



Civics is all around us. The United States Supreme Court is the highest court in the land. Through its power of judicial review, its decisions have a lasting impact on "We the People". So what is the Court hearing this session and how might the justices rule? Let's help each other expand our civic literacy.

The first Monday in October marks the beginning of the annual term of the [United States Supreme Court](#). During the 2022-2023 term, the Court will preside over approximately 80 cases. In recent years, 7,000-8,000 cases are filed per term, with the Court under no obligation to hear any set number. To date, the Court has agreed to hear 36 cases during its 2022-2023 term. A preview of six of those cases may be found [here](#). Today, let's examine a few more of these cases.

CASE	THE ISSUES	THE QUESTIONS
<p>Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>October 3, 2022</p>	<p>The Sackett family purchased a residential lot near a lake in Idaho and used gravel and sand to fill the lot to prepare it for home construction. The EPA ordered the Sacketts to remove the fill and return the lot to its natural state, arguing that the lot contained wetlands subject to EPA regulation under the Clean Water Act (1972). The Sacketts sued, arguing the EPA lacked jurisdiction over the property based on the Act's definition of wetlands.</p>	<p>1. Did the Ninth Circuit set forth the proper test for determining whether wetlands are 'Waters of the United States' under the Clean Water Act?</p>
<p>Reed v. Goertz</p> <p>October 11, 2022</p>	<p>Rodney Reed was convicted of murdering Stacey Sites in 1998 based on DNA evidence, and sentenced to death. In 2014, Reed sued in Texas state court for DNA testing under Texas' Article 64. The trial court and all subsequent courts have denied Reed's petitions.</p>	<p>1. When does the statute of limitations for a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim seeking DNA testing of crime-scene evidence begin to run?</p>
<p>Haaland v. Brackeen</p> <p>November 9, 2022</p>	<p>The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA) established minimum standards for Native American children removed from their families and set placement preferences for those children. This case alleges that these placement preferences, which disfavor non-Indian adoptive families and thereby disadvantage those children, discriminate based on race in violation of the U.S. Constitution. This case also questions whether ICWA's placement preferences exceed Congress's Article I authority.</p>	<p>1. Do various provisions of ICWA violate the anticommandeering doctrine of the Tenth Amendment? 2. Do the individual plaintiffs have Article III standing to challenge ICWA's placement preferences for "other Indian families," 25 U.S.C. 1915(a)(3), and for "Indian foster home[s]," 25 U.S.C. 1915(b)(iii)? 3. Whether Section 1915(a)(3) and (b)(iii) of the ICWA are rationally related to legitimate governmental interests and therefore consistent with equal protection requirements. (II)</p>
<p>Gonzalez v. Google</p> <p>Not scheduled</p>	<p>In 1996, U.S. Congress passed the Communications Decency Act. The law provides general immunity to internet platforms from liability for content published by users of their services. In November 2015, Nohemi Gonzalez, a U.S. citizen, was killed at a Paris bistro in a terrorist attack by the Islamic State. Gonzalez's family alleges that videos on YouTube aided the Islamic State in its recruitment efforts by recommending the videos through its user-targeting algorithms.</p>	<p>1. Does Section 230(c)(1) of the Communications Decency Act immunize interactive computer services when they make targeted recommendations of information provided by another information content provider, or only limit the liability of interactive computer services when they engage in traditional editorial functions (such as deciding whether to display or withdraw) with regard to such information?</p>

To Think and To Do: Examine the listed cases presented for the 2022-2023 Supreme Court term. Which one(s) are of most interest to you? Why?



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