

§ 51.41 Documentary evidence.

Every application shall be accompanied by evidence of the U.S. nationality of the applicant and of any other person to be extended passport services.

§ 51.43 Persons born in the United States applying for a passport for the first time.

(a) *Primary evidence of birth in the United States.* A person born in the United States in a place where official records of birth were kept at the time of his or her birth shall submit with the application for a passport a birth certificate under the seal of the official custodian of birth records. To be acceptable, a certificate must show the full name of the applicant place and date of birth, and that the record thereof was recorded at the time of birth or shortly thereafter.

(b) *Secondary evidence of birth in the United States.* If the applicant cannot submit primary evidence of birth, he or she shall submit the best obtainable secondary evidence. If a person was born at a place in the United States when birth records were filed, he or she must submit a "no record" certification from the official custodian of such birth records before secondary evidence may be considered. The passport issuing office will consider, as secondary evidence, baptismal certificates, certificates of circumcision, or other documentary evidence created shortly after birth but not more than 5 years after birth, and/or affidavits of persons having personal knowledge of the facts of the birth.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[38 FR 4667, Feb. 20, 1973, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 51.44 Persons born abroad applying for a passport for the first time.

(a) *Naturalization in on right.* A person naturalized in his or her own right as a U.S. citizen shall submit with his or her application his or her certificate of naturalization.

(b) *Derivative citizenship at birth.* (1) An applicant who claims to have derived citizenship by virtue of his or her birth abroad to a U.S. citizen parent or parents may submit his or her won cer-

tificate of citizenship (Section 1993, Revised Statutes, as amended by Act of May 24, 1934; section 201 of the Nationality Act of 1940; section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952).

(2) In lieu of a certificate of citizenship, the applicant may submit evidence of his or her parent(s)' citizenship at the time of his or her birth, and evidence of his or her and his or her parent(s)' residence and physical presence in the United States. The passport issuing office may require the applicant to establish the marriage of his or her parents and/or grandparents and his or her relationship to them.

(c) *Derivative citizenship subsequent to birth.* (1) An applicant who claims U.S. citizenship by virtue of the naturalization of his or her parent or parents subsequent to his or her birth may submit his or her own certificate of citizenship.

(2) In lieu of a certificate of citizenship the applicant may submit the naturalization certificate of the parent or parents through whom he or she claims U.S. citizenship. In this case, he or she must also show that he or she resided in the United States during minority as required by the law under which he or she claims citizenship.

(3) If an applicant claims citizenship through a mother who resumed citizenship or parent who was repatriated, he or she must submit evidence thereof. The applicant must establish also that he or she resided in the United States for the period prescribed by law.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

MARRIED WOMEN

§ 51.45 Marriage to an alien prior to March 2, 1907.

A woman citizen of the United States who married an alien prior to March 2, 1907, did not lose her U.S. citizenship unless she acquired as a result of the marriage the nationality of her husband and thereafter took up a permanent residence abroad prior to September 22, 1922.