§ 410.380 Determination of dependency; parent, brother, or sister.

An individual who is the miner’s parent, brother, or sister (see § 410.340) will be determined to have been dependent on the miner if, during the 1-year period immediately prior to such miner’s death:

(a) Such individual and the miner were living in the same household (see § 410.393); and

(b) Such individual was totally dependent on the miner for support (see § 410.395(h)).

§ 410.390 Time of determinations.

(a) Relationship and dependency of wife or child. With respect to the wife or child of a miner entitled to benefits, and with respect to the child of a widow entitled to benefits, the determination as to whether an individual purporting to be a wife or child is related to or dependent upon such miner or widow shall be based on the facts and circumstances with respect to the time of the miner’s death (except as provided in § 410.320(d)). A prior determination that such individual was determined to be, or not to be, the wife of such miner, pursuant to §§ 410.310 and 410.350, for purposes of augmenting the miner’s benefits for a certain period (see § 410.510(c)), is not determinative of the issue of whether the individual is

§ 410.380

government or political subdivision thereof; or

(ii) A school, college, or university which has been accredited by a State or by a State-recognized or nationally recognized accrediting agency or body; or

(iii) A school, college, or university not so accredited but whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by at least three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited; or

(iv) A technical, trade, vocational, business, or professional school accredited or licensed by the Federal, or a State government or any political subdivision thereof, providing courses of not less than 3 months’ duration that prepare the student for a livelihood in a trade, industry, vocation, or profession.

(2) A student will be considered to be “pursuing a full-time course of study or training at an institution” if he is enrolled in a noncorrespondence course and is carrying a subject load which is considered full time for day students under the institution’s standards and practices. However, a student will not be considered to be “pursuing a full-time course of study or training” if he is enrolled in a course of study or training of less than 13 school weeks’ duration. A student beginning or ending a full-time course of study or training in part of any month will be considered to be pursuing such course for the entire month.

(3) A child is deemed not to have ceased to be a student:

(i) During any interim between school years, if the interim does not exceed 4 months and he shows to the satisfaction of the Administration that he has a bona fide intention of continuing to pursue a full-time course of study or training during the semester or other enrollment period immediately after the interim; or

(ii) During periods of reasonable duration during which, in the judgment of the Administration, he is prevented by factors beyond his control from pursuing his education.

(4) A student who completes 4 years of education beyond the high school level, or whose 23rd birthday occurs during a semester or other enrollment period in which he is pursuing a full-time course of study or training shall continue to be considered a student for as long as he otherwise qualifies under this section until the end of such period.


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[37 FR 20640, Sept. 30, 1972]