

**Subpart C—Evidence of Relationship**

- 219.30 When evidence of marriage is required.
- 219.31 Evidence of a valid ceremonial marriage.
- 219.32 Evidence of a common-law marriage.
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- 219.34 When evidence that a marriage has ended is required.
- 219.35 Evidence that a marriage has ended.
- 219.36 When evidence of a parent or child relationship is required.
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- 219.39 Evidence of relationship by legal adoption—parent or child.
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- 219.42 When evidence of child’s dependency is required.
- 219.43 Evidence of child’s dependency.
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**Subpart D—Other Evidence Requirements**

- 219.50 When evidence of “living with” is required.
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- 219.57 Evidence of a parent’s support.
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**Subpart A—General Evidence Requirements**

**§ 219.1 Introduction.**

As described in parts 216 (Eligibility for an Annuity), 234 (Lump-Sum Payments), and 222 (Family Relationships), certain requirements must be met before benefits may be paid under the Railroad Retirement Act. This part contains the basic rules for evidence that is required to support a claimant’s claim for monthly or lump-sum benefit payments under the Railroad Retirement Act. Part 219 describes when evidence is required and what types of documents can be used as evidence. Part 222 defines and explains family relationships for which evidence requirements are stated in part 219. Special evidence requirements for disability annuities are found in part 220 of this chapter.

**§ 219.2 Definitions.**

As used in this subpart—

*Annuity* means a recurring payment due an entitled person for a calendar month and made to him or her on the first day of the following month.

*Apply* means to sign a form or statement that the Board accepts as an application.

*Claimant* means the person who files an application for an annuity or lump-sum payment for himself, herself, or some other person.

*Benefit* means any employee annuity, spouse annuity, survivor annuity, or lump-sum payment under the Railroad Retirement Act.

*Convincing evidence* means one or more pieces of evidence that proves to the satisfaction of the Board that an individual meets a requirement for eligibility for benefits. See § 219.7 for guides the Board uses in deciding whether evidence is convincing.

*Eligible* means that a person meets all of the requirements for payment of benefits but has not yet applied therefor.

*Entitled* means that a person has applied for and has proved his or her right to payment of benefits.

*Evidence* means any record or document or testimony that helps to show whether a person is eligible for benefits. It may also be used to establish