

mother or the father, as the case may be, of such individual went through a marriage ceremony resulting in a purported marriage between them which, but for a legal impediment (see § 410.391), would have been a valid marriage.

(f) Such individual is the natural son or daughter of a beneficiary but does not have the relationship of child to such beneficiary under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, and is not considered to be the child of the beneficiary under paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, such individual shall nevertheless be considered to be the child of such beneficiary if:

(1) Such beneficiary, prior to his entitlement to benefits, has acknowledged in writing that the individual is his son or daughter, or has been decreed by a court to be the father of the individual, or he has been ordered by a court to contribute to the support of the individual (see § 410.395(c)) because the individual is his son or daughter; or

(2) Such beneficiary is shown by satisfactory evidence to be the father of the individual and was living with or contributing to the support of the individual at the time such beneficiary became entitled to benefits.

(g) Such individual is the natural son or daughter of a beneficiary but does not have the relationship of child to such beneficiary under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, and is not considered to be the child of the beneficiary under paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, such individual shall nevertheless be considered to be the child of such beneficiary for months no earlier than June 1974, if:

(1) Such beneficiary has acknowledged in writing that the individual is his son or daughter, or has been decreed by a court to be the father of the individual, or he has been ordered by a court to contribute to the support of the individual (see § 410.395(c)) because the individual is his son or daughter; and in the case of a deceased individual such acknowledgement, court decree, or court order was made before the death of such beneficiary; or

(2) Such beneficiary is shown by satisfactory evidence to be the father of the individual and was living with or contributing to the support of the indi-

vidual at the time such request for benefits is made.

[36 FR 23756, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 20639, Sept. 30, 1972; 41 FR 33550, Aug. 10, 1976]

**§ 410.340 Determination of relationship; parent, brother, or sister.**

An individual will be considered to be the parent, brother, or sister of a miner if the courts of the State in which such miner was domiciled (see § 410.392) at the time of his death would find, under the law they would apply in determining the devolution of the miner's intestate personal property, that the individual is the miner's parent, brother, or sister. Where, under such law, the individual does not bear the relationship to the miner of parent, brother, or sister, but would, under State law, have the same status (i.e., right to share in the miner's intestate personal property) as a parent, brother, or sister, the individual will be deemed to be such. An individual will be considered to be the parent, brother, or sister of a miner if the individual is the step-parent, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister of the miner, or is the parent, brother, or sister of the miner by adoption.

[37 FR 20639, Sept. 30, 1972]

**§ 410.350 Determination of dependency; wife.**

An individual who is the miner's wife (see § 410.310) will be determined to be dependent upon the miner if:

(a) She is a member of the same household as the miner (see § 410.393); or

(b) She is receiving regular contributions from the miner for her support (see § 410.395(c)); or

(c) The miner has been ordered by a court to contribute to her support (see § 410.395(e)); or

(d) She is the natural mother of the son or daughter of the miner; or

(e) She was married to the miner (see § 410.310) for a period of not less than 1 year.

[37 FR 20639, Sept. 30, 1972]