

## Social Security Administration

## § 410.330

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.