from the words of any caution given do not constitute a breach of the Code of Practise, provided the sense of the caution is preserved. You are not obliged to say anything, but anything you do say will be noted and may be used in evidence. Miranda warning Based on the U. Supreme Court ruling in Miranda v. Arizona , after making an arrest, the police must inform the detainee of their Fifth Amendment and Sixth Amendment rights in order for statements made during questioning to be admissible as evidence against the detainee in court. A Miranda warning is required only when a person has been taken into custody i. An officer is not required to inform a person of their Miranda rights if they will not be questioning them any further after their arrest. An officer is also not necessarily required to provide a Miranda warning if the person they are questioning has not been arrested or if a person they have arrested speaks spontaneously without being questioned. There is also an exception that permits questioning without providing the warning under circumstances involving urgent matters of public safety. The warning must inform the detainee that they have the right to be silent, the right to legal council and the availability of pro bono legal assistance , and that what they say can be used against them. The failure to provide a detainee with an adequate warning could make information obtained from an interrogation inadmissible in court, but does not prevent other evidence from being used to obtain a conviction. As in the British system, the exact phrasing of the warning is not explicitly mandated under federal law. There are also additional requirements about the warning that vary from state to state and may depend on the circumstances such as when the arrestee is a non-citizen or juvenile. Since the exact wording used in an arrest is legally important, police officers often carry a printed copy of the rights with them and read from it when providing the warning to ensure accuracy. Hong Kong[edit] Immediately after the arrest, the police must inform you of your right to remain silent. You may choose whether or not to answer any questions posed by the police except that you may need to provide your name and address to the police. The police officer will caution you by saying, "You are not obliged to say anything unless you wish to do so but whatever you say will be put into writing and may be given in evidence.

Chapter 6 : Adult Detention Center (Jail) In Custody List

Arrest. A seizure or forcible restraint; an exercise of the power to deprive a person of his or her liberty; the taking or keeping of a person in custody by legal authority, especially, in response to a criminal charge.

Share via Email This article is over 3 months old The police custody deaths in included the high-profile cases on Rashan Charles and Edson da Costa. Alamy Twenty-three people died during or after police custody in , the highest number for a decade, the police watchdog has said. The Independent Office for Police Conduct IOPC said three people died after being held in a police cell, and another five died after being held in a cell, becoming unwell and then being pronounced dead in hospital. It said another nine people died in hospital after falling ill at the scene of an arrest. Of the 17, those restrained in custody numbered 11, the IOPC said, while six were not classed as having been in custody or detained. The figures are open to interpretation, but the IOPC said the vast majority of those who died had prior problems involving mental health, drugs or alcohol. Deaths in custody over 10 years. Of the 17 cases where force was used, the IOPC said nine people were white and eight were black. That means the proportion of black people dying after the use of force or restraint continues to be higher than the proportion of black people in the population of England and Wales. The number of deaths after the use of force or restraint rose last year, as did the number of people from an ethnic minority background who died after a clash with police. Of 11 deaths after police restraint or the use of force in , three were from ethnic minorities. The figure for was five out of Among the deaths covered by the latest statistics are high-profile cases such as Rashan Charles and Edson da Costa in London. Those deaths led to tension in the streets between police and communities. Now we know the shocking facts of deaths in custody, will Theresa May act? Theresa May, while home secretary, was concerned about the issue and met families to hear their experiences and concerns. A ministerial board to examine the issues has been set up. A report commissioned by the government and published last year called for sweeping reforms and said the system treated families badly. Each of these tragic deaths is subject to investigation and we await formal causes of death for most of them. However, it is important when the police are involved that they are properly trained and equipped to manage the challenges they inevitably face, and that they learn from past mistakes. The solution does not lie within policing. Many of these preventable deaths illustrate the impact of austerity and the historic underfunding of health and community services. Clearly real systemic change remains to be seen. An earlier version said that of the 23 people who died during or after police custody, 17 had been subjected to the use of force. In fact, not all 17 had been in custody.

Chapter 7 : Arrest vs. Detention: How to Tell Whether You've Been Arrested or Simply Detained | cale

The arrest by a private person is sometimes referred to as a citizen's arrest Law enforcement officer/ Peace officer is a person employed by some branch of the government and is sworn to uphold the laws of the United States and the state, country, or city by which he or she is employed.

Chapter 8 : Police custody deaths in England and Wales highest for decade | UK news | The Guardian

An arrest occurs when police take you into custody and is complete the moment you, as the suspect, are no longer free to walk away from the arresting officer. Learning of Your Rights During an Arrest In , the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Miranda v.

Chapter 9 : Law-in-Perspective: 'Custody' different from 'Arrest': High Court

The Justice Department says a man in Florida has been taken into custody charged in connection with the 12 (and counting) package bombs sent to Democrats.