

physically located within the jurisdiction of the court in which the application was filed at the time of the interception. The application must allege that the offense being investigated may transpire in the jurisdiction of the court in which the application is filed.

(4) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SUBSECTION, A JUDGE OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION MAY AUTHORIZE CONTINUED INTERCEPTION WITHIN THE STATE, BOTH WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE JUDGE'S JURISDICTION, IF THE ORIGINAL INTERCEPTION OCCURRED WITHIN THE JUDGE'S JURISDICTION.

(d) (1) Each order authorizing the interception of any wire, oral, or electronic communication shall specify:

(i) The identity of the person, if known OR REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A)(2) OF THIS SECTION, whose communications are to be intercepted;

(ii) The nature and location of the communications facilities as to which, or the place where, authority to intercept is granted, IF KNOWN;

(iii) A particular description of the type of communication sought to be intercepted, and a statement of the particular offense to which it relates;

(iv) The identity of the agency authorized to intercept the communications, and of the person authorizing the application; and

(v) The period of time during which the interception is authorized, including a statement as to whether or not the interception shall automatically terminate when the described communication has been first obtained.

10-4A-04.

(a) (1) An investigative or law enforcement officer may require a provider of WIRE OR electronic communication service to disclose the contents of [an] WIRE OR electronic communication that is in electronic storage in [an] WIRE OR electronic communications system for 180 days or less, only in accordance with a search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) An investigative or law enforcement officer may require a provider of WIRE OR electronic communications services to disclose the contents of [an] WIRE OR electronic communication that has been in electronic storage in an electronic communications system for more than 180 days in accordance with the procedures provided under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) (1) An investigative or law enforcement officer may require a provider of remote computing service to disclose the contents of [an] WIRE OR electronic communication to which this paragraph applies under paragraph (2) of this subsection:

(i) Without notice to the subscriber or customer, if the officer obtains a search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(ii) With prior notice from the officer to the subscriber or customer, if the officer: