




ARLINGTON COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE MANUAL

Chapter: 5 Procedures	Effective Date: April 12, 2019	Amends/Supersedes: May 25, 2018 March 1, 2012 July 1, 2009	By Authority of the Chief of Police  Charles A. Penn
Accreditation Standard(s): ADM.13.01			

571.01 Mutual Aid Agreements & Concurrent Jurisdictions

I. Policy

The Arlington County Police Department fully supports mutual aid agreements. The terms and conditions of these agreements dictate how the department responds to a particular situation. Mutual aid agreements are either mandated or authorized by law and generally apply to emergencies or unusual situations rather than day-to-day operations.

In matters involving concurrent jurisdiction the Arlington Police will take appropriate action at any incident that occurs in an area of concurrent jurisdiction until the agency with primary jurisdiction arrives on the scene and assumes responsibility. The department will render assistance when requested by the primary agency as determined by the on duty Watch Commander or designee.

II. Definitions

- A. Concurrent Legislative Jurisdiction - Areas where Federal Government authority would otherwise amount to exclusive jurisdiction over an area, but the state concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise concurrently with the Federal Government all of the same authority.
- B. Exclusive Legislative Jurisdiction - Areas over which the Federal Government has acquired all of the authority of the state and in which the state concerned has not reserved to itself the right to exercise any of the authority concurrently with the Federal Government. This does not apply to the right to serve civil or criminal process for those activities which take place outside the area.
- C. Jurisdiction - The geographical area within which law enforcement power may be exercised and outside of which it may not be exercised.
- D. Mutual Aid Agreements - Agreements between government agencies within the Commonwealth authorizing public safety personnel to be sent beyond territorial limits in response to emergencies relating to threats to life or public safety.
- E. Proprietarily Interest Only - Areas where the Federal Government has acquired some right or title to an area in a state, district, or possession (e.g., through lease or purchase), but has not obtained any measure of the state's legislative jurisdiction over the area.

III. Code Requirements

- A. [Code of Virginia §§ 15.2-1724 through 15.2-1730. Chapter 17. Police and Public Order](#)
- B. [Code of Virginia § 19.2-249. Offenses committed on boundary of two counties, two cities, or county and city, etc.; where prosecuted.](#)
- C. [Code of Virginia § 19.2-76. Execution and return of warrant, capias, or summons; arrest outside county of city where charge is to be tried.](#)
- D. [AR 1.5, Arlington County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan](#)

IV. Procedure

- A. Mutual Aid Agreements - The Arlington County Police Department enters into mutual aid agreements with various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in order to provide police assistance across jurisdictional boundaries during certain emergencies or law enforcement situations.

Generally, when a law enforcement agency is party to a mutual aid agreement and determines a situation is beyond the capacity of their agency to manage they may call for assistance. Agencies provide the requested aid based on the availability of resources consistent with the circumstances for the mutual aid request.

The agency receiving assistance under a mutual aid agreement is responsible for directing the activities of officers coming into their jurisdiction. Each officer who enters the jurisdiction of an agency requesting assistance through a mutual aid agreement typically has the same police powers as the requesting agency's law enforcement personnel.

- B. Jurisdictional Boundaries

- 1. Virginia - Arlington police have jurisdiction 300 yards into the County of Fairfax, the City of Falls Church and the City of Alexandria, provided the officer is enforcing a violation of state law. When the officer is in "close pursuit" of a suspect, they may pursue the suspect anywhere in the Commonwealth and may arrest the suspect when found. If the arrest is not made in a contiguous jurisdiction, the officer must bring the arrestee to the magistrate in that jurisdiction and obtain a warrant for the offense committed in Arlington.

Whenever a person is arrested upon a warrant or capias in a city or town other than that which the charge is to be tried, the law-enforcement officer making the arrest shall either (i) bring the accused forthwith before a judicial officer in the locality where the arrest was made or where the charge is to be tried or (ii) commit the accused to the custody of an officer from the county or city where the charge is to be tried.

- 2. Washington D.C. – The Code of the District of Columbia, [Chapter 9. Fresh Pursuit.](#), allows law enforcement officers from Virginia who are in fresh pursuit of a person who is believed to have committed a felony in Virginia and flees to Washington, D.C. to continue the pursuit into the District to make an arrest. The arrestee must be taken before a judge in the District for a hearing to determine the lawfulness of the arrest.

Officers will not stop individuals for traffic violations or misdemeanor offenses within the boundaries of Washington, D.C. as there is no overlap of jurisdiction with the District of Columbia. This prohibition includes the Chain Bridge, Francis Scott Key Bridge, Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, Arlington Memorial Bridge, 14th Street Bridge, Arland D. Williams Jr. Memorial Bridge, and Lady Bird Johnson Park (aka: Columbia Island). Additionally, other than Roaches Run Waterfowl Sanctuary, which is located entirely in Arlington County, the Potomac River and the Boundary Channel are part of the District of Columbia.

3. Maryland – The Code of Maryland, [Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit](#), allows law enforcement officers from Virginia who are in fresh pursuit of a person who is believed to have committed a felony in Virginia and flees to Maryland to continue the pursuit into Maryland to make an arrest. The arrestee must be taken before a judge in the county in which the arrest was made for a hearing to determine the lawfulness of the arrest.
- C. The Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA) has primary policing responsibility at Reagan Washington National Airport. Although the Arlington Police have jurisdiction on airport property, the MWAA Police are responsible for conducting routine patrols. Arlington Police will provide technical assistance upon request.
- D. Concurrent Jurisdiction at Certain Federal Facilities
1. The Pentagon - Primary police services at the Pentagon are provided by Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA), a civilian agency of the Department of Defense. However, under an interagency agreement executed between PFPA and Arlington County, the Arlington County Police Department is also granted police authority at the Pentagon, subject to the procedural limitations contained in the memorandum of understanding.
 2. Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) - DISA is a U.S. Government facility that enjoys concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Consequently, Arlington County police officers have full authority to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth and Arlington County on these premises. The Arlington County Police Department will respond to calls for service and provide appropriate police service but will not provide routine patrol inside this fenced and secured facility.
 3. Army National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC) - ANGRC has a guard post on South George Mason Drive that is staffed 24 hours a day. Generally, Department of Defense personnel respond to alarm calls and incidents on this property, although ACPD shares concurrent jurisdiction.
 4. National Foreign Affairs Training Center (NFATC) – In accordance with the existing [Memorandum of Understanding, between the Department of State and the Arlington County Board](#); the General Services Administration, the Department of State (DOS), and Arlington County share recreational use of two parcels on the NFATC property:

- a. East Parcel – The main campus of NFATC located east of George Mason Drive including George Mason Drive tunnel. Police services for the East Parcel shall be exclusively the responsibility of the DOS whose 24-hour telephone number can be obtained from the Emergency Communication Center (ECC). If there is a major crime on the premises the Federal Protective Service will respond to the scene.
 - b. West Parcel – The portion of the NFATC site located west of George Mason Drive. The department shall patrol the West Parcel regularly and any violations of the law should be handled as they would on private property. On occasion the West Parcel will be exclusively limited to official use by the U.S. Government. During those times federal laws and regulations will apply and enforcement action will be the sole responsibility of the NFATC - this includes regulations and laws on the use of alcoholic beverages.
5. Other Department of Defense Buildings - In addition to the sites listed above, other Defense Department buildings may be controlled by the Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA) and the Federal Protective Services (FPS). These buildings are either leased or owned by the Federal Government (proprietary interest only) which means that the Arlington Police have jurisdiction in them. In these cases, PFPA or FPS will handle routine calls for service or handle any violation of Federal Law, however the Arlington Police will be called in to handle any major crime.
6. U.S. Military Facilities - Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall and Arlington National Cemetery are exclusively federal jurisdiction. Arlington police have the authority to serve criminal warrants on such exclusive federal jurisdiction, but an officer with a Virginia arrest warrant should report to the Provost Marshall's office at Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall or the PFPA office at the Pentagon if warrant service is desired.

In addition, if an officer is in "hot pursuit" of a subject who commits a crime outside the area of exclusive jurisdiction and flees into the federal area the officer may follow and apprehend the subject. If the subject is a civilian the military police may escort the subject off the reservation. If the subject is a member of the military, the officer will obtain necessary information and get a warrant. If the offense is such that a summons could be issued, this action should be taken.

- E. Listing of Concurrent Jurisdiction – The ECC maintains a comprehensive list of all areas of concurrent jurisdiction, including primary agency information and 24-hour emergency contact numbers. Facilities not enumerated in this directive may be periodically added to that list. Officers should contact ECC if questions of concurrent jurisdiction at Federal facilities arise that are not answered by this directive.