

DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
DIVISION OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN

JANELLE K. SARAUW, BRIGITTE)	
BERRY,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	Civil No. 2017-5
v.)	
)	
KEVIN A. RODRIQUEZ, CAROLINE F.)	
FAWKES, VIRGIN ISLANDS JOINT)	
BOARD OF ELECTIONS, BOARD OF)	
ELECTIONS ST. THOMAS & ST. JOHN,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
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KEVIN A. RODRIQUEZ,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Civil No. 2017-3
)	
32ND LEGISLATURE OF THE VIRGIN)	
ISLANDS, SENATOR MYRON JACKSON,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
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ATTORNEYS:

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*For 32nd Legislature of the Virgin Islands and Senator
Myron Jackson.*

MEMORANDUM OPINION

GÓMEZ, J.

Before the Court is (1) the complaint filed by Kevin A. Rodriguez against the 32nd Legislature of the Virgin Islands and Senator Myron Jackson bearing Civil Case No. 17-3 (the "Federal Action"); and (2) the complaint filed by Janelle K. Sarauw and Brigitte Berry against Rodriguez, the Joint Board of Elections, and the Board of Elections St. Thomas & St. John bearing Civil Case No. 17-5 (the "Removed Action") (the Removed Action and the Federal Action are collectively referred to as the "Consolidated Cases").

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The parties in these Consolidated Cases have agreed to have this matter tried by the Court on the parties' submissions. This memorandum opinion outlines the reasons for the Court's conclusions.

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On January 25, 2016, Kevin A. Rodriguez filed a bankruptcy petition in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Tennessee. In his bankruptcy petition, Rodriguez swore under penalty of perjury that he lived in Tennessee and had not lived in another state anytime during the preceding three years.

On November 8, 2016, the Virgin Islands held an election to choose senators to serve in the 32nd Legislature of the Virgin Islands. The District of St. Thomas-St. John was allotted seven seats to be filled by the top seven vote-getters. Among those running for the seats were Rodriguez and Janelle K. Sarauw ("Sarauw"). After the election, Rodriguez placed sixth while Sarauw placed eighth. The Board of Elections certified the election results on November 22, 2016.

On December 9, 2016, Sarauw and Brigitte Berry ("Berry"), a volunteer for Sarauw's campaign, filed a complaint in the

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Superior Court of the Virgin Islands. The complaint names as defendants Rodriguez; the Virgin Islands Joint Board of Elections; the Board of Elections St. Thomas & St. John; and Caroline F. Fawkes ("Fawkes"), the Supervisor of Elections. Sarauw and Berry allege that Rodriguez is not qualified to serve in the Virgin Islands Legislature because he has not been "a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands for at least three years next preceding the date of his election." See 48 U.S.C. § 1572. Sarauw and Berry seek injunctive relief preventing Rodriguez from taking a seat in the 32nd Legislature.

On December 29, 2016, the Superior Court issued a preliminary injunction that enjoined Rodriguez from taking the oath of office. In its ruling, the Superior Court held, in part, that Rodriguez could not satisfy the residency requirement. On January 4, 2017, after an expedited appeal, the Virgin Islands Supreme Court affirmed the Superior Court's order.

The January 4, 2017, the Superior Court held a merits hearing on Sarauw and Berry's request for a permanent injunction. After the hearing, the Superior Court held that Rodriguez was a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands, vacated the preliminary injunction, and dismissed the case.

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Sarauw and Berry appealed the Superior Court's decision to the Virgin Islands Supreme Court.

On January 8, 2017, the Virgin Islands Supreme Court held that Rodriguez was "bound to his prior representations" to the Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Tennessee under the doctrine of judicial estoppel. *Sarauw v. Fawkes*, No. CV 2017-0005, 2017 WL 77123, *12 (V.I. Jan. 8, 2017). As such, the Virgin Islands Supreme Court held that Rodriguez "cannot claim in this proceeding to have been a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands during the same time period." *Id.* The Virgin Islands Supreme Court vacated the Superior Court's January 4, 2017, opinion and order, reinstated the preliminary injunction enjoining Rodriguez from taking the oath of office, and remanded the case for further proceedings related to Sarauw and Berry's permanent injunction.

On January 10, 2017, Rodriguez filed a notice of removal in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441 to have Sarauw and Berry's complaint (the "Removed Action") removed to this Court. Rodriguez asserts federal question jurisdiction as the grounds for removal. On January 12, 2017, Sarauw and Berry filed an emergency motion to remand the Removed Action. They also filed

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an emergency motion to expedite proceedings in the Removed Action.

Also on January 10, 2017, Rodriguez filed a complaint in this Court (the "Federal Action"). Rodriguez names the 32nd Legislature of the Virgin Islands and Senator Myron Jackson ("Jackson") as defendants. In his complaint, Rodriguez seeks a declaration that the Virgin Islands Legislature has sole authority to determine its members. Rodriguez seeks an injunction dissolving the Superior Court's preliminary injunction and directing the 32nd Legislature to seat Rodriguez as a member.

On January 17, 2017, Rodriguez filed a motion for summary judgment on his claims and a motion to expedite proceedings in the Federal Action. On January 25, 2017, the 32nd Legislature and Jackson filed a motion to dismiss Rodriguez's complaint.

On January 25, 2017, the Court held a consolidated hearing for the Removed Action and the Federal Action. After hearing argument on several issues, the Court denied Sarauw and Berry's motion to remand from the bench.

On January 27, 2017, the Court ordered the Federal Action and the Removed Action consolidated for all purposes (the "Consolidated Cases"). Also on January 27, 2017, the parties

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agreed, and the Court ordered, that the Consolidated Cases shall be tried on the papers.

II. DISCUSSION

Under the ROA, “[t]he legislative power and authority of the Virgin Islands [is] vested in a legislature, consisting of one house.” 48 U.S.C. § 1571(a); see also *Parrott v. Gov’t of the Virgin Islands*, 230 F.3d 615, 623 (3d Cir. 2000) (“[T]he [ROA] is . . . the source of authority for the Virgin Islands Legislature.”). The Legislature of the Virgin Islands is “composed of members to be known as senators.” 48 U.S.C. § 1571(b).

Section 6(b) of the ROA provides that

[n]o person shall be eligible to be a member of the legislature who is not a citizen of the United States, who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, who is not a qualified voter in the Virgin Islands, who has not been a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands for at least three years next preceding the date of his election, or who has been convicted of a felony or of a crime involving moral turpitude and has not received a pardon restoring his civil rights. Federal employees and persons employed in the legislative, executive or judicial branches of the government of the Virgin Islands shall not be eligible for membership in the legislature.

48 U.S.C. § 1572(b). Section 6(g) of the ROA provides that

“[t]he legislature shall be the sole judge of the elections and

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qualifications of its members.” 48 U.S.C. § 1572(g). “The term of office of each member of the legislature shall commence on the second Monday in January following his election.” 48 U.S.C. § 1572(a).

“The apportionment of the legislature shall be as provided by the laws of the Virgin Islands.” 48 U.S.C. § 1571(b). The ROA places two caveats on this grant of discretion. First, “[t]hat such apportionment shall not deny to any person in the Virgin Islands equal protection of law.” *Id.* Second, “[t]hat every voter in any district election or at large election shall be permitted to vote for the whole number of persons to be elected in that district election or at large election as the case may be.” *Id.*

The number of senators is left up to the Virgin Islands Legislature. *Id.* Since the enactment of the ROA, the Virgin Islands has fixed the number of senators at fifteen. 2 V.I.C. § 102. Section 101, title 2, of the Virgin Islands Code provides that there are “two legislative districts in the Virgin Islands”: the District of St. Croix and the District of St. Thomas-St. John. 2 V.I.C. § 101. “Seven . . . senators shall be elected by the qualified electors of the District of St. Croix and seven . . . senators shall be elected by the qualified

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electors of the District of St. Thomas-St. John. One . . .
senator shall be elected at large by the qualified electors of
the Virgin Islands from the Virgin Islands as a whole”
2 V.I.C. § 102.

As used in title 18 of the Virgin Islands Code, the term
“‘candidate’ includes [1] a candidate for nomination and [2] a
candidate for election.” 18 V.I.C. § 1; *see also* 18 V.I.C.
§ 902(1) (explaining that, for the purposes of Chapter 29, title
18, “[c]andidate means an individual who seeks nomination for
election, or election, to any office of this Territory, whether
or not such individual has formally or publicly announced his
candidacy”). “Nomination means the selection . . . of a
candidate for public office authorized to be voted for at an
election.” 18 V.I.C. § 1.

“[A]ll candidates of political parties . . . for public
offices shall be nominated . . . at primary elections held in
accordance with the provisions of this title and in no other
manner.” 18 V.I.C. § 342. “The nominations of candidates at the
primary election for public offices to be filled at the ensuing
general election . . . shall be made by nomination petitions for
each candidate” 18 V.I.C. § 344. Candidates for a seat
in the legislature must have nomination petitions signed “by at

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least twenty-five . . . registered and enrolled members of the proper party." 18 V.I.C. § 347(2). A candidate for nomination must also include with the petition an affidavit that states (1) his or her residence; (2) his or her election district; (3) the name of the office he or she "consents to be a candidate"; (4) that he or she is eligible for that office; and (5) that he or she "will not knowingly violate any provision of . . . title [18]." ¹ 18 V.I.C. § 348.

Nomination petitions and nomination papers are filed "with the Supervisor of Elections, in the election district in which the candidate resides." 18 V.I.C. § 410. Nomination petitions must be filed the "second Tuesday in May by 6 p.m. of each general election year and before 5 p.m. seven . . . calendar days thereafter." 18 V.I.C. § 410.

¹ "In addition to the party nominations made at primaries, nomination of candidates for any public office may be made by nomination papers signed by qualified electors of this territory or the election district for which nomination is made" 18 V.I.C. § 381(a); see also *Coffelt v. Fawkes*, 765 F.3d 197, 204 (3d Cir. 2014) (distinguishing "traditional party-nomination process" from "'direct nomination' path to the general election ballot" and holding that individuals affiliated with a political party are not precluded from pursuing the "direct nomination" process). Where the putative nominee seeks a public office within a district, "the nomination paper shall be signed by at least 100 qualified electors of such district." 18 V.I.C. § 381(b). The putative nominee must also provide an affidavit stating (1) the election district he resides in; (2) "the name of the office for which he consents to be a candidate"; (3) that he or she is eligible for that office; and (4) "that he will not knowingly violate any provision of . . . title [18]." 18 V.I.C. § 383.

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Upon receipt, the Supervisor of Elections must examine the nomination petitions. 18 V.I.C. § 411(a); see also 18 V.I.C. § 4(b)(3) (assigning to Supervisor of Elections the duty of "receiv[ing], and determin[ing] . . . the sufficiency of nomination petitions, certificates and papers of candidates for all public and territorial offices"). "If the Supervisor determines that a candidate for election or nomination does not meet the qualifications established by law for the office, then he shall disqualify such candidate and delete the candidate's name from the ballot if the ballots have not been printed." 18 V.I.C. § 411(b). "All nomination petitions . . . accepted after the examination required by [18 V.I.C. § 411] . . . shall be deemed to be valid, unless, within five days after the last day for filing such nomination petition . . ., a petition is presented to the district court . . . praying that such petition . . . be set aside." 18 V.I.C. § 412. The Supervisor of Elections must then "certify to the boards of election, for primaries and elections, the names of candidates for all public and territorial offices." 18 V.I.C. § 4(b)(2); see also 18 V.I.C. § 420 ("[T]he Supervisor of Elections shall have published . . . an official list, certified by him, of all

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candidates who have been nominated in accordance with the provision of [Chapter 17, title 18]”).

For primaries and general elections, “[e]ach board of elections,” after receiving all election materials, “determine[s] the number of votes cast in the election district for each candidate.” 18 V.I.C. § 627(a). The chairman of each board then notifies each candidate nominated or elected and reports the result to the Supervisor of Elections. 18 V.I.C. § 627(b); *see also* 41 V.I.C. § 47(9) (directing boards of election to “compute the returns[] and certify . . . the results thereof to the Supervisor of Elections” after votes are tallied). After “receiv[ing] from the Deputies of each election district the reports of the results of primaries and elections,” the Supervisor of Elections must “determine which candidates have been nominated or elected at large . . . and notify such candidates of their nomination or election.” 18 V.I.C. § 4(b)(4).

“A petition for a recount may be filed by any candidate in a primary or election who believes that there has been fraud or error committed in the canvassing or return of the votes cast at such primary or election.” 18 V.I.C. § 629(a). A recount petition must “be filed with the board of elections of the

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legislative district in which the recount is requested.” *Id.*
“The petition may not be filed later than seven . . . working
days after the board has issued its official report of the . . .
election at which the votes were cast.” *Id.*

III. ANALYSIS

A. Jurisdiction

In order for this Court to hear this matter, it must have jurisdiction. *See, e.g., Nesbit v. Gears Unlimited, Inc.*, 347 F.3d 72, 76 (3d Cir. 2003). The Court will first assess whether the claims presented in the Federal Action and the Removed Action give rise to federal questions. The Court will then address whether the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine precludes its exercise of jurisdiction.

1. Federal Question Jurisdiction

In the Removed Action, Sarauw and Berry allege that Rodriguez was not a “bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands” within the meaning of Section 6(b) of the Revised Organic Act (the “ROA”), and thus not eligible to be a Virgin Islands senator. Sarauw and Berry seek declaratory and injunctive relief on their claims. They seek a declaration that Rodriguez is ineligible for membership in the 32nd Legislature and an

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injunction barring Rodriguez from serving as a senator and ordering Fawkes and the Boards of Election to de-certify Rodriguez as a qualified candidate.

In the Federal Action, Rodriguez asserts that the ROA incorporates principles of separation of powers. He asserts that (1) Section 6(g) of the ROA vests the Virgin Islands Legislature with the sole authority to judge the qualifications of its members; and (2) interfering with the Legislature violates separation of powers principles enshrined in the ROA.

This Court has jurisdiction over "all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 1331. "Most directly, a case arises under federal law when federal law creates the cause of action asserted." *Gunn v. Minton*, 133 S. Ct. 1059, 1064 (2013); see also *Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc. v. Darue Eng'g & Mfg.*, 545 U.S. 308, 312 (2005) (explaining that 28 § 1331 "is invoked by and large by plaintiffs pleading a cause of action created by federal law"). A case also arises under federal law where the "right to relief depends upon the construction or application of federal law." See *PNC Bank, N.A. v. PPL Elec. Utilities Corp.*, 189 Fed. App'x 101, 104 (3d Cir. 2006 (quoting *Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc.*, 545 U.S. at 313)).

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In both the Federal Action and the Removed Action, the claimants seek an interpretation of the ROA. This is not the first time that this Court has been tasked with interpreting provisions of the ROA.²

The Court was called upon to interpret the ROA in *Kendall v. Russell*. No. CIV. 2007-126, 2008 WL 219762 (D.V.I. Jan. 16, 2008), *aff'd*, 572 F.3d 126 (3d Cir. 2009). In that case, the Virgin Islands Legislature passed legislation forming the Commission on Judicial Disabilities (the "Commission"). The "Commission ... [was] composed of five members. Two members ... [were] appointed by the Governor of the Virgin Islands, two by the President of the Legislature, and one by the Board of Governors of the Virgin Islands Bar Association." *Id.* at *1. The Commission was "empower[ed] ... to retire or remove a judge of

² The United States Congress passed the Revised Organic Act ("ROA") pursuant to its "authority to 'make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.'" *Kendall v. Russell*, 572 F.3d 126, 135 (3d Cir. 2009) (quoting U.S. Const. art. IV, § 3, cl. 2). "The [ROA] was intended to operate as a 'new basic charter of government for the territory.'" *Brow v. Farrelly*, 994 F.2d 1027, 1032 (3d Cir. 1993) (quoting *Virgo Corp. v. Paiewonsky*, 384 F.2d 569, 576 (3d Cir. 1967)). In this manner, the ROA "serves as the Virgin Islands constitution." *Parrott*, 230 F.3d at 623; see also *Gov't of Virgin Islands v. Rivera*, 333 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2003) ("The Revised Organic Act is the Virgin Islands' equivalent of a constitution" (internal quotation marks omitted)).

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the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands or a justice of the Supreme Court of the Virgin Islands." *Id.*

Two judicial complaints were filed with the Commission alleging misconduct by Kendall, a judge of the Superior Court.

Id. at *2. Kendall then filed a

two-count action, generally alleging a violation of the Revised Organic Act of 1954 (the "ROA"). Specifically, in Count One, Kendall ... s[ought] a declaration from this Court that (1) the principle of separation of powers, as contemplated by the ROA, prohibit[ed] the Commission from conducting removal proceedings against him, and (2) Act 3876 [wa]s ineffective to authorize such proceedings because the legislative branch of the Government of the Virgin Islands ... [could] not grant itself the power to remove a member of the judicial branch. In Count Two, Kendall s[ought] injunctive relief to prevent the Commission from commencing or continuing removal proceedings against him.

Id. at *2.

This Court held that it had subject-matter jurisdiction to address the issue because the legal "question implicate[d] the ... [ROA], a federally-enacted statute." *Id.* On appeal, the Third Circuit affirmed, stating, in relevant part, that "[a]s the ROA is a federal statute, the District Court had federal question jurisdiction in this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331." *Kendall v. Russell*, 572 F.3d 126, 144 (3d Cir. 2009).

Similarly, in *Dunston v. Mapp*, No. CV 2016-38, 2016 WL

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3976642 (D.V.I. July 22, 2016), the Court was charged with determining whether the removal of a Virgin Islands Superior Court judge from the position of "Presiding Judge" by the Governor of the Virgin Islands violated the separation of powers principles incorporated in the ROA. *Id.* at *1-2. Because this question required the "interpretation and construction of . . . the [ROA]," the Court held that it "may exercise federal question jurisdiction over the Revised Organic Act claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331." *Id.* at *3. On appeal, the Third Circuit held that this Court "had federal question jurisdiction over the interpretation of the [ROA]--a federal law pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331." *Dunston v. Governor of the Virgin Islands*, -- Fed. App'x--, No. 16-3234, 2016 WL 7413522, at *1 n.1 (3d Cir. Dec. 22, 2016) (dismissing appeal for lack of jurisdiction "[b]ecause th[e] appeal present[ed] no live case or controversy").

Here, the claims in the Removed Action and the Federal Action each implicate the interpretation of the ROA. See *Kendall*, 572 F.3d at 131 n.2 ("As the ROA is a federal statute, the District Court had federal question jurisdiction in this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331."). As the claims arise under

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the ROA, a federal statute, this Court has federal question jurisdiction.

2. *Rooker-Feldman* Doctrine

Sarauw and Berry argue that this Court is precluded from exercising jurisdiction over the Removed Action under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine.

"In certain circumstances, where a federal suit follows a state suit, the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine prohibits the district court from exercising jurisdiction." *Great W. Mining & Mineral Co. v. Fox Rothschild LLP*, 615 F.3d 159, 164 (3d Cir. 2010). The doctrine's roots are in "the principle that the Supreme Court's 'appellate jurisdiction over state-court judgments, 28 U.S.C. § 1257, precludes a United States district court from exercising subject-matter jurisdiction in an action it would otherwise be empowered to adjudicate under a congressional grant of authority.'" *Schatten v. Weichert Realtors, Inc.*, 406 Fed. App'x 589, 591 (3d Cir. 2010) (alterations omitted) (quoting *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 291 (2005)).

The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine "applies only in limited circumstances, where a party in effect seeks to take an appeal of an unfavorable state-court decision to a lower federal

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court." *Lance v. Dennis*, 546 U.S. 459, 466 (2006) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). *Rooker-Feldman* is limited in its application to "cases of the kind from which the doctrine acquired its name: cases brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries caused by state-court judgments rendered before the district court proceedings commenced and inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments." *Exxon Mobil Corp.*, 544 U.S. at 284.

The Third Circuit has distilled "four requirements that must be met for the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine to apply: (1) the federal plaintiff lost in state court; (2) the plaintiff complains of injuries caused by the state-court judgments; (3) those judgments were rendered before the federal suit was filed; and (4) the plaintiff is inviting the district court to review and reject the state judgments." *Great W. Mining & Mineral Co.*, 615 F.3d at 166 (alterations and internal quotation marks omitted). Of the four requirements, the second and fourth "are the key to determining whether a federal suit presents an independent, non-barred claim." *Id.*

Here, the Removed Action is not "a suit seeking review of a state court judgment." *Id.* at 169. Rather, it is an incomplete suit, brought in the territorial court and removed to federal

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court. The *Rooker-Feldman* "doctrine prevents a party from effectively trying to appeal a state-court decision in a federal district or circuit court." *Hukic v. Aurora Loan Servs.*, 588 F.3d 420, 431-32 (7th Cir. 2009). "Proper removal does not constitute an appeal, de facto or otherwise, of the state court proceedings but a continuation of them." *Jenkins v. MTGLQ Inv'rs*, 218 F. App'x 719, 723-24 (10th Cir. 2007); see also *Great W. Mining & Mineral Co.*, 615 F.3d at 166 (explaining that *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine may apply "[i]n certain circumstances, where a federal suit follows a state suit" (emphasis added)); accord *Aiken v. Waffle House, Inc.*, 509 F. Supp. 2d 541, 547 (D.S.C. 2007) ("Cases invoking the [*Rooker-Feldman*] doctrine involve separate federal court actions, filed in the original jurisdiction of the court, rather than removal of state court actions over which the federal court has, at the time of removal, original jurisdiction."). As such, the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine does not preclude review of this matter.

B. Justiciability

Having determined that this Court has federal question jurisdiction and that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine does not preclude the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Court will next

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consider whether the Consolidated Cases are appropriately before the Court. Indeed, where, as here, a political question may be implicated, the Court is concerned whether these matters are justiciable.

"Questions of justiciability are distinct from questions of jurisdiction, and a court with jurisdiction over a claim should nonetheless decline to adjudicate it if it is not justiciable." *Gross v. German Foundation Indus. Initiative*, 456 F.3d 363, 376 (3d Cir. 2006). Stated broadly, "justiciability 'is the term of art employed to give expression to the limitation placed upon federal courts by the case-and-controversy doctrine.'" *Levy v. Miami-Dade Cnty.*, 358 F.3d 1303, 1305 (11th Cir. 2004) (alteration omitted) (quoting *Flast v. Cohen*, 392 U.S. 83, 95 (1968)). Justiciability "confine[s] 'the business of federal courts to questions presented in an adversary context and in a form historically viewed as capable of resolution through the judicial process.'" *Massachusetts v. E.P.A.*, 549 U.S. 497, 516 (2007) (quoting *Flast*, 392 U.S. at 95). The doctrine "encompasses a range of doctrines such as standing, mootness, ripeness, political question, and the prohibition against advisory opinions." *Levy*, 358 F.3d at 1305 (citations omitted).

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When undertaking a justiciability analysis, federal courts must make two determinations. First, a court must evaluate the "general criteria of justiciability" by determining "whether the claim presented and the relief sought are of the type which admit of judicial resolution." *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486, 516-18 (1969). In other words, "the court must determine whether 'the duty asserted can be judicially identified and its breach judicially defined, and whether the protection for the right asserted can be judicially molded.'" *Committee to Free the Fort Dix 38 v. Collins*, 429 F.2d 807, 811 (3d Cir. 1970) (quoting *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 198 (1962)). Second, the court must determine "whether the structure of the . . . [g]overnment renders the issue presented a 'political question' - that is, a question which is not justiciable in federal court because of the separation of powers provided by the Constitution." *Powell*, 395 U.S. at 517.

1. Amenability to Judicial Resolution

In *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486 (1969), the United States Supreme Court had an opportunity to address the question of justiciability. In that case, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., ("Powell") was a member of the House of Representatives during the 89th Congress. *Id.* at 490. During that term, an

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investigation on Powell uncovered evidence that Powell had misused funds during his service. *Id.* at 490-91. Though a report was issued concluding as much, no formal action was taken during that term. *Id.* at 490. Powell was subsequently elected to serve during the next term. *Id.* "When the 90th Congress met to organize," however, "Powell was asked to step aside while the oath was administered to the other members-elect." *Id.* A Select Committee was appointed "to determine Powell's eligibility" and Powell was prohibited from taking his seat. *Id.* After several hearings and debate, a resolution was passed excluding Powell from the House. *Id.* at 491-93. Powell brought suit seeking injunctive relief preventing the enforcement of the resolution excluding him from office and a declaration that his exclusion was unconstitutional. *Id.* at 493-94.

On appeal, the United States Supreme Court explained that, at the first step of the justiciability analysis, "a court must determine whether 'the duty asserted can be judicially identified and its breach judicially determined, and whether protection for that right can be judicially molded.'" *Id.* at 517 (quoting *Baker*, 369 U.S. at 198). In that case, it could "not [be] seriously contend[ed] that the duty asserted and its alleged breach cannot be determined." *Id.* Were Powell's

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arguments correct, "the House had a duty to seat Powell once it determined he met the standing requirements set forth in the Constitution." *Id.*

The House argued that the case was not justiciable because "federal courts cannot issue mandamus or injunctions compelling officers or employees of the House to perform specific official acts." *Id.* Thus, according to the House, the courts were unable to mold effective relief for resolving th[e] case." *Id.* The Supreme Court "express[ed] no opinion about the appropriateness of coercive relief in that case." *Id.* In addition to injunctive relief, Powell also sought a declaratory judgment, "and a request for declaratory relief may be considered independently of whether other forms of relief are appropriate." *Id.* at 518. Accordingly, the Supreme Court held that "in terms of the general criteria of justiciability, th[e] case [wa]s justiciable." *Id.*

Here, in the Removed Action, Sarauw and Berry argue that the boards of election have a duty to de-certify Rodriguez as an eligible candidate because of a failure to comply with Section 6(b)--the qualification section--of the ROA. In the Federal Action, Rodriguez argues that Section 6(g)--the section authorizing the Legislature to be the judge of the

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qualifications of its members--imposes a duty on the 32nd Legislature to seat Rodriguez as a senator. Neither party contends that any duty or breach of the ROA that is asserted here cannot be judicially determined. Indeed, these issues are ultimately a matter of statutory interpretation, an area well within the province of the judiciary. See *Schiaffo v. Helstoski*, 492 F.2d 413, 419 (3d Cir. 1974) (describing "a court's performance of its usual function of statutory interpretation"). Accordingly, the Court holds that the general criteria of justiciability are satisfied.

2. Political Question

Ordinarily, the Court would next consider whether the political question doctrine counsels against adjudicating these claims. That is so because "it is well established that the federal courts will not adjudicate political questions." *Powell*, 395 U.S. at 518. "The political question doctrine does not deprive courts of jurisdiction." *Brown v. Hansen*, 973 F.2d 1118, 1121 (3d Cir. 1992). Rather, federal courts decline to adjudicate political questions "primarily because of separation of power." *Powell*, 395 U.S. at 518. Where, as here, the dispute requires a federal court to review a branch of state government, the United States Supreme Court has instructed that "it is the

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relationship between the judiciary and the coordinate branches of the Federal Government, and not the federal judiciary's relationship to the States, which gives rise to the 'political question.'" *Baker*, 369 U.S. at 210.

Even if the Court were required to assess the political question doctrine, there would not be a bar to adjudication. To begin, the Supreme Court in *Powell*

concluded that on the surface of any case held to involve a political question was at least one of the following formulations: a textually demonstrable constitutional commitment of the issue to a coordinate political department; or a lack of judicially discoverable and manageable standards for resolving it; or the impossibility of deciding without an initial policy determination of a kind clearly for nonjudicial discretion; or the impossibility of a court's undertaking independent resolution without expressing lack of the respect due co-ordinate branches of government; or an unusual need for unquestioning adherence to a political decision already made; or the potentiality of embarrassment from multifarious pronouncements by various departments on one question.

Powell, 395 U.S. at 518-19.

Article I, section 3, of the United States Constitution provides that "[e]ach House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members." U.S. Const. art. I, § 3, cl. 1. In analyzing whether *Powell's* claims raised a non-justiciable political question, the Supreme Court's analysis

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focused primarily on whether Article 1, section 5, constituted a “textually demonstrable constitutional commitment’ to the House of the ‘adjudicatory power’ to determine Powell’s qualifications.” *Id.* at 519-48. In turn, that inquiry encompassed two questions: (1) “whether there is a ‘textually demonstrable constitutional commitment of the issue to a coordinate political department’”; and (2) if so, “what is the scope of such commitment.” *Id.* at 521 (quoting *Baker*, 369 U.S. at 217).

After an exhaustive review of the pre-constitutional convention precedent, the constitutional convention debates, and the post-constitutional convention precedent, the Supreme Court held that the standing qualifications enumerated in the Constitution are exhaustive. *Id.* at 547-48. “[A]t most, Article I, section 5, is “a ‘textually demonstrable constitutional commitment’ to Congress to judge only the qualifications expressly set forth in the Constitution.” *Id.* at 548. Because the parties conceded that Powell was excluded for reasons other than failing to meet those qualifications, Congress had clearly exceeded the scope of any commitment of authority it had. Thus, the matter was justiciable. *Id.* at 550.

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There are other examples of the United States Supreme Court addressing justiciability issues. *See, e.g., Barry v. United States ex rel. Cunningham*, 279 U.S. 597, 614 (1929) (explaining that when senator-elect "presented himself to the Senate," "[t]he jurisdiction of the Senate to determine the rightfulness of the claim was invoked and its power to adjudicate such right immediately attached by virtue of section 5 of article 1 of the Constitution"); *Roudebush v. Hartke*, 405 U.S. 15 (1972), 25 ("A recount does not prevent the Senate from independently evaluating the election any more than the initial count does. The Senate is free to accept or reject the apparent winner in either count, and, if it chooses, to conduct its own recount").

In each of the cases addressing justiciability, the legislature undertook some action that was (1) determinative or adjudicatory in nature; and (2) exclusionary, or potentially exclusionary, in effect. Here, significantly, the Virgin Islands Legislature has done neither. In that sense, the facts presented here are outside of the heartland of cases addressing justiciability in the context of a legislature.

Rodriquez does not claim he is a senator-elect in need of an oath, or anything, to become a member. Rather, he claims he is a member, by virtue of the passage of time--the second Monday

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in January after an election--and merely in need of a seat. In essence, he seeks a declaration or validation of what he claims he already is--a member--so that the Court can command the Virgin Islands Legislature to give him his due--a seat.

Indeed, Rodriguez even indicates that he is beyond the state of needing a determination, as he claims he is already a member of the Virgin Islands Legislature. *See, e.g.,* Civil Case No. 17-3, ECF No. 17 at 11 (“[P]ursuant to § 6(a) of the ROA, [Rodriguez’s] term of office began at 12:01 a.m., January 9, 2018, and neither the ROA nor any Virgin Islands statute contains any provision requiring that he take an ‘oath of office’ before assuming the duties of his office.”). As such, the Legislature need only seat him. To that end, he invites this Court to “order[] the 32nd Legislature and its President to seat [Rodriguez] as a member of the Legislature *as required by the Organic Act.*” Civil Case No. 17-3, ECF No. 1 at 5 (emphasis added).

The question raised by Rodriguez’s claim is whether the ROA provides a legal basis for the Court to command the Virgin Island Legislature to seat Rodriguez. That is ultimately a question of statutory interpretation and construction.

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As the Supreme Court held in *Powell*, "the Constitution does not vest in the Congress a discretionary power to deny membership." 395 U.S. at 548. Thus, a claim that the House excluded a duly-elected candidate that met each of the standing requirements was justiciable because Congress's status as "the Judge of the . . . Qualifications of its own Members," U.S. Const. art. I, § 5, cl. 1, "is at most a 'textually demonstrable commitment' to Congress to judge only the qualifications set forth in the Constitution." *Powell*, 395 U.S. at 548. Similarly, the determination the Court is called to make here is not a political question.

To be sure, political issues may be implicated. That is not dispositive, however. What the Supreme Court noted in *Powell* is equally valid with respect to Rodriguez's claim to a seat, as such a determination to a

right to sit would require no more than an interpretation of the Constitution. Such a determination falls within the traditional role accorded courts to interpret the law, and does not involve a lack of respect due a coordinate branch of government, nor does it involve an initial policy determination of a kind clearly for nonjudicial discretion.

Id. at 548-49 (internal quotation marks omitted).

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Similarly, a determination of Rodriguez's claim that the ROA, as applied to the facts here, entitle him to a seat in the 32nd Legislature requires an interpretation of the ROA. As discussed above, that is a task the Court has routinely undertaken as it falls within the traditional role of the courts. As such, the political question doctrine does not preclude this Court's consideration.

Having determined that no political question would bar the Court from adjudicating Rodriguez's claim, and because the claim is generally justiciable, the Court will now turn to the merits.

C. Merits

1. The Federal Action

Rodriguez seeks an injunction from this Court commanding the Virgin Islands Legislature and its President to seat him because, Rodriguez claims, he is a member. As discussed above, Rodriguez asserts that he was a member upon the passage of the second Monday in January, 2017. Thus, injunctive relief is necessary to effectuate Rodriguez's status as a member. In light of that claim, the Court will assess Rodriguez's assertion that he is a member of the 32nd Legislature.

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Like the United States Constitution, “[t]he ROA divides the power to govern the territory between a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch. By organizing the government in that manner, Congress ‘implicitly incorporated the principle of separation of powers into the law of the territory.’” *Kendall*, 572 F.3d at 135 (quoting *Smith v. Magras*, 124 F.3d 457, 465 (3d Cir. 1997)). The “practical effect” of the structure of the Virgin Islands government is that one branch of government is “prohibit[ed] . . . from exercising powers that are reserved for the other branches unless such an exercise is ‘expressly provided or incidental to the powers’ that a branch necessarily has.” *Id.* at 135-36 (quoting *Springer v. Philippine Islands*, 277 U.S. 189, 201 (1928)).

Section 6(b) of the ROA lists the standing qualifications for membership in the Virgin Islands Legislature. Section 6(b) provides that

[n]o person shall be eligible to be a member of the legislature who is not a citizen of the United States, who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, who is not a qualified voter in the Virgin Islands, who has not been a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands for at least three years next preceding the date of his election, or who has been convicted of a felony or of a crime involving moral turpitude and has not received a pardon restoring

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his civil rights. Federal employees and persons employed in the legislative, executive or judicial branches of the government of the Virgin Islands shall not be eligible for membership in the legislature."

48 U.S.C. § 1572.

Section 6(g) of the ROA provides that "[t]he legislature shall be the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its members." 48 U.S.C. § 1572(g). The ROA also provides that "[t]he term of office of each member of the legislature shall commence on the second Monday in January following his election." 48 U.S.C. § 1572.

a. Membership

Rodriquez argues that, because the ROA does not require an oath as a prerequisite to membership in the Virgin Islands Legislature, duly elected candidates become senators automatically "at 12:01 a.m., January 9, 2017." Civil Case No. 17-5, ECF No. 17 at 14 (citing 48 U.S.C. § 1572(a) ("The term of office of each member shall commence on the second Monday in January following his election.")). As such, Rodriquez asserts, he is currently an actual member of the Virgin Islands Legislature. Because the Virgin Islands Legislature is "the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its members," see

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48 U.S.C. § 1572(g), Rodriguez argues that (1) the Removed Action is non-justiciable; and (2) that Rodriguez is entitled to an order declaring him a member of the Virgin Islands Legislature and enjoining the 32nd Legislature from preventing him from assuming office.

With respect to the Virgin Islands, prior to a 1983 amendment in Public Law 98-213, Section 29 of the ROA provided that

[a]ll officials of the government of the Virgin Islands shall be citizens of the United States. Every member of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands shall before entering upon the duties of their respective offices . . . make a written statement in the following form:

"I, -----, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States applicable to the Virgin Islands and the laws of the Virgin Islands, and that I will discharge the duties of ----- with fidelity.

. . . .

48 U.S.C. § 1543 (1982).

Revisiting the requirements of Section 29, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs concluded that there was "no necessity for federal law to stipulate that all employees of the Government of the Virgin Islands . . . sign a loyalty statement." H.R. Rep. 98-174 (May 16, 1983). Subsequently, in 1983, that provision of Section 29 was deleted.

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See PL 98-213, § 6 (Dec. 8, 1983). As amended, Section 29 now requires only that “[a]ll members of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, all judges and all officials of the government of the Virgin Islands who report directly to the Governor shall be citizens of the United States.” 48 U.S.C. § 1543.

Simultaneous with the amendment to Section 29, Public Law 98-213 also added Article VI, clause 3, of the United States Constitution to the list of “provisions of and amendments to the Constitution of the United States” that are “extended to the Virgin Islands” through Section 3 of the ROA. See 48 U.S.C. § 1561. Article VI, clause 3, provides that “the Members of the several State Legislatures . . . shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.”³ U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.

³ Article VI, clause 3, expressly applies only to federal and state officials. Nevertheless, pursuant to its power to “make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory,” U.S. Const. art. IV, § 3, cl. 2, Congress made the requirements of Article VI, clause 3, applicable to Virgin Islands officials. See, e.g., *Barnard v. Thorstenn*, 489 U.S. 546, 552 (1989) (explaining that the Privileges and Immunities Clause, which “provides that the ‘Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States,’” “has been made applicable to the Virgin Islands in the [ROA].” (quoting U.S. Const. art. IV, § 1)); *Gov't*

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Though members of the Virgin Islands Legislature are required to take an oath, neither the ROA nor the Virgin Islands Code explicitly require the oath to occur prior to taking a seat as a member of the Virgin Islands Legislature.

The absence of a specific time requirement within which the oath must be taken begs the question: is the oath a condition precedent to membership in the Virgin Islands Legislature? While Article VI, clause 3, provides that "Members of the several State Legislatures . . . shall be bound by Oath," U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3 (emphasis added), it does not say when. Arguably, one can interpret that clause to mean "bound by oath" eventually or at an indeterminate time. Alternatively, the phrase could mean that: (1) being bound by oath; and (2) membership, are coterminous conditions. Thus, one condition cannot exist without the other. That is, membership cannot occur without an oath; and an oath cannot be taken without conferring membership. There is some authority that supports the latter interpretation.

of Virgin Islands v. Davis, 561 F.3d 159, 163 (3d Cir. 2009) ("The Virgin Islands' Revised Organic Act of 1954 makes clear that the protections of the . . . Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment extend to the Virgin Islands.").

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In *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486 (1969), the Supreme Court discussed “the three standing requirements set forth in the Constitution”: age, citizenship, and residency. *Id.* at 521; see U.S. Const. art. 1, § 2, cl. 2. The Court also noted that several other requirements might also be standing qualifications on the same footing as age, citizenship, and residency. *Id.* at 521 n.41. Among other provisions, the Court acknowledge that “[i]t has been argued that . . . the oath requirement of Art. VI, cl. 3, is no less a ‘qualification’ within the meaning of Art. I, s 5, than those set forth in Art. I, s 2.”⁴ *Id.*

Indeed, something more than the passage of a date certainly is likely required to be a “member.” *United States v. Dietrich*, 126 F. 676 (C.C.D. Neb. 1904) illustrates that point. In that case, the defendant in a criminal case was charged with a bribery crime that applied only to “member[s] of Congress.” *Id.* at 676-78. It was alleged in that case that the defendant accepted a bribe sometime after he was elected to the Senate and

⁴ The Supreme Court determined “that it need not reach this question, however, since both sides agree that Powell was not ineligible under any of these provisions.” *Id.* In *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779 (1995), the Supreme Court again observed that “the Qualification Clauses” may include Article VI’s oath requirement. *Id.* at 787 & n.2. In that case as well, the Court determined that it “ha[d] no need to resolve that question.” *Id.* at 787 n.2.

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the Senate's term began, but before the defendant gave the oath and assumed the duties of office. *Id.* at 682. The dispositive question in the case was whether the defendant was a "member of Congress" at the time of the alleged crime. *Id.* at 677. Judge Van Devanter (later Justice Van Devanter) explained that the terms "members-elect, members, and ex-members" are "never used as the equivalent of another. When we speak of a member of Congress we refer to one who is a component part of the Senate or House of Representatives; one who is in office, not out of office; one who is sharing the responsibilities and privileges of membership." *Id.* at 678-79. The key to membership is acceptance, which "is as essential to induction into public office as is election or appointment." *Id.* at 681.

In respect to some offices the manner and time of acceptance are prescribed in such manner as to render compliance therewith indispensable, but in other instances an office is accepted by entering upon the discharge of its duties. Usually the taking of an oath of office, and sometimes the giving of a bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, is required; but generally, where one elected or appointed to an office is admitted thereto, and discharges its duties without taking the prescribed oath or giving the required bond, he is deemed a de facto officer.

. . .

The defendant was not admitted to a seat in the Senate and did not enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office until December 2, 1901. Not until that day did the Senate consider or act upon

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his election, credentials, and qualifications. Until then it was not known, and could not have been, in the absence of an earlier session of the Senate, whether his election, credentials, and qualifications would be deemed by the Senate, the sole and exclusive judge, to be such as to entitle him to membership in that body. Immediately following the favorable action of the Senate upon his election, credentials, and qualifications, the defendant took the oath of office as a senator, which was an assumption of the duties of that office, but until then he had not accepted the office and was not obligated to its acceptance. Until then it was optional with him to accept or decline; and if on December 2, 1901, he had exercised that option by declining instead of accepting, he would not have been a senator at all under the election of March 28, 1901.

Id. at 681-82.

On balance, the Court is persuaded that the plain language of Article VI, clause 3, of the United States Constitution, coupled with Section 3 of the ROA, as well as the weight of authority supports the conclusion that the oath is a standing qualification of office. Because Rodriguez has not taken the oath required by Article VI, clause 3 of the United States Constitution, he currently is not a "member" of the 32nd Legislature.

b. Availability of Injunctive Relief

Even if Rodriguez were a member of the 32nd Legislature, his claim to injunctive relief is problematic. Rodriguez asks

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this Court to command a coordinate, coequal branch of government to undertake a task--seating Rodriguez--that is entirely and exclusively within the 32nd Legislature's control. See, e.g., *Reed v. Cnty. Comm'rs*, 277 U.S. 376, 388 ("[The Senate] is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members. It is fully empowered, and may determine such matters without the aid of the House of Representatives or the executive or judicial department." (citation omitted)). In essence, Rodriguez invites this Court to cross a line that separates the coordinate branches. The Court will decline that invitation. See *City of N.Y. v. Heckler*, 742 F.2d 729, 740 (2d Cir. 1984) (explaining that "a court's injunctive power must be exercised with caution, respectful of the authority of coordinate branches of Government").

c. Declaration of the Validity of Section 6(g) of the ROA

Rodriguez also petitions for a declaration that "the 32nd Legislature . . . possess[es] the sole authority and power to determine its membership." See Civil Case No. 17-3, ECF No. 1 at 5. That petition is curious.

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The declaration that Rodriguez seeks seems to be a restatement of Section 6(g) of the ROA. The basis for such a restatement is questionable. To the extent that Rodriguez seeks assurance that a statute is valid, the Court is mindful of the cautionary instruction provided by the United States Supreme Court:

No federal court . . . has jurisdiction to pronounce any statute, either of a state or of the United States, void, except as it is called upon to adjudicate the legal rights of litigants in actual controversies.

Golden v. Zwickler, 394 U.S. 103, 110 (1969). By extension, the Court does not find it appropriate for a court to pronounce the validity of a statute where, as here, the statute's validity is not at issue.

2. The Removed Action

"It is settled that a federal court must take a case as it finds it on removal, requiring a district court to treat a prior state judgment 'as though it had been validly rendered in [a] federal proceeding.'" *Resolution Trust Corp. v. BVS Dev., Inc.*, 42 F.3d 1206, 1212 (9th Cir. 1994) (quoting *Butner v. Neustadter*, 324 F.2d 783, 785 (9th Cir. 1963)). "In all cases

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removed to the district court after judgment has been entered by a state court, the parties may, within thirty days of the date the case is docketed in the district court, file motions to alter, modify, or open the judgment." *Resolution Trust Corp. v. Nernberg*, 3 F.3d 62, 68 (3d Cir. 1993). As such, the Court will assess the merits of the claims in the Removed Action as that action stood at the time of removal.

a. Claims against the Board of Elections

i. Ability to Grant Relief as Against the Board

It is axiomatic that a claim may proceed only where there is a live and cognizable cause of action. See, e.g., *N.J. Tpk. Auth. v. Jersey Cent. Power and Light*, 772 F.2d 25, 31 (3d Cir. 1985). Where intervening circumstances prevent a court from providing meaningful relief, the claim may be moot.

"Article III of the Constitution grants the federal courts the power to adjudicate only actual, ongoing cases or controversies.'" *Dunston*, 2016 WL 7413522, at *1 (quoting *Khodara Envtl., Inc. ex rel. Eagle Envtl. L.P. v. Beckman*, 237 F.3d 186, 192-93 (3d Cir. 2001)). "The mootness doctrine defines constitutionally minimal conditions for the invocation of

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federal judicial power." *North Carolina v. Rice*, 404 U.S. 244, 246 (1971). "A case is moot when 'the issues presented are no longer 'live' or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome.'" *Id.* (quoting *City of Erie v. Pap's A.M.*, 529 U.S. 277, 287 (2000)). "The court's ability to grant effective relief lies at the heart of the mootness doctrine." *Donovan v. Punxsutawney Area Sch. Bd.*, 336 F.3d 211, 216 (3d Cir. 2003). "That is, '[i]f developments occur during the course of adjudication that eliminate a plaintiff's personal stake in the outcome of a suit or prevent a court from being able to grant the requested relief, the case must be dismissed as moot.'" *Id.* (quoting *Blanciak v. Allegheny Ludlum Corp.*, 77 F.3d 690, 698-99 (3d Cir. 1996)); see also *Dunston*, 2016 WL 7413522, at *1 ("A case becomes moot only when it is impossible for a court to grant any effectual relief whatever to the prevailing party." (internal quotation marks omitted)).

Sarauw and Berry seek a "permanent injunction . . . compelling Defendant Fawkes and the Board to decertify [Rodriguez] as a qualified candidate." Civil Case No. 17-5, ECF No. 2-1 at 7. Sarauw and Berry also seek "a writ of mandamus compelling Supervisor Fawkes and the Board to de-certify Mr. Rodriguez as a qualified candidate." *Id.*

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"Title 18 of the Virgin Islands Code establishes a comprehensive framework governing elections in the Virgin Islands" *Haynes v. Ottley*, 61 V.I. 547, 565 (2014). The Board of Elections is at the center of that comprehensive election system. That Board or government entity only has such authority as the law provides. *See, e.g., St. Joseph Abbey v. Castille*, 700 F.3d 154, 166 (5th Cir. 2012) (discussing "common understanding that an administrative board or agency only has the power and authority granted by the constitution or statutes" (internal quotation marks omitted)).

In 2016, the Board of Elections (the "Board") then-recognized and established by 18 V.I.C. § 41, was required to perform several functions involving elections. For example, the Board appoints a Supervisor and two Deputy Supervisors of Elections. *See* 18 V.I.C. § 4(a). The Board, Supervisor of Elections, and Deputy Supervisors of Elections are charged with regulating, managing, and supervising voter registration and the conduct of elections. *See, e.g.,* 18 V.I.C. § 47 (Jurisdiction, powers and duties of boards); 18 V.I.C. § 48 (Regulations; subpoenas; oaths; witnesses; fees); 18 V.I.C. § 92 (Investigative and enforcement powers of board members and inspectors of registration Board members as inspectors of

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registration); 18 V.I.C. § 411 (Examination of nomination petitions, papers, and certificates; notice of defects).

At the time Sarauw and Berry raised their claim in the Removed Action, the 2016 general election had taken place. See Civil Case No. 17-3, ECF No. 17, Exh. 2 at 5. Since then, the election results have been certified by the Board of Elections. See *id.*

Having reviewed the Virgin Islands Code, the Court is unable to locate any provision providing the Board with the authority to perform any action affecting an election after the results have been certified. It is true that “[i]f the Supervisor determines that a candidate for election or nomination does not meet the qualifications established by law for the office, then he shall disqualify such candidate and delete the candidate's name from the ballot if the ballots have not been printed.” 18 V.I.C. § 411(b). This provision, however, only provides a remedy for erroneous certifications of nomination petitions and papers pursuant to 18 V.I.C. § 4(b)(2), not certification of election results pursuant to 18 V.I.C. § 47(9). It is thus unclear whether the Board has any authority *post-election* to provide the relief that Sarauw and Berry seek.

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The Virgin Islands Supreme Court acknowledged this issue in *Haynes v. Ottley*, 61 V.I. 547 (V.I. 2014). In that case, Allen Haynes, Sr. ("Haynes") brought suit against Basil Ottley, Jr. ("Ottley"), the Board, the Supervisor of Elections, and the government of the Virgin Islands. *Id.* at 554. Haynes raised "numerous challenges to the conduct of the Democratic Party's primary election" *Id.* at 554. Among the allegations, Haynes alleged that Ottley, the running mate of a gubernatorial candidate, was not a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands, as required under Virgin Islands law. *Id.* at 554-55. Haynes sought a declaratory judgment that Ottley was ineligible to hold the office of lieutenant governor. *Id.* at 555. Haynes asserted that the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands had jurisdiction under 5 V.I.C. § 80, 18 V.I.C. § 412, 18 V.I.C. § 411, and 18 V.I.C. § 76. *Id.* at 556. The Superior Court ruled that it did not have jurisdiction to hear the matter because 18 V.I.C. § 412, with its narrowly drawn provision providing for five days to challenge nomination petitions, supplanted the other statutes' more general grants of jurisdiction. *Id.* at 556-57. Haynes appealed. *Id.* at 557.

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The Virgin Islands Supreme Court first addressed whether the matter was moot. See *id.* at 558. Unofficial election results stated that Ottley had lost the election to Osbert Potter (“Potter”). See *id.* The court stated that the

appeal is not moot. The unofficial election results reported by the Supervisor of Elections are precisely that: *unofficial*, and thus subject to change. Under Virgin Islands law, election results may not become final until potentially weeks after unofficial results are announced on Election Day. 18 V.I.C. § 627(b). As such, we conclude that Haynes's challenge to Ottley's eligibility to serve as lieutenant governor *will not become moot until the Boards of Elections and the Supervisor of Elections officially certify Potter* as the lieutenant governor-elect in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Virgin Islands Code.

Id. at 559 (emphasis added). On the question of mootness, the court concluded that it “decline[d] to dismiss [the] appeal as moot *because the election has not yet been officially certified*, and because at least one exception to the mootness doctrine cautions against dismissal.” *Id.* at 576 (emphasis added).

Here, the election results have been certified. See Civil No. 17-3, ECF No. 17, Exh. 2 at 5. Moreover, there is no exception to the mootness doctrine that cautions against dismissal. Accordingly, the claims as against the Board and Fawkes will be dismissed as moot. See, e.g., *Scoggins v.*

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Collins, 701 S.E.2d 134, 136 (Ga. 2010) (“We conclude as an initial matter that appellants’ challenge to the inclusion of Byars’ [s] name on the ballot constitutes a pre-election challenge rendered moot by the occurrence of the general election.”); *Zolliecoffer v. Post*, 371 Ark. 263, 264-66, 265 S.W.3d 114, 116-17 (2007) (Arkansas supreme Court noting that “[e]lection cases are governed entirely by statute,” and concluding that court lacks “jurisdiction to hear a post-election challenge to eligibility, and the remedy for usurpation of office lies with the state under *quo warranto*” (internal quotation marks omitted)).⁵

ii. Continued Existence of the Board

Even if the matter were not moot because of the certification of the post-election results, it may be moot because the Board may have been extinguished with the passage of Act 7895. That Act amended 18 V.I.C. § 41 and may have dissolved

⁵ While the statute generally is not the limit of post-election challenges that may be available, no other relief at common law is available to Sarauw or Berry. In an election not involving the Virgin Islands Legislature, and in the absence of a provision such as Section 6(g) of the ROA, arguably a qualification challenge post-election certification could be initiated by a taxpayer or by an action in *quo warranto*. Those circumstances are not attendant here, however.

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what formerly were two separate boards of election, without establishing a single successor board until 2018.

Prior to January 1, 2017, 18 V.I.C. § 41 provided that “[t]here shall be two election districts within the Virgin Islands, the election district of St. Croix and the election district of St. Thomas-St. John.” 18 V.I.C. § 41(a) (2016). The statute instructed that “[e]ach election district . . . shall have a separate board of elections.” 18 V.I.C. § 41(a) (2016). Each of the two boards “shall consist of seven . . . members who shall be elected by the electors of each election district beginning with the 1986 general election.” 18 V.I.C. § 41(b) (2016).

Act 7895, effective January 1, 2017, amended 18 V.I.C. § 41. Section 41, title 18, of the Virgin Islands Code now provides that “[t]here is a single Board of Elections that governs both election districts.” 18 V.I.C. § 41(a). The Board of Election is to consist of “fourteen members; seven from each district, who are elected by the electors of each election district *beginning with the 2018 general election.*” 18 V.I.C. § 41(b) (emphasis added).

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Nothing in 18 V.I.C. § 41 or title 18 of the Virgin Islands Code explicitly provides for merging the old St. Thomas-St. John and St. Croix boards into a new joint board. Instead, the amended statute simply declares that “[t]here is a single Board” whose members will be elected “*beginning with the 2018 general election.*” 18 V.I.C. § 41(b) (emphasis added).

Act 7895 also does not provide that there shall or will be a single Board of Elections with 14 members. Rather, the statute proclaims that “[t]here *is* a single Board of Elections” which “consists of fourteen members.” 18 V.I.C. § 41(a) (emphasis added). Those fourteen members, however, “are elected . . . beginning with the 2018 election.” 18 V.I.C. § 41(b).

The prior version of 18 V.I.C. § 41 provided for board members to serve four year terms. The terms were staggered such that elections would be held for either 8 or 6 board members, alternating every two years. In 2014, an election was held for 6 board members. In 2016 an election was held for 8 board members. In 2018, the 4-year term of the 6 board members elected in 2014 expires. As amended, 18 V.I.C. § 41 calls for electing 8 board members in 2018. Thus, in 2018 the Board of Elections would consist of 16 members. Following 2018, for four of every six years the Board of Elections would consist of 14 members. For

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two of every six years the Board of Elections would consist of 16 members.

The conflicts that abound are numerous⁶ and bring into question the current survival of the Board. To reconcile those

⁶ While there is no definition of the Joint Board or provision for its establishment, prior to the apparent dissolution of the separate boards of election, the Virgin Islands Code contemplated the Joint Board as a distinct entity in many respects. Most notably, 18 V.I.C. §§ 4(a) provides that "[t]he Joint Boards shall be the policy-making body of the Virgin Islands Elections System and shall exercise supervisory control through the Supervisor of Elections." 18 V.I.C. § 4(a). Further, "[t]he Joint Boards of Elections shall prescribe rules and regulation" pertaining to election procedures. 18 V.I.C. § 524.

For purposes of complying with [their duty to promulgate and issue election rules and regulations], the Boards shall meet jointly at least quarterly at the call of the Chairman of the Joint Boards, either upon his motion or at the request of the Supervisor of Elections, in order to consider and adopt such rules and regulations. Such joint meetings shall be alternated between the election districts. A quorum of the Joint Boards shall consist of a majority of members.

18 V.I.C. § 47(13). Several other duties were also vested in the Joint Board. See, e.g., 18 V.I.C. §§ 4(a) ("The Supervisor and Deputy Supervisors shall be appointed by the Joint Boards of Elections for a term of eight years and shall otherwise serve at the pleasure of the Joint Boards."); 51 ("The Joint Board of Elections shall have the discretion to retain the Attorney General of the Virgin Islands to serve as counsel for each board of elections, or to retain an independent Counsel. "); 521 ("The Joint Boards of Elections shall . . . acquire by competitive bidding, as required by the procurement laws of the Virgin Islands, not less than one hundred ten (110) electronic voting machines and related equipment"); 522 ("The Joint Boards of Elections and the Supervisor of Elections shall approve or disapprove any voting system submitted to them within 20 days after the date of its initial submission.").

Prior to Act 7895, title 18 of the Virgin Islands Code divided responsibilities between the separate boards of election and the Joint Board of Elections. Section 41, title 18, of the Virgin Islands Code now proclaims that "[t]here is a single Board of Elections." 18 V.I.C. § 41(a). No amendments were made to title 18 to reflect this new status. Many of the new "single Board of Election[\'s]" duties and powers are still vested in the separate boards of election. See, e.g., 18 V.I.C. §§ 46 ("The Commissioner of Property and Procurement shall provide . . . each board of elections with suitable and adequate office within its election district"); 47 ("The boards of elections, within their respective election districts, have

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conflicts and create a Board that is *currently* viable, with all its appurtenant discretionary duties, a court would have to go far beyond giving effect to legislative intent. That exercise would require discretionary policy considerations of a kind in which courts should not engage. *See, e.g., Kendall*, 572 F.3d at 133 (“For us to read the language otherwise or to conclude that the Commission Act has been ‘implicitly or impliedly’ amended would be to legislate from the bench, a task we have neither the authority nor the inclination to undertake.”).

As such, Sarauw and Berry’s claim against the Board is incapable of relief from the Board and is moot.

jurisdiction over the registration of electors and the conduct of primaries and elections . . . , and each board, within its district, shall exercise all powers granted to, and perform all duties vested in, the boards by this title”); 94 (“The offices of each board of elections shall be open for the examination and registration of electors”); 95 (“Registration shall be made at such place or places in each election district as the board of elections of the district may designate.”); 627(a) (“Each board of elections . . . shall convene not later than one day following the receipt [of completed ballots] and determine the total number of votes cast in the election district for each candidate”); 627(b) (“The chairman . . . of each board of elections shall . . . notify in writing each candidate nominated or elected from the district, and . . . report the result thereof of the Supervisor of Elections in writing.”).

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b. Claims against Rodriguez

i. Declaratory Relief

In addition to their claims against the Board, Sarauw and Berry seek a declaration "that Rodriguez does not meet the 3-year residency requirement[] . . . and is legally ineligible for membership in the 32nd Legislature." Civil Case No. 17-5, ECF No. 2-1 at 7.

Such a declaration, at its core, essentially seeks to breathe life into a post-election challenge of the qualifications of a candidate for the Virgin Islands Legislature. Indeed, it is a distinction without much of a difference. In either case--(1) a declaration of eligibility; or (2) a full blown adjudication of the qualifications of a candidate post-certification of the election--a determination of Rodriguez's qualifications would be undertaken. As discussed above, such a determination is moot.⁷

⁷ In a well-reasoned opinion, the Virgin Islands Supreme held that Rodriguez was judicially estopped from claiming Virgin Islands residency. See *Sarauw*, 2017 WL 77123, at *10. The court ruled that:
the instant matter represents the textbook example of a case where judicial estoppel is warranted. The inconsistency is clear, and without legitimate excuse or explanation. Moreover, the inconsistent statements were all made in a very short duration; for example, Rodriguez filed his adversary complaint in the bankruptcy proceeding stating that he was a resident and citizen of Tennessee less than two weeks before he executed his affidavit of candidacy stating that he was a bona fide

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ii. Injunctive Relief

Finally, Sarauw and Berry seek an injunction barring Rodriguez from serving as a Senator under 5 V.I.C. § 80. Pursuant to 5 V.I.C. § 80, “[a] taxpayer may maintain an action to restrain illegal or unauthorized acts by a territorial

resident of the Virgin Islands for the past three years. This warrants an inference that Rodriguez was playing fast and loose with the court. In addition, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Tennessee clearly relied on Rodriguez’s representations of his residency and citizenship, in that it accepted jurisdiction over his bankruptcy petition and the adversary complaint, ultimately issuing its final decree on October 17, 2016, and administratively closing the matter on November 28, 2016. Last, but not least, we agree with the Missouri Court of Appeals that domicile and residency are not subjects to be taken lightly because they determine where we undertake some of our most important civic duties including, inter alia, paying taxes and voting, and that the balance of equities firmly tip in favor of requiring candidates for public office to follow these fundamental guidelines.

These reasons, when taken in the aggregate, compel us to conclude that the doctrine of judicial estoppel must apply to this case. While it may appear that the application of judicial estoppel is harsh or unfair, the integrity of the bankruptcy system and judicial comity is more important than any single case, including this one. Thus, we conclude that the Superior Court erred when it held that Rodriguez should not be judicially estopped from contradicting the statements he made in the bankruptcy proceeding in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.

Id. at *9-10 (citations, alterations, and internal quotation marks omitted).

At the same time, that court cautioned that the legal basis for Sarauw and Berry’s claim had not yet been explained. *Id.* at *11 (explaining that “the Superior Court has to date not expressly identified the precise legal basis for Sarauw and Berry to challenge Rodriguez’s eligibility to serve in the 32nd Legislature”). As discussed above, the legal basis is wanting whether the claim is labeled a post-certification challenge or a petition for a declaration of qualification.

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officer or employee." 5 V.I.C. § 80. As the Supreme Court of the Virgin Islands explained, "Virgin Islands courts . . . construe section 80 as meaning what it says, that any taxpayer may sue the *Government or one of its officers or employees* to prevent a violation of the law." *Haynes*, 61 V.I. at 567 (emphasis added). Rodriguez is not an officer or employee of the Government of the Virgin Islands. For this reason, Sarauw and Berry cannot obtain injunctive relief through 5 V.I.C. § 80.

IV. Conclusion

The issues presented by the Consolidated Cases are, in many respects, novel, subtle, and complex. They call upon this Court to interpret laws that most likely did not contemplate the procedural and substantive Gordian Knot that could be wrought by the perfect storm of events that have developed. Indeed, the entanglement presented by the parties' petitions require, among other things, inquiry into, and balancing of, separation of powers issues, political question issues, and federal-state issues.

The unfortunate timing of events creates uncertainty and hardship on the community and the parties. With respect to Sarauw and Berry, the record clearly establishes that Rodriguez

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claimed residence in two different places for the same time period. Because those conflicting claims were made in two separate judicial tribunals, the inconsistent positions are subject to judicial estoppel--the purpose of which "is to protect the integrity of the judicial process by prohibiting parties from deliberately changing positions according to the exigencies of the moment." *New Hampshire v. Maine*, 532 U.S. 742, 749-50 (2001). Yet, given the statutory construct, as well as the timing of Sarauw and Berry's claim--post-election and post-certification of election results--an otherwise arguably dispositive doctrine currently finds no forum within which to be applied.

It is unfortunate that Sarauw and Berry may have felt assured with the partial ruling on judicial estoppel. At the same time, it is worth noting that when it issued its ruling on judicial estoppel, the Virgin Island Supreme Court cautioned that, "the Superior Court has to date not expressly identified the precise legal basis for Sarauw and Berry to challenge Rodriguez's eligibility to serve in the 32nd Legislature." *Sarauw*, 2017 WL 77123, at *11. The absence of that legal basis is fatal to Sarauw and Berry's claim.

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Similarly, with respect to Rodriguez, it is unfortunate that he may have felt some degree of assurance with the certification of elections results. At the same time, the challenges to his residence, at the very least, served notice that a path to membership in the Legislature was not assured. As the Legislature has taken no action to consider whether Rodriguez is entitled to membership, his claim is both procedurally novel and legally wanting. At its core, he seeks to have this Court command action on the part of a co-equal and coordinate branch of government--the Legislature--to seat him. That action is exclusively within the province and discretion of that branch. The Court cannot cross that line.

In light of the foregoing, dismissal of the complaints in the Federal Action and the Removed Action is appropriate.

Significantly, the vacancy of a member of the Legislature created by the attendant circumstances, is not without remedy. Indeed, the ROA contemplated that there might be vacancies. To remedy that occurrence, Section 6(h) of the ROA provides: "The Legislature of the Virgin Islands shall by law provide the procedures for filling any vacancy in the office of member of the legislature." ROA § 6(h). The Virgin Islands Legislature did so. The Virgin Islands Code provides that, where the next

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election is more than a year away, if "a vacancy occurs in the office of a member of the Legislature, the Governor shall call a special election . . . within 30 days following the day on which the vacancy occurs." 2 V.I.C. § 111. It is entirely within the province of the executive to do so if he chooses.

The Court is not unmindful that, given the current state of the law with respect to the Joint Board of Elections created by Act 7895, there may be some doubt as to the current survival of any entity that would hold an election. There are multiple possible interpretations of, and inconsistencies and conflicting contingencies in, Act 7895 that arguably may require an overhaul. Indeed, a Court would have to substitute its judgment for the words of the statute to create a comprehensive and internally consistent statute. That, however, would require the Court to engage in an exercise in which it cannot--judicial legislation. As the United States Supreme Court has cautioned,

[n]o mere omission, no mere failure to provide for contingencies, which it may seem wise to have specifically provided for, justify any judicial addition to the language of a statute.

Pirie v. Chicago Title & Trust Co., 182 U.S. 438, 452 (1901)
(internal quotation marks omitted).

