

Proof of Citizenship	Proof of Identity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Birth Certificate</li> <li>• Data match by DHMH to document a birth record</li> <li>• SAVE data match - <b>for naturalized citizens only</b></li>   <li>• For child under 16: a record created near the date of birth, or 5 years before initial MA/MCHP application, and showing U.S. place of birth on hospital letterhead or other medical record</li>   <li>• Record showing U.S. place of birth, if created at least 5 years before initial MA/MCHP application: record on hospital letterhead or other medical record created near the date of birth, institutional admission papers, signed statement by physician or midwife who attended the birth, Vital Statistics notice of birth registration or insurance record</li>   <li>• Final adoption decree for child born in U.S.</li> <li>• Certificate of citizen born abroad (DS-1350, FS-240, FS-545)</li>   <li>• Early school record - must show a U.S. place of birth, the date of admission to the school, date of birth (or age at the time the record was made) and the name(s) and place(s) of birth of the applicant's parent(s)</li>   <li>• Religious record - recorded in the U.S. within three months of birth, showing U.S. birth and either the date of the birth or the individual's age at the time the record was made. The record must be an official record recorded with the religious organization, not the family bible</li>   <li>• U.S. military service record showing U.S. place of birth</li> <li>• Evidence of U.S. civil service employment before 6/1/76</li> <li>• Federal or state census record for 1900 – 1950 showing U.S. citizenship or U.S. place of birth</li> <li>• ID card for naturalized citizen (I-179 or I-197)</li>   <li>• <u>Affidavits</u> (can also be used for naturalized citizens):  Three written and signed affidavits. Two completed by U.S. citizens who have personal knowledge of the applicant's citizenship, one of whom is not a relative. A third affidavit completed by the applicant, representative or someone else knowledgeable to explain why the proof isn't available. People signing these affidavits must also show proof of their citizenship and identity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photo driver's license or MVA ID card</li> <li>• Data match to document identity (current or past TCA, Food Stamps, TDAP, SSI eligibility)</li> <li>• Photo school ID card</li> <li>• Photo ID issued by a federal, state or local government</li> <li>• U.S. military ID card, discharge document or draft record</li> <li>• Native American Tribal Document</li> <li>• U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card</li>   <li>• For children under 16: Clinic, doctor, hospital or school record (e.g., DHR/FIA 604 or 604-A form), nursery or day care record including pre-school health forms and Form 1131. School records may include report cards but these records must be verified with the issuing school.</li>   <li>• <u>Three or more corroborating documents to prove identity</u> such as marriage licenses, divorce decrees, high school and college diplomas, property deeds/titles and employer ID cards. This process can be used if they are unable to produce a single, more reliable document such as a driver's license. (These may only be used if the individual did not use affidavits to verify citizenship.)</li> </ul> <p>Note: Recently expired identity documents are usable as long as there is no reason to believe the document does not match the individual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Affidavits can be used to prove identity for the following.</u></li> </ul> <p>Children under 16: written affidavit signed by parent or guardian; only if an affidavit was not used as proof of citizenship</p> <p>Disabled individuals (adult/child) in long term care or rehabilitative residential care facilities: written affidavit signed by Facility Director or Administrator</p>