

**Table 1 – Documents Establishing U.S. Citizenship**

<b>Deficit Reduction Act of 2005</b>			
<b>Hierarchy of Reliability of Citizenship Documents</b>			
<i>Evidence of Highest Reliability</i> ← -----		-----→ <i>Evidence of Lowest Reliability</i>	
<b>Primary Documents (Tier 1)</b>	<b>Secondary Documents (Tier 2)</b>	<b>Third Level Documents (Tier 3)</b>	<b>Fourth Level Documents (Tier 4)</b>
<p>These documents prove Citizenship and Identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United States passport issued without limitation, current or expired. Passports issued through 1980 may show more than one person.</li> <li>• Certificate of Naturalization (DHS Form N-550 or N-570)</li> <li>• Certificate of Citizenship (DHS Form N-560 or N-561)</li> </ul>	<p>Must be Provided with Identity Document from Table 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Public Birth Record issued before age 5<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Certification of Report of Birth (DS-1350)</li> <li>• Certification of Birth issued by the Department of State (Form FS-545 or DS-1350)</li> <li>• Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen (FS-240)</li> <li>• U.S. Citizen I.D. Card (Form I-197 or I-179)</li> <li>• American Indian Card (I-872)</li> <li>• Northern Mariana Identification Card (I-873)</li> <li>• Final Adoption Decree<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Evidence of civil service employment by U.S. Government showing employment before 6/1/76</li> <li>• U.S. Military Record<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Must be Provided with Identity Document from Table 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract of a hospital record on hospital letterhead established at the time of birth.<sup>2,3</sup></li> <li>• Life or health or other insurance record<sup>2,3</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Must be Provided with Identity Document from Table 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth (Generally for persons born 1900-1950)<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Seneca Indian tribal census record<sup>2,3</sup></li> <li>• Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal census record of the Navaho Indians<sup>2,3</sup></li> <li>• U.S. State Vital Statistics official notification of birth registration<sup>2,3</sup></li> <li>• Amended U.S. public birth record, amended more than 5 years after the person's birth<sup>2,3</sup></li> <li>• Statement signed by the physician or midwife who was in attendance at the time of birth<sup>2,3</sup></li> <li>• Institutional admission papers from a nursing facility, skilled care facility or other institution</li> <li>• Medical (clinic, doctor or hospital) record (excludes immunization records)<sup>2,3</sup></li> <li>• Written Affidavit<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>
<p><i>1 Must show birth in: one of the 50 U.S. States; District of Columbia; American Samoa; Swain's Island; Puerto Rico (DOB on or after 1/13/41); Virgin Islands of the U.S. (DOB on or after 1/17/17), Northern Mariana Islands (DOB after 11/4/86, NMI local time); or, Guam (DOB on or after 4/10/1899).</i></p> <p><i>2 Must show U.S. place of birth.</i></p> <p><i>3 Must have been created at least 5 years before the Medicaid application, unless the applicant is a child under the age of 5.</i></p> <p><i>4 Must show applicant's age.</i></p> <p><i>5 Affidavits should ONLY be used in rare circumstances. An affidavit by at least two individuals of whom one is not related to the applicant/recipient and who have personal knowledge of the event(s) establishing the applicant's/ recipient's claim of citizenship. The person(s) making the affidavit must be able to prove his/her own citizenship and identity for the affidavit to be accepted. A second affidavit from the applicant/recipient or other knowledgeable individual explaining why documentary evidence does not exist or cannot be readily obtained must also be obtained.</i></p>			
<p><i>Source: Adapted from: <u>Citizenship Documentation Requirements in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005: Lessons From New York, Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured (Page 7).</u></i></p>			