

# U.S. Citizenship/National Status Requirements for MassHealth and ConnectorCare Plans and Premium Tax Credits Identity Requirements for MassHealth, ConnectorCare Plans and Premium Tax Credits, and the Health Safety Net

## Proof of both U.S. Citizenship/National Status and Identity\*

\* Exception: Seniors and disabled persons who get or can get Medicare or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or disabled persons who get Social Security Disability (SSDI) do NOT have to give proof of their U.S. citizenship/national status and identity. A child born to a mother who was getting MassHealth on the date of the child's birth does not have to give proof of U.S. citizenship/national status and identity.

### The following are acceptable forms of proof of BOTH U.S. citizenship/national status AND identity. (No other documentation is required.):

1. a U.S. passport, including a U.S. Passport Card issued by the Department of State, without regard to any expiration date as long as this passport or Card was issued without limitation; or
2. a Certificate of U.S. Naturalization; or
3. a Certificate of U.S. Citizenship; or
4. a document issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe, as published in the Federal Register by the Bureau of Indian Affairs within the U.S. Department of the Interior, and identifies the federally recognized Indian Tribe that issued the document, identifies the individual by name and confirms the individual's membership, enrollment, or affiliation with the Tribe. These documents include, but are not limited to: a Tribal enrollment card, a Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood, a Tribal census document, and documents on Tribal letterhead issued under the signature of the appropriate Tribal official that meet the requirements of 130 CMR 504.000 and 130 CMR 518.000.

OR

### Proof of U.S. Citizenship/National Status Only

If one of the documents that satisfies both citizenship and identity is not provided, the following documents may be accepted as proof of U.S. citizenship/national status only.

- A U.S. public birth certificate (including the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after January 17, 1917), American Samoa, Swain's Island, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) (after November 4, 1986). The birth record may be issued by the state, Commonwealth, territory, or local jurisdiction. The individual may also be collectively naturalized under federal regulations.
- A cross match with the Massachusetts Registry of Vital Statistics that documents a record of birth
- A Certification of a Report of Birth issued to U.S. citizens who were born outside the U.S.
- A Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen
- Certification of birth
- A U.S. Citizen ID card
- A Northern Mariana Identification Card issued to a collectively naturalized citizen who was born in the CNMI before November 4, 1986
- A final adoption decree showing the child's name and U.S. place of birth (if adoption is not final, a statement from a state-approved adoption agency that shows the child's name and U.S. place of birth)
- Evidence of U.S. civil service employment before June 1, 1976
- An official U.S. military record showing a U.S. place of birth
- A data match with the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program or any other process established by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to prove an individual is a citizen
- Documentation that a child meets the requirements of section 101 of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 (8 U.S.C. 1431)
- Medical records, including, but not limited to, hospital, clinic, or doctor records, or admission papers from a nursing facility, skilled care facility, or other institution that indicate a U.S. place of birth
- Life, health, or other insurance record that indicates a U.S. place of birth
- An official religious record recorded in the U.S. showing that the birth occurred in the U.S.
- School records, including preschool, Head Start, and day care, showing the child's name and U.S. place of birth
- Federal or state census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth
- If an individual does not have one of the documents listed in 130 CMR 504.000 and 130 CMR 518.000, he or she may submit an affidavit signed by another individual, under penalty of perjury, who can reasonably attest to the individual's citizenship, and that contains the individual's name, date of birth, and place of U.S. birth. The affidavit does not have to be notarized.

### PLUS proof of Identity Only

- The following documents are acceptable proof of identity, provided this documentation has a photograph or other identifying information including, but not limited to, name, age, sex, race, height, weight, eye color, or address.
  - Identity documents listed at 8 CFR 274a.2(b)(1)(v)(B)(1), except a driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority
  - A driver's license issued by a state or territory
  - A school identification card
  - A U.S. military card or draft record
  - An identification card issued by the federal, state, or local government
  - A military dependent's identification card
  - A U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card
- For children under age 19, a clinic, doctor, hospital, or school record, including preschool or day care records
- Two documents containing consistent information that confirms an applicant's identity. These documents include, but are not limited to:
  - employer identification cards
  - high school and college diplomas (including high school equivalency diplomas)
  - marriage certificates
  - divorce decrees
  - property deeds or titles
  - a pay stub from a current employer with the applicant's name and address preprinted, dated within 60 days of the application
  - census proof containing the applicant's name and address, dated not more than 12 months before the date of the application
  - a pension or retirement statement from a former employer or pension fund stating the applicant's name and address, dated within 12 months of the application
  - tuition or student loan bill containing the applicant's name and address, dated not more than 12 months before the date of the application
  - utility bill, cell phone bill, credit card bill, doctor's bill, or hospital bill containing applicant's name and address, dated not more than 60 days before the date of the application
  - valid homeowner's, renter's, or automobile insurance policy with preprinted address, dated not more than 12 months before the date of the application, or a bill for this insurance with preprinted address, dated not more than 60 days before the date of the application
  - lease dated not more than 12 months before the date of the application, or home mortgage identifying applicant and address
  - employment proved by W-2 forms or other documents showing the applicant's name and address submitted by the employer to a government agency as a consequence of employment
- A finding of identity from a federal or state agency, including, but not limited to, a public assistance, law enforcement, internal revenue, tax bureau, or corrections agency, if the agency has proved and certified the identity of the individual
- A finding of identity from an Express Lane agency, as defined in section 1902(e)(13)(F) of the Social Security Act
- If the applicant does not have any document specified in the first three main bullets above, and identity is not proved through the fourth and fifth main bullets above, the applicant may submit an affidavit signed, under penalty of perjury, by another person who can reasonably attest to the applicant's identity. This affidavit must contain the applicant's name and other identifying information establishing identity, as described in the first main bullet above. This affidavit does not have to be notarized.