

Dec

Answer: 2

O.C.G.A § 24-9-901 (a):

The requirements of authentication or identification as a condition precedent to admissibility shall be satisfied by evidence sufficient to support a finding that the matter in question is what its proponent claims.

O.C.G.A § 24-9-901 (6)

Telephone conversations, by evidence that a call was made to the number assigned at the time by a telephone service provider to a particular person or business, if:

- (A) In the case of a person, circumstances, including self-identification, show the person answering to be the one called; or
- (B) In the case of a business, the call was made to a place of business reasonably transacted over the telephone.

Incoming calls require self-identification plus.

U.S. v. Pool, 660 F.2d 547, 560 (5th Cir. 1981) (“...a telephone call out of the blue from one who identifies himself as X may not be, in itself, sufficient authentication of the call as in fact coming from X.”)

Caller ID is evidence of what phone made the call (but not the person using the phone).
Caller ID is not hearsay.

Inglett v. State, 239 Ga.App. 524 (1999). *See also, U.S. v. Lamons*, 532 F.3d 1251, 1264 (11th Cir. 2008)