

CHAPTER 909

EVIDENCE — AUTHENTICATION AND IDENTIFICATION

909.01 General provision.
909.015 General provision; illustrations.

909.02 Self-authentication.
909.03 Subscribing witness' testimony unnecessary.

NOTE: Extensive comments by the Judicial Council Committee and the Federal Advisory Committee are printed with chs. 901 to 911 in 59 W (2d). The court did not adopt the comments but ordered them printed with the rules for information purposes.

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

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 59 W (2d) R1, R329 (1973); 1975 c. 41.

Unauthenticated ledger and signature cards bearing entry "P.O.D. to (plaintiff)" were not competent evidence of decedent's intent to make savings and loan account payable on death to plaintiff nephew. *Bruckner v. Prairie Fed. Savings & Loan Asso.* 81 W (2d) 215, 260 NW (2d) 256.

909.015 General provision; illustrations. By way of illustration only, and not by way of limitation, the following are examples of authentication or identification conforming with the requirements of s. 909.01.

(1) **TESTIMONY OF WITNESS WITH KNOWLEDGE.** Testimony of a witness with knowledge that a matter is what it is claimed to be.

(2) **NONEXPERT OPINION ON HANDWRITING.** Nonexpert opinion as to the genuineness of handwriting, based upon familiarity not acquired for purposes of the litigation.

(3) **COMPARISON BY TRIER OF FACT OR EXPERT WITNESS.** Comparison by the trier of fact or by expert witnesses with specimens which have been authenticated.

(4) **DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE LIKE.** Appearance, contents, substance, internal patterns, or other distinctive characteristics, taken in conjunction with circumstances.

(5) **VOICE IDENTIFICATION.** Identification of a voice, whether heard firsthand or through mechanical or electronic transmission or recording, by opinion based upon hearing the voice at any time under circumstances connecting it with the alleged speaker.

(6) **TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS.** Telephone conversations, by evidence that a call was made to the number assigned at the time by the telecommunications company 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 and the conversation related to business reasonably transacted over the telephone.

(7) **PUBLIC RECORDS OR REPORTS.** Evidence that a writing authorized by law to be recorded or filed and in fact recorded or filed in a public office, or a purported public record, report, statement, or data compilation, in any form, is from the public office where items of this nature are kept.

(8) **ANCIENT DOCUMENTS OR DATA COMPILATIONS.** Evidence that a document or data compilation, in any form, (a) is in such condition as to create no suspicion concerning its authenticity, (b) was in a place where it, if authentic, would likely be, and (c) has been in existence 20 years or more at the time it is offered.

(9) **PROCESS OR SYSTEM.** Evidence describing a process or system used to produce a result and showing that the process or system produces an accurate result.

(10) **METHODS PROVIDED BY STATUTE OR RULE.** Any method of authentication or identification provided by statute or by other rules adopted by the supreme court.

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 59 W (2d) R1, R332 (1973); 1985 a. 297.

Alleged statements of self-identification made in a phone call and in personal contact may not themselves be used to identify the speakers. *Nischke v. Farmers & Merchants Bank*, 187 W (2d) 96, 522 NW (2d) 542 (Ct. App. 1994).

Tapes are properly identified and authenticated when a party to the recorded conversation identifies the defendant's voice and testifies that the tapes accurately depict the conversation. *State v. Curtis*, 218 W (2d) 550, 582 NW (2d) 409 (Ct. App. 1998).

909.02 Self-authentication. Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required with respect to the following:

(1) **PUBLIC DOCUMENTS UNDER SEAL.** A document bearing a seal purporting to be that of the United States, or of any state, district, commonwealth, territory, or insular possession thereof, or the Panama Canal Zone, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or of a political subdivision, department, officer or agency thereof, and a signature purporting to be an attestation or execution.

(2) **PUBLIC DOCUMENTS NOT UNDER THE SEAL.** A document purporting to bear the signature in the official capacity of an officer or employe of any entity included in sub. (1), having no seal, if a public officer having a seal and having official duties in the district or political subdivision of the officer or employe certifies under seal that the signer has the official capacity and that the signature is genuine.

(3) **PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.** A document purporting to be executed or attested in his or her official capacity by a person authorized by the laws of a foreign country to make the execution or attestation, and accompanied by a final certification as to the genuineness of the signature and official position (a) of the executing or attesting person, or (b) of any foreign official whose certificate of genuineness of signature and official position relates to the execution or attestation or is in a chain of certificates of genuineness of signature and official position relating to the execution or attestation. A final certification may be made by a secretary of embassy or legation, consul general, consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the United States, or a diplomatic or consular official of the foreign country assigned or accredited to the United States. If reasonable opportunity has been given to all parties to investigate the authenticity and accuracy of official documents, the judge may, for good cause shown, order that they be treated as presumptively authentic without final certification or permit them to be evidenced by an attested summary with or without final certification.

(4) **CERTIFIED COPIES OF PUBLIC RECORDS.** A copy of an official record or report or entry therein, or of a document authorized by law to be recorded or filed and actually recorded or filed in a public office, including data compilations in any form, certified as correct by the custodian or other person authorized to make the certification, by certificate complying with sub. (1), (2) or (3) or complying with any statute or rule adopted by the supreme court.

(5) **OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.** Books, pamphlets or other publications purporting to be issued by public authority.

(6) **NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.** Printed materials purporting to be newspapers or periodicals.

(7) **TRADE INSCRIPTIONS AND THE LIKE.** Inscriptions, signs, tags or labels purporting to have been affixed in the course of business and indicating ownership, control or origin.

(8) **ACKNOWLEDGED AND AUTHENTICATED DOCUMENTS.** Documents accompanied by a certificate of acknowledgment under the hand and seal or rubber stamp of a notary public or other person

authorized by law to take acknowledgments or any public officer entitled by virtue of public office to administer oaths or authenticated or acknowledged as otherwise authorized by statute.

(9) COMMERCIAL PAPER AND RELATED DOCUMENTS. Commercial paper, signatures thereon, and documents relating thereto to the extent provided by chs. 401 to 411.

(10) STATUTORY RULES. Any signature, document or other matter declared by statute to be presumptively or prima facie genuine or authentic.

(11) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER RECORDS. Records served upon or made available to all parties under s. 908.03 (6m).

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 59 W (2d) R1, R340 (1973); Sup. Ct. Order, 67 W (2d)

585, viii (1975); 1975 c. 200; 1979 c. 89; Sup. Ct. Order, 158 W (2d) xxv (1990); 1991 a. 32, 148, 304, 315.

Where defendant's driving record was certified under 909.02 (1), trial court erred in applying certification requirement under 889.08 (1). *State v. Leis*, 134 W (2d) 441, 397 NW (2d) 498 (Ct. App. 1986).

A copy of an official record may be admitted in evidence if it is certified as correct in accordance with (4) even though the certification does not comply with 889.08 (1). 63 Atty. Gen. 605.

909.03 Subscribing witness' testimony unnecessary.

The testimony of a subscribing witness is not necessary to authenticate a writing unless required by the laws of the jurisdiction whose laws govern the validity of the writing.

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 59 W (2d) R1, R349 (1973).