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meet relationship and dependency requirements with respect to such beneficiary prescribed by or pursuant to the Act.

(c) References in §§ 410.310(c), 410.320(c), 410.330(d), and 410.340, to the "same right to share in the intestate personal property" of a deceased miner (or widow), refer to the right of an individual to share in such distribution in his own right and not by right of representation.

[37 FR 20638, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.310 Determination of relationship; wife.

An individual will be considered to be the wife of a miner if:

(a) The courts of the State in which such miner is domiciled (see § 410.392) would find that such individual and the miner were validly married; or

(b) The courts of the State in which such miner is domiciled (see § 410.392) 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 wife; or

(c) Under State law, such individual has the same right she would have if she were the wife to share in the miner's intestate personal property; or

(d)(1) Such individual went through a marriage ceremony with the miner resulting in a purported marriage between them and which, but for a legal impediment (see § 410.391), would have been a valid marriage. However, such purported marriage shall not be considered a valid marriage if such individual entered into the purported marriage with knowledge that it was not a valid marriage, or if such individual and the miner were not living in the same household (see § 410.393) in the month in which there is filed a request that the miner's benefits be augmented because such individual qualifies as his wife (see § 410.510(c)). The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply, however, if the miner's benefits are or have been augmented under § 410.510(c) because another person qualifies or has qualified as his wife and such other person is, or is considered to be, the wife of such miner under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section at the time such request is filed.

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(2) The qualification for augmentation purposes of an individual who would not be considered to be the wife of such miner but for this paragraph (d), shall end with the month before the month in which (i) the Administration determines that the benefits of the miner should be augmented on account of another person, if such other person is (or is considered to be) the wife of such miner under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, or (ii) if the individual who previously qualified as a wife for purposes of § 410.510(c), entered into a marriage valid without regard to this paragraph, with a person other than such miner.

[36 FR 23756, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 20638, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.311 Determination of relationship; divorced wife.

An individual will be considered to be the divorced wife of a miner if her marriage to such miner has been terminated by a final divorce on or after the 20th anniversary of the marriage: *Provided*, That if she was married to and divorced from him more than once, she was married to him in each calendar year of the period beginning 20 years immediately before the date on which any divorce became final and ending with the year in which that divorce became final.

[37 FR 20638, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.320 Determination of relationship; widow.

An individual will be considered to be the widow of a miner if:

(a) The courts of the State in which such miner was domiciled (see § 410.392) at the time of his death would find that the individual and the miner were validly married; or

(b) 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 was the miner's widow; or

(c) Under State law, such individual has the same right she would have as if she were the miner's widow to share in

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the miner's intestate personal property; or

(d) Such individual went through a marriage ceremony with the miner resulting in a purported marriage between them and which, but for a legal impediment (see § 410.391) would have been a valid marriage. However, such purported marriage shall not be considered a valid marriage if such individual entered into the purported marriage with knowledge that it was not a valid marriage, or if such individual and the miner were not living in the same household (see § 410.393) at the time of the miner's death. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if another person is or has been entitled to benefits as the widow of the miner and such other person is, or is considered to be, the widow of such miner under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section at the time such individual files her claim for benefits.

[36 FR 23756, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 20638, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.321 Determination of relationship; surviving divorced wife.

An individual will be considered to be the surviving divorced wife of a deceased miner if her marriage to such miner had been terminated by a final divorce on or after the 20th anniversary of the marriage: *Provided*, That, if she was married to and divorced from him more than once, she was married to him in each calendar year of the period beginning 20 years immediately before the date on which any divorce became final and ending with the year in which that divorce became final.

[37 FR 20639, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.330 Determination of relationship; child.

As used in this section, the term *beneficiary* means only a widow entitled to benefits at the time of her death (see § 410.211), or a miner, except where there is a specific reference to the "father" only, in which case it means only a miner. An individual will be considered to be the child of a beneficiary if:

(a) The courts of the State in which such beneficiary is domiciled (see § 410.392) would find, under the law they would apply in determining the devolu-

tion of the beneficiary's intestate personal property, that the individual is the beneficiary's child; or

(b) Such individual is the legally adopted child of such beneficiary; or

(c) Such individual is the stepchild of such beneficiary by reason of a valid marriage of his parent or adopting parent to such beneficiary; or

(d) Such individual does not bear the relationship of child to such beneficiary under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, but would, under State law, have the same right as a child to share in the beneficiary's intestate personal property; or

(e) Such individual is the natural son or daughter of a beneficiary but does not bear 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) of this section, such individual shall nevertheless be considered to be the child of such beneficiary if the beneficiary and the 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.