

## Article 5 Section 03 Citizenship

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### Table of Contents

TITLE	PG CITE
<b>Citizenship</b>	<a href="#">05.03.01</a>
Categories	<a href="#">05.03.01A</a>
Panama Canal Zone	<a href="#">05.02.01B</a>
Evidence of Citizenship	<a href="#">05.03.01C</a>
<b>Citizenship Documents</b>	<a href="#">05.03.02</a>
Primary Documents	<a href="#">05.03.02A</a>
Secondary Documents	<a href="#">05.03.02B</a>
Third Level Documents	<a href="#">05.03.02C</a>
Fourth Level Documents	<a href="#">05.03.02D</a>
Document Handling	<a href="#">05.03.02E</a>
FQHC Document Handling	<a href="#">05.03.02F</a>
<b>Acceptable Verification of Citizenship</b>	<a href="#">Appendix A</a>
<b>U.S. Citizenship for Collectively Naturalized Individuals</b>	<a href="#">Appendix B</a>

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### 05.03.01 Citizenship

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**General** All applicants claiming U.S. citizenship must present satisfactory **evidence of citizenship.**

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**05.03.01A Categories** There are five categories of U.S. citizenship/national status:

Category	Definition
Natural Citizenship	Persons born in one of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia (D.C.)
	Persons born in the following areas (collectively Naturalized Citizens) are treated the same as U.S. citizens for CMS purposes, if conditions specified in Appendix B are met. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Samoa</li> <li>Swain's Island</li> <li>Puerto Rico (DOB on or after 1/13/1941)</li> <li>Guam (DOB on or after 4/10/1899)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Virgin Islands (St. John, St. Croix, and St. Thomas)</li> <li>• Northern Mariana Islands</li> </ul>
United States Nationals	<p>Persons who owe permanent allegiance to the U.S. and may enter and work in the U.S. without restriction. The following are the only persons classified as U.S. nationals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons born in American Samoa or Swain's Island after December 24, 1952.</li> <li>• Residents of the Northern Mariana Islands who did not elect to become U.S. citizens.</li> </ul>
Acquired Citizenship	Citizenship conferred at birth on children born abroad to U.S. citizen parents. See Appendix A.
Derivative Citizenship	Citizenship conveyed to children through the naturalization of one or both parents, provided they were naturalized prior to the child's eighteenth birthday.
	Citizenship conveyed to foreign-born children adopted by U.S. citizen parents provided certain conditions are met.
Naturalized Citizenship	<p>Citizenship obtained through the naturalization process by persons who were born abroad. Many conditions must be met before a person may obtain U.S. citizenship through this process, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal permanent resident status for at least five years, or</li> <li>• Marriage to a U.S. citizen for at least three years.</li> </ul>

In addition to the above citizen categories, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) also recognizes the following:

Category	Description
Compact of Free Association Act of 1985	In accordance with the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (MIS) may live, work or study in the U.S. without restrictions. They may also qualify for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits, if otherwise eligible. As proof that they are citizens of independent nations "freely associated" with the U.S., these "permanent non-immigrants" must present Arrival-Departure Records (Form I-94) annotated either CFA/FSM or CFA/MIS.
Foreign Nationals	Citizens of the non-associated Republic of Palau (Koror and adjacent islands) do not qualify for full-

(No Compact of Free Association)	scope Medi-Cal benefits because they are neither U.S. citizens nor permanent non-immigrants. By voting to reject free association with the U.S., they gave up any right to special status and are thus treated as nationals of a foreign country for immigration purposes. If otherwise eligible, they may be granted restricted benefits.
American Indians Born in Canada	<p>American Indians born in Canada have the right to freely enter and reside in the U.S. provided that they are at least one-half American Indian ancestry. These persons may qualify for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits, if otherwise eligible. Spouses or children of Canadian-born Indians and individuals whose membership in an Indian tribe or family is created by adoption, may not qualify for this special Immigration status unless they are at least fifty percent American Indian Ancestry.</p> <p>Membership in this class may be established by presenting any of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth or baptismal certificates issued on a reservation</li> <li>• Tribal records</li> <li>• Letters from the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs</li> <li>• School records</li> </ul>

**05.03.01B  
Panama Canal  
Zone**

The Panama Canal Zone is not a U.S. Territory. Applicants born in the Panama Canal Zone must present a Naturalization Certificate or verification of acquired or derived citizenship.

**05.03.01C  
Evidence of  
Citizenship**

Copies of documents are acceptable as evidence of citizenship for CMS. Birth information obtained from RESS (County Recorders Office) may be used as citizenship verification for persons born in San Diego County. When the original documents presented are determined to be acceptable proof of citizenship and identity, the worker is not required to complete form DHCS 0005 but is required to complete the Proof of Acceptable Citizenship or Identity Documents form DHCS 0011 for each applicant.

If applicant is required to apply for Medi-Cal, then the documents must be originals or copies certified by the issuing agency. Uncertified copies or notarized copies may not be accepted. The applicant must

comply with Medi-Cal requirements to receive full scope benefits. The applicant is not entitled to future CMS benefits if they do not comply with Medi-Cal requirements and receive limited Medi-Cal benefits.

Effective 04/21/08, U.S. citizens/nationals may **not** receive CMS benefits if they are unable to provide satisfactory evidence of citizenship. Once satisfactory evidence of citizenship is provided, it does not need to be provided again.

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[Return to top](#)

## 05.03.02 Citizenship Documents

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### 05.03.02A Primary Documents

Federal guidelines provide a ranking of acceptable evidence for documenting citizenship, ranging from most to least reliable. Applicants and beneficiaries are required to provide the most reliable documents they have.

<b>Detailed Description of Acceptable Citizenship Documents Primary Documents</b>	
These are documents of the highest reliability and conclusively which establishes that an individual is a U.S. citizen.	
Note: <b>When an applicant or beneficiary provides one of these documents separate evidence of identity is not required.</b>	
<b>Citizenship Document</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
United States Passport issued without limitation.	Issued by the Department of State. An expired U.S. passport may be accepted as evidence of U.S. citizenship, as long as it was originally issued without limitation. A U.S. passport card issued without limitation is equivalent to a passport book.  <b>Note:</b> Spouses and children were sometimes included on one passport through 1980. The citizenship and identity of the included person can be established when one of these passports is presented.
Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550 or N-570)	Issued by Department of Health Services (DHS). Prior to 1991 issued by Federal and State Courts.

Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (Form N-560 or N-561)	Issued by Department of Health Services (DHS) to individuals who derive citizenship through a parent.
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**05.03.02B  
Secondary  
Documents**

<b>Second Level Documents</b>
When primary evidence of citizenship is not available, the following documents can be used as evidence of citizenship. <b>When an applicant or beneficiary provides one of these documents, separate evidence of identity is required.</b>
U.S. Public Birth Certificate issued before age five and showing birth in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the 50 United States</li> <li>• District of Columbia</li> <li>• American Samoa</li> <li>• Swain's Island</li> <li>• Puerto Rico (DOB on or after 1/13/41)</li> <li>• U.S. Virgin Islands (DOB on or after 1/17/17)</li> <li>• Northern Marian Islands (DOB after 11/4/86, NMI local time)</li> <li>• Guam (DOB on or after 4/10/1899)</li> </ul>
<b>Note:</b> Persons born in the U.S. to foreign sovereigns or diplomatic officers are NOT U.S. citizens unless citizenship status was acquired through either the derived or naturalized citizenship process.
Department of Health Care Services Birth Record Data Match if born in California
Certification of Report of Birth (DS-1350)
Certification of Birth issued by the Department of State (Form FS-545 or DS-1350)
Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen (FS-240)
U.S. Citizen I.D. Card (Form I-197 or I-179)
American Indian Card (I-872)
Northern Mariana Identification Card (I-873)
Final Adoption Decree showing U.S. place of birth
Evidence of civil service employment by U.S. Government showing employment before 6/1/76
U.S. Military Record showing U.S. place of birth
<b>SAVE ** CMS is NOT a program supported by CalWIN. CMS workers do NOT have access to the SAVE automated system initiated through CalWIN for CMS applicants/beneficiaries.</b>
<b>Note:</b> If a worker is processing a CMS/Medi-Cal combo case, the worker may generate a SAVE to verify the current status of immigrants who claim to be a U.S. citizen if they have an A-number.

The documentation of SAVE requested for the Medi-Cal case can be used for CMS to meet the verification requirement for naturalized citizenship.

Proof of Adoption under the Child Citizenship Act of 2000

**05.03.02C  
Third Level  
Documents**

<b>Third Level Documents</b>	
These documents are of lesser reliability. They are to be used when evidence of highest reliability is not available <u>and</u> the applicant or beneficiary declares birth in the U.S	
Life, health or other insurance record meeting all of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shows U.S. place of birth; AND</li> <li>• Created at least 5 years before the initial CMS application date, unless the applicant is under the age of five.</li> </ul>	
Early school records containing all of the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of the child;</li> <li>• Date of admission to the school;</li> <li>• Date of birth of the child;</li> <li>• U.S. place of birth for child; AND</li> <li>• Name and place of the birth of the child's parent.</li> </ul>	
Religious records recorded in the U.S. within three months must show that the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth occurred in the U.S.; AND</li> <li>• Date of birth or the individual's age at the time the record was made.</li> </ul>	
Extract of a Hospital record on hospital letterhead: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must have been created five years before the initial application date and indicate a U.S. place of birth.</li> <li>• Must be on hospital letterhead, signed, and reference hospital medical records.</li> </ul>	

**05.03.02D  
Fourth Level  
Documents**

<b>Fourth Level Documents</b>	
Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth and applicant's age. (Generally for persons born 1900-1950)	
Seneca Indian tribal census record;	Acceptable only if all of the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shows U.S. place of birth.</li> </ul>
Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal census record of the Navaho Indians;	
Amended U.S. public birth record, amended more than 5	

years after the person's birth	
Medical (clinic, doctor or hospital) record – Excluding immunization records	
Statement signed by the physician or midwife who was in attendance at time of birth	
Institutional admission papers from a nursing facility, skilled care facility or other institution	
Medical records and Affidavit	Must be medical official record for affidavit see below.
<p>Written Affidavit as Evidence of Citizenship:</p> <p>Affidavits to establish U.S. citizenship/national status may only be used when no other acceptable documentary evidence of citizenship is available. This level of evidence is used <b>only</b> when the applicant/beneficiary declares birth in the U.S., primary evidence is not available, and both secondary and tertiary evidence does not exist and cannot be obtained.</p> <p>When using an affidavit as evidence of citizenship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The affidavit(s) must be signed under penalty of perjury by at least two individuals who have personal knowledge of the event(s) establishing the claim of citizenship by applicant or beneficiary.</li> <li>• At least one of the individuals providing an affidavit must not be related to the applicant or beneficiary who is the subject of the affidavit.</li> <li>• The individuals making the affidavit(s) must provide their own citizenship and identity documentation (i.e., must be a U.S. citizen/national).</li> <li>• If the affidavits do not explain why other evidence is unavailable, an additional affidavit signed by the applicant or beneficiary which includes the information must be obtained.</li> </ul> <p>The applicant or beneficiary and the individuals making the affidavit must provide acceptable evidence of identity.</p>	

[Back to top](#)

**05.03.02E  
Document  
Handling**

1) This form is to be used **only** when an individual presents original documents.

Proof of Acceptable Citizenship or Identity Documents (DHCS 0011)  
When a worker determines the submitted documents are acceptable proof of citizenship and identity, they must complete the Proof of

Acceptable Citizenship or Identity Document form. It may only be completed by an eligibility worker. The worker will attach the original DHCS 0011 form with the copies of the documents, and will give a copy of the form to the applicant/beneficiary either during an office visit or by mail. The applicant/beneficiary may show this form as proof that citizenship and/or identity documentation was submitted and determined acceptable.

The case file must contain a copy of the completed DHCS 001. A copy of the DHCS 0006 and 0007 are also required if the 2 forms were sent to the applicant/beneficiary to request information.

Workers will maintain copies of documents submitted as evidence of citizenship and/or identity in the case file and notate the date and means by which the original document(s) is returned (i.e., Certificate of Naturalization returned to John Doe by mail 01/01/06).

## 2) Additional forms

The Proof of Citizenship or Identity Needed (DHCS 0006) form is sent to beneficiaries explaining which citizenship documents are required to be sent along with the Acceptable Citizenship and Identity Documents form (DHCS 0007) when documents are not on file.

**Note:** Older versions of the Certificate of Naturalization/Citizenship from INS advise the holder not to photocopy them. The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) now PERMITS photocopying these documents, if done for lawful purposes.

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### 05.03.02F FQHC Document Handling

This process will be followed at the Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) and Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) locations when viewing original documents:

- View and photocopy citizenship and identity documents that are originals or copies certified by the issuing agency.
- Complete and sign a separate copy of the "Receipt for Citizenship or Identity Documentation" (DHCS 0005) for each citizenship or identity document provided by the applicant/beneficiary.
- Include contact information on the form identifying the FQHC or DSH and the staff person who viewed the document.
- Attach an original signed Receipt of Citizenship or Identity Documentation form to a copy of each citizenship or identity document and transmit them to the appropriate county office.
- Promptly return the original documents to the applicant/beneficiary.
- Provide the applicant or beneficiary with a copy of each Receipt of Citizenship or Identity Documentation form DHCS 0005.



## Appendix 5.03A Verification of Citizenship

### Acceptable Verification of Citizenship

<b>Primary Evidence of Citizenship</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are documents of the highest reliability and conclusively establish that an individual is a U.S. citizen.</li> <li>• Applicants or beneficiaries born outside of the U.S. who were not citizens at birth must submit one of these documents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When an applicant or beneficiary provides one of these documents separate evidence of identity is NOT required.</p>	
<b>Explanation</b>	
<p>Issued by the Department of State. An expired U.S. passport may be accepted as evidence of U.S. citizenship, as long as it was originally issued without limitation. A U.S. passport card issued without limitation is equivalent to a passport book.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Spouses and children were sometimes included on one passport through 1980. The citizenship and identity of the included person can be established when one of these passports is presented.</p>	
<p>Issued by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Prior to 1991 issued by Federal and State Courts.</p>	
<p>Issued by DHS to individuals who derive citizenship through a parent.</p>	
<b>Second Level Evidence of Citizenship</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These documents are of high reliability. They are to be used when evidence of highest reliability is not available <u>and</u> the applicant or beneficiary declares birth in the U.S.</li> <li>• California Department of Health Care Services' (DHCS) electronic verification of birth record information meets the requirement of citizenship documentation. No further citizenship documentation is necessary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When an applicant or beneficiary provides one of these documents, separate evidence of identity is required.</p>	
<b>Explanation</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The birth record document may be issued by the State, Commonwealth, Territory or local jurisdiction.</li> <li>• It must have been issued before the person was five years of age. A delayed birth record document that is recorded after five years of age is listed under third level evidence of citizenship.</li> </ul>	

An amended birth record document that is amended after 5 years of age is considered fourth level of evidence of citizenship.

**Note:** If the document shows the individual was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the U.S., or the Northern Mariana Islands before these areas became part of the U.S., the individual may be a Collectively Naturalized citizen. Collective Naturalization occurred on the dates listed for each of the Territories. See [Appendix B](#) for additional requirements for Collective Naturalization.

Issued by the Department of State to U.S. citizens in the U.S. who were born outside the U.S. and acquired U.S. citizenship at birth, based on information shown on a Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States (FS-240).

When the birth was recorded on an FS 240, certified copies of the DS-1350 can be issued by the Department of State in Washington D.C. The DS-1350 contains the same information as that on the FS-240. The DS-1350 is not issued outside the U.S.

Prior to November 1, 1990, Department of State consulates also issued Form FS-545 along with the prior version of the FS-240. In 1990, U.S. consulates ceased to issue Form FS-545. Treat an FS-545 the same as the DS-1350.

Issued by the Department of State consular office. A consular Report of Birth can be prepared only at an American consular office overseas while the child is under the age of 18. Children born outside the U.S. to U.S. military personnel usually have one of these.

INS issued the I-179 from 1960 until 1973 when it revised the form and renumbered it as Form I-197. INS issued the I-197 from 1973 until April 7, 1983. INS issued Form I-179 and I-197 to naturalized U.S. citizens living near the Canadian or Mexican border who needed it for frequent border crossings. Although neither form is currently issued, either form that was previously issued is still valid.

Issued by DHS to identify a member of the Texas Band of Kickapoos living near the U.S./Mexican border. The classification code "KIC" and a statement on the back denote U.S. citizenship.

Issued by INS to a Collectively Naturalized citizen of the U.S. who was born in the Northern Mariana Islands before November 4, 1986. The card is no longer issued; those previously issued are still valid.

The adoption decree must show the child's name and U.S. place of birth. In situations where an adoption is not finalized **and** the State in which the child was born will not release a birth certificate

prior to final adoption, a statement from a State approved adoption agency that shows the child's name and U.S. place of birth is acceptable. The adoption agency must state in the certification that the source of the place of birth information is an original birth certificate.

The document must show employment by the U.S. government before June 1, 1976. Individuals employed by the U.S. Civil Service prior to June 1, 1976 were required to be U.S. citizens.

The document must show date of birth and a U.S. place of birth (for example a DD-214).

Verification of citizenship through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system is acceptable evidence for naturalized citizenship. CMS workers are not required to generate a request for SAVE to verify an alien's documentation of naturalized citizenship because CMS workers do **NOT** have access to the SAVE automated system initiated through CalWIN. CMS is not a program supported by CalWIN.

**Note:** If a worker is processing a CMS/Medi-Cal combo case, the worker may generate a SAVE to verify the current status of immigrants who claim to be U.S. citizen if they have an A-number. The documentation of SAVE requested for the Medi-Cal case can be used for CMS to meet the verification requirement for naturalized citizenship.

Verification that an adopted child meets the requirements for establishing citizenship under the Child Citizenship Act is acceptable evidence of citizenship. To establish citizenship in this way requires evidence that **all** of the following conditions have been met on or after February 27, 2001:

- at least one parent of the child is a U.S. citizen
- the child is under 18;
- the child is residing in the U.S. in the legal and physical custody of the U.S. citizen parent;
- the child was admitted to the U.S. for lawful permanent residence, and
- if adopted, the child satisfies the specified Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) requirements pertaining to international adoptions.

### **Third Level Evidence of Citizenship**

- These documents are of lesser reliability.
- They are to be used when evidence of highest reliability is not available and the applicant or beneficiary declares birth in the U.S.

**Note:** When an applicant or beneficiary provides one of these

documents separate evidence of identity is required.
<b>Explanation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must have been created five years before the initial application date and indicate a U.S. place of birth.</li> <li>• Must be on hospital letterhead, signed, and reference hospital medical records.</li> </ul> <p>Souvenir birth certificates issued by a hospital are NOT acceptable.</p>
<p>Document must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicate a U.S. place of birth; and</li> <li>• Have been created at least five years before the initial application date.</li> </ul> <p>Life or health insurance records may show biographical information for the person including place of birth; the record can be used to establish U.S. citizenship when it shows a U.S. place of birth.</p>
<p>To be acceptable as evidence of citizenship, religious records must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be recorded in the U.S. within 3 months of birth;</li> <li>• show that the birth occurred in the U.S.;</li> <li>• show either the date of birth, or the individual's age at the time the record was made; and</li> <li>• be an official record with the religious organization.</li> </ul> <p>In questionable cases (e.g., where the record was recorded near a U.S. international border and the child may have been born outside the U.S.), the county must either verify the religious record or document that the mother was in the U.S. at the time of the child's birth.</p>
<p>Must include <b>all</b> of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child's name;</li> <li>• date of admission to the school;</li> <li>• date of birth;</li> <li>• a U.S. place of birth; and</li> <li>• name(s) and place(s) of birth of the child's parent(s).</li> </ul>
<b>Fourth Level Evidence of Citizenship</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These documents are of the least reliability.</li> <li>• They are to be used when first, second, and third level evidence of citizenship is not available <u>and</u> the applicant or beneficiary declares birth in the U.S.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When an applicant or beneficiary provides one of these documents separate evidence of identity is required.</p>

### Explanation

Must include **all** of the following:

- Age; and
- U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth.

**Note:** Census records from 1900 through 1950 contain certain citizenship information. To secure this information, the applicant/beneficiary will need to complete an Application for Search of Census Records for Proof of Age (Form BC-600). Add in the remarks portion "U.S. citizenship data requested." Also, add that the purpose is for Medicaid eligibility. This form requires a fee.

All documents must:

- Indicate a U.S. place of birth

\*\* Delayed U.S. public birth record must have been recorded more than five years after the person's birth.

Admission papers generally show biographical information for the person including place of birth; the record can be used to establish U.S. citizenship when it shows a U.S. place of birth and was created at least five years before the initial date of application.

Medical records generally show biographical information for the person including place of birth; the record can be used to establish U.S. citizenship when it shows a U.S. place of birth.

Immunization records are **not** considered medical records for purposes of establishing U.S. citizenship.

Affidavits may be used by U.S. born citizens and naturalized U.S. citizens in circumstances where no other acceptable documentary evidence of citizenship is available. In order for an affidavit to be acceptable to establish citizenship the following requirements must be met:

- No other evidence of citizenship can be obtained by the applicant or beneficiary.
- The affidavit(s) must be signed under penalty of perjury by at least two individuals who have personal knowledge of the event(s) establishing the applicant's or beneficiary's claim of citizenship. Affidavits need not be notarized.
- At least one of the individuals providing an affidavit must not be related to the applicant or beneficiary who is the subject of the affidavit.
- The individuals making the affidavit must provide proof of their own citizenship and identity, i.e., must themselves be U.S. citizens/nationals.
- If the affidavits do not explain why other evidence is unavailable, an additional affidavit should be requested from

- the applicant or beneficiary which includes that information.
- The applicant/beneficiary whose citizenship is addressed in the affidavit must provide acceptable evidence of identity.
- Note:**
- Affidavits of citizenship may be used for naturalized citizens.
  - Affidavits of citizenship do not need to be notarized.
  - Affidavits may NOT be used for both citizenship and identity.

## Appendix 5B U.S. Citizenship for Collectively Naturalized Individuals

### Acceptable Evidence of Citizenship and Identification

Some individuals are “collectively naturalized” based on when and where they were born. Persons who provide acceptable evidence of citizenship and identity that meets the criteria below for collective naturalization are U.S. citizens. The following will establish U.S. citizenship for collectively naturalized individuals:

Country of Origin	Citizenship Documentation
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of birth in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899 and the individual’s statement indicating that he/she was residing in the U.S., a U.S. possession or Puerto Rico on January 13, 1941; OR</li> <li>• Evidence that the individual was a Puerto Rican citizen and the individual’s statement indicating that he/she was residing in Puerto Rico on March 1, 1917 and he/she did not take an oath of allegiance to Spain.</li> </ul>
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> (St. John, St. Croix, and St. Thomas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of birth in the U.S. Virgin Islands and the individual’s statement of residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession or the U.S. Virgin Islands on February 25, 1927; OR</li> <li>• The individual’s statement indicating residence 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 he/she did not make a declaration to maintain Danish citizenship;</li> </ul>

	<p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of birth in the U.S. Virgin Islands and the individual's statement indicating residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession or territory or the Canal Zone on June 28, 1932.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northern Mariana Islands (NMI)</b> [Formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI)]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If a person entered the NMI as a nonimmigrant and lived in the NMI since January 1, 1974, this does not constitute continuous domicile and the individual is not a U.S. citizen.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of birth in the NMI, TTPI citizenship, residence in the NMI, the U.S., or a U.S. territory or possession on November 3, 1986 (NMI local time), and the individual's statement that he/she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time); OR</li> <li>• Evidence of TTPI citizenship, continuous residence in the NMI since November 3, 1981 (NMI local time), voter registration prior to January 1, 1975, and the individual's statement that he/she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time); OR</li> <li>• Evidence of continuous domicile in the NMI since before January 1, 1974 and the individual's statement that he/she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time).</li> </ul>
<b>Guam</b>	Must show evidence of birth in Guam on or after April 10, 1899.

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