

Secondary (must submit more than one)

Born in the United States?

- Delayed birth certificate (filed more than one year after your birth)
 - It must include the following:
 - List the documentation used to create it (preferably early public records - see below)
 - Signature of the birth attendant or an affidavit signed by the parent(s)
 - If your delayed U.S. birth certificate does not include these items, it should be submitted with early public records (see below).
- Letter of No Record
 - If a U.S. birth certificate is not on file for you in the state you were born, you will receive a Letter of No Record from the registrar instead of a birth certificate. It must meet the following requirements:
 - Issued by the state
 - Have applicant's name and date of birth
 - List the years for which a birth record was searched
 - Include a statement that no birth certificate was found on file
 - When submitting a Letter of No Record, you must also submit at least two early public documents or one early public document and one early private document with Form DS-10 (see below).
- Early public or private documents
 - Early public or private documents are documents that were created and/or issued early in the applicant's life, preferably in the first five years.
 - Public records should include the applicant's name, date of birth, and place of birth. Examples include:
 - Baptism certificate
 - Hospital birth certificate (often shows baby's footprints)
 - U.S. Census record
 - Early school records
 - Family Bible record
 - Doctor's records of post-natal care
- [Form DS-10](#), Birth Affidavit
 - Should be completed by an older blood relative or attending physician