

U.S. Const. art. III limits the "judicial power" to the resolution of "cases" and "controversies." One element of the "bedrock" case-or-controversy requirement is that plaintiffs must establish that they have standing to sue. On many occasions, the United States Supreme Court has reiterated the three requirements that constitute the "irreducible constitutional minimum" of standing. First, a plaintiff must demonstrate an "injury in fact," which is "concrete," "distinct and palpable," and "actual or imminent." Second, a plaintiff must establish a causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of--the injury has to be fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant, and not the result of some third party not before the court. Third, a plaintiff must show the "substantial likelihood" that the requested relief will remedy the alleged injury in fact

Article III of the Constitution limits the "judicial power" to the resolution of "cases" and "controversies." One element of the "bedrock" case-or-controversy requirement is that plaintiffs must establish that they have standing to sue. *Raines v. Byrd*, 521 U.S. 811, 818, 138 L. Ed. 2d 849, 117 S. Ct. 2312 (1997). On many occasions, we have reiterated the three requirements that constitute the "irreducible constitutional minimum" of standing. *Vermont Agency [***600] of Natural Resources v. United States ex rel. Stevens*, 529 U.S. 765, 771, 146 L. Ed. 2d 836, 120 S. Ct. 1858 (2000). First, a plaintiff must demonstrate an "injury in fact," which is "concrete," "distinct and palpable," and "actual or imminent." *Whitmore v. Arkansas*, 495 U.S. 149, 155, 109 L. Ed. 2d 135, 110 S. Ct. 1717 (1990) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Second, a plaintiff must establish "a causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of--the injury has to be 'fairly trace[able] to the challenged action of the defendant, and not . . . th[e] result [of] some third party not before the court.'" *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-561, 119 L. Ed. 2d 351, 112 S. Ct. 2130 (1992) (quoting *Simon v. Eastern Ky. Welfare Rights Organization*, 426 U.S. 26, 41-42, 48 L. Ed. 2d 450, 96 S. Ct. 1917 (1976)). Third, a plaintiff must show the [*226] "'substantial likelihood' that the requested relief will remedy the alleged injury in fact." *Stevens, supra*, at 771, 146 L. Ed. 2d 836, 120 S. Ct. 1858.