

**FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20579**

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In the Matter of the Claim of

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Under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition }  
Act, Title XVII, Public Law 114-328 }

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} Claim No. GUAM-0054  
} GUAM-0054A

}  
} Decision No. GUAM-3661  
}

PROPOSED DECISION

Claimants bring this claim under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act for the death of Francisco Miyasaki (the “decedent”) as a result of the occupation of Guam by Imperial Japanese military forces during World War II.<sup>1</sup> Sections 1704 and 1705 of the Act authorize the Commission to award compensation to survivors of a “compensable Guam decedent,” defined as “a resident of Guam who died as a result of the attack and occupation of Guam by Imperial Japanese military forces, or incident to the liberation of Guam by United States military forces, and whose death would have been compensable under the Guam Meritorious Claims Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-224) if a timely claim had been filed under the terms of such Act.”<sup>2</sup> To be eligible for an award as the survivor of a “compensable Guam decedent,” a claimant must establish that he or she is a spouse or child of the decedent who was living on the date of the Act’s enactment, December 23,

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<sup>1</sup> Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, Pub. L. 114-328, tit. XVII, 130 Stat. 2642 (2016) (“GLRA” or “Act”).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.* § 1704(c)(1).

2016, or in the case of a decedent who had no spouse or child living on the date of enactment, a parent living as of that date.<sup>3</sup>

The Commission finds, based on the evidence of record, including affidavits included with Claimants' claim forms and public records from the Social Security Administration and other sources, that the decedent is a "compensable Guam decedent" and that Claimants are children of the decedent who were living on December 23, 2016. Claimants' sworn statements are consistent with the public record and evidence in other claims filed in this claims program, which show that many Guamanians were killed as a result of the invasion, occupation, and liberation of Guam during World War II.<sup>4</sup> Section 1705(b)(9) of the GLRA provides that the Commission "shall treat a claim that is accompanied by an affidavit of an individual that attests to all material facts required for establishing the eligibility of such individual for payment . . . as establishing a prima facie case of the eligibility of the individual for such payment without the need for further documentation, except as the Commission may otherwise require."<sup>5</sup> In the absence of rebutting evidence, Claimants' sworn statements averring the circumstances of the decedent's death and Claimants' relation to the decedent are sufficient, under the statutorily promulgated standards, to establish Claimants' eligibility for compensation.<sup>6</sup>

Section 1704(a)(2) of the Act provides for a single \$25,000 payment for distribution to the survivors of a "compensable Guam decedent" according to the order of priority set forth in Section 1704(b).<sup>7</sup> Because the decedent did not have a surviving spouse as of the date of enactment, Section 1704(b)(3) directs the Commission to make the payment "to

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<sup>3</sup> See *id.* § 1704(b)(1)-(5).

<sup>4</sup> See Claim No. GUAM-3258, Claim No. GUAM-3796, Decision No. GUAM-3347, at 4-5.

<sup>5</sup> Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act § 1705(b)(9).

<sup>6</sup> See Claim No. GUAM-3258, Claim No. GUAM-3796, Decision No. GUAM-3347, at 7-10.

<sup>7</sup> See Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act § 1704(b)(1)-(4).

[the decedent's] children, to be divided among such children to the greatest extent possible into equal shares.”<sup>8</sup> The Commission finds that a total of 3 children of the decedent were living on the date of the Act's enactment, December 23, 2016: the 2 Claimants in this Proposed Decision and 1 individual (Estate of Francisco S.N. Miyasaki) who has not initiated a claim but, based on the evidence of record and other publicly available information, is conceivably eligible to participate in the \$25,000 payment. Thus, as surviving children of the decedent eligible for payment, Claimants are each entitled to one-third of the \$25,000 payment, which amounts to an award of \$8,333.33 for each.<sup>9</sup>

Pursuant to the GLRA, the Commission is required to deduct, from a payment made to a compensable Guam survivor, amounts paid to such survivor under the Guam Meritorious Claims Act of 1945, Public Law 79-224,<sup>10</sup> before the date of the enactment of the GLRA.<sup>11</sup> The evidence in the record, however, establishes either that the United States government did not provide Claimants with compensation under the 1945 Act, or that the payments that Claimants received have already been deducted from awards that the Commission has issued in Claimants' claims as “compensable Guam victim[s].” Therefore, no deduction in payment will be made from Claimants' awards.

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<sup>8</sup> *Id.* § 1704(b)(3).

<sup>9</sup> In calculating Claimants' share of the \$25,000 payment contemplated under Section 1704(b), the Commission must consider not only the interests of survivors of the decedent who have asserted a claim before the Commission but also those who are conceivably eligible to participate in the payment. *See* General Counsel Opinion No. 12, dated January 3, 1951, *Claim of Donna Rae Lancaster*, Claim No. 14381 (“In the adjudication of claims, an ex parte proceeding, the Commission is required to protect the interest not only of those who assert a claim to the proceeds of award but also of those who, the record discloses, may conceivably be eligible to participate in the proceeds.”). *See also* General Counsel Opinion No. 5, dated December 1, 1950, *Claim of Mildred Ella Glazier*, Claim No. 4964 (holding that, where the War Claims Act of 1948 directed payment to be made to parents in equal shares in the event that a decedent had no spouse or children, a parent who alone filed a claim for her deceased child would be entitled only to one-half of the award if her husband, who did not initiate a claim, also qualified as a parent of the decedent under Commission regulations).

<sup>10</sup> *See* An Act: For the relief of the residents of Guam through the settlement of meritorious claims, ch. 483, Pub. L. 79-224, 59 Stat. 582 (1945).

<sup>11</sup> *See* Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act § 1705(b)(4).

In summary, Claimants are each entitled to an award of \$8,333.33. This amount constitutes the entirety of the compensation to which Claimants are entitled under the GLRA.<sup>12</sup> The Commission hereby enters the following award, which will be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment under Section 1705 of the GLRA.<sup>13</sup>

AWARD

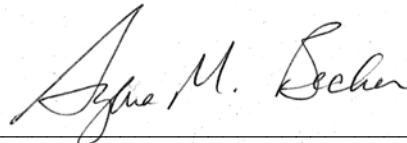
Claimant ROSARIO MIYASAKI LEON GUERRERO is entitled to an award in the amount of \$8,333.33.

Claimant RITA SAN NICOLAS MIYASAKI MEIER is entitled to an award in the amount of \$8,333.33.

Dated at Washington, DC, January 13, 2022  
and entered as the Proposed Decision  
of the Commission.

**This decision was entered as the  
Commission's Final Decision on**

**February 18, 2022**



Sylvia M. Becker, Commissioner



Patrick Hovakimian, Commissioner

NOTICE: Pursuant to the Regulations of the Commission, any objections must be filed within 15 days of delivery of this Proposed Decision. Absent objection, this decision will be entered as the Final Decision of the Commission upon the expiration of 30 days after delivery, unless the Commission otherwise orders. FCSC Regulations, 45 C.F.R. §§ 509.5 (e), (g), 510.3 (2020).

<sup>12</sup> Under the GLRA, interest is not available on payments made by the Commission under Section 1704. *Id.* § 1705(b)(5).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* § 1705(b)(8).