

Any identity document described in section 274A(b) (1) (D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act	<p>The following are acceptable documents for Medicaid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driver's license issued by a state or territory, either with a photograph or other identifying information of the individual such as name, age, sex, race, height, weight or eye color.</li> <li>• School identification card with a photograph of the individual</li> <li>• U.S. military card or draft record</li> <li>• Identification card issued by the federal, state, or local government with the same information included on driver's licenses</li> <li>• Military dependent's identification card</li> <li>• Native American Tribal document</li> <li>• U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> For children under age 16, school records may include nursery or daycare records. If none of the above documents in the preceding charts are available, an <b>identity declaration</b> may be used. <b>A declaration</b> is only acceptable if it is signed under penalty of perjury by a parent or guardian stating the date and place of the birth of the child and cannot be used if an affidavit for citizenship was provided.</p> <p><b>EXCEPTION:</b> A voter's registration card or Canadian driver's license cannot be used.</p>
---	--

### C. COLLECTIVE NATURALIZATION

The following establish U.S. citizenship for collectively naturalized individuals:

Puerto Rico:

- Evidence of birth in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899 and the applicant's statement that he was residing in the U.S., a U.S. possession or Puerto Rico on January 13, 1941; or
- Evidence that the applicant was a Puerto Rican citizen and the applicant's statement that he or she was residing in Puerto Rico on March 1, 1917 and that he did not take an oath of allegiance to Spain.

U.S. Virgin Islands:

- Evidence of birth in the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the applicant's statement of residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession or the U.S. Virgin Islands on February 25, 1927

- The applicant's statement indicating resident in the U.S. Virgin Islands as a Danish citizen on January 17, 1917 and residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession or the U.S. Virgin Islands on February 25, 1927, and that he she did not make a declaration to maintain Danish citizenship; or
- Evidence of birth in the U.S. Virgin Islands and the applicant's statement indicating residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession or territory or the Canal Zone on June 28, 1932

Northern Mariana Islands (NMI) (formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI):

- Evidence of birth in the NMI, TIPI citizenship and residence in the NMI, the U.S., or a U.S. territory or possession on November 3, 1986 (NMI local time) and the applicant's statement that he did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time);
- Evidence of TIP I citizenship, continuous residence in the NMI since before November 3, 1981 (NMI local time), voter registration prior to January 1, 1975 and the applicant's statement that he did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time); or
- Evidence of continuous domicile in the NMI since before January 1, 1974 and the applicant's statement that he did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time).

**NOTE:** If a person entered the NMI as a non-immigrant and lived in the NMI since January 1, 1974, this does not constitute continuous domicile and the individual is not a U.S. citizen.

#### D. CHILDREN IN TITLE IV-E FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION

Title IV-E children who receive Medicaid must have a declaration of citizenship or satisfactory immigration status and documentary evidence of the citizenship or satisfactory immigration status claimed on the declaration filed in the case record.