## LEADS Daily Briefing for January 10, 2019

## Difference Between Geographic Limits and Extradition Limits

LEADS staff has received questions regarding the difference between geographic limits and extradition limits on warrants. Simply put, geographic limitations are limits within the state of Illinois. These limits are determined by a judge [pursuant to 725 ILCS 5/107-9 (e)]. Extradition limitations are limits outside the state of Illinois and are normally determined by the state attorney's office in consultation with the wanting agency and sheriff's office, who in many cases will be performing the extradition. Extradition limits should be determined prior to entry, unless EXL field option 6 or F (Pending Extradition Determination) is used. In this case extradition intentions should be determined as soon as possible and the record modified to reflect the decision. It is not permissible for agencies to enter warrants into NCIC with no limits (implying extradition will be done nationwide) and then deciding after the subject is arrested whether extradition will be authorized. In a LEADS entry, the presence of geographic limits is indicated using the CIL and GEO fields. In a LEADS and NCIC entry the presence of extradition limits is indicated using the EXL field. The only exception to this rule is when an agency has geographic limits but is entering the warrant into NCIC, perhaps for officer safety purposes (EXL field option 4 or D). In order to enter the warrant in NCIC, message key LEW must be used. When LEW is used, the CIL field must contain an N and the GEO field must be left blank. So the only option available is to enter the geographic limits in the MIS. For more information about wanted person entries, see the Wanted Person chapter of the eManual. Please contact the Help Desk (866/LEADS-00) with questions.

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