

Important: Shelving/Filing Instructions or Shipment Insert

Modern Constitutional Law

Third Edition

Enclosed is 2026 Cumulative Supplement to **Modern Constitutional Law, Third Edition**. In addition to addressing all aspects of the Bill of Rights, federalism, and the separation of powers doctrine, Modern Constitutional Law explores Native American law, juvenile law, military justice, civil and criminal contempt, government immunity, full faith and credit, habeas corpus procedure, constitutional litigation, and much more. Please note that, for ease of handling, the materials in this shipment may ship in more than one box.

Filing Instructions

REMOVE and RECYCLE the 2025 Cumulative Supplement pocket parts, located in the backs of volumes 1, 2, and 3.

PLACE the new 2026 Cumulative Supplement pocket parts in the backs of their respective volumes.

Highlights

The 2026 Cumulative Supplement addresses all major United States Supreme Court decisions involving constitutional issues from the 2024-2025 term of the Court, integrating such decisions into appropriate sections of the treatise.

Among the decisions covered in this update are:

- **Free Speech Coalition, Inc. v. Paxton, 145 S. Ct. 2291 (2025)**. State laws requiring commercial websites to verify users' ages before showing sexually explicit content trigger intermediate scrutiny rather than strict scrutiny because they only incidentally burden adult speech, and such laws are constitutional as they advance the important interest of protecting minors.
- **Mahmoud v. Taylor, 145 S. Ct. 2332 (2025)**. A public-school board violates the Free Exercise Clause by denying parents the ability to opt their elementary-age children out of "normative" instruction on LGBTQ+ topics that conflicts with their religious beliefs, as mere "exposure" to hostile values constitutes a substantial burden.
- **TikTok Inc. v. Garland, 145 S. Ct. 57 (2025)**. A federal statute requiring the divestiture of a social media platform controlled by a foreign adversary is content-neutral and subject to intermediate

scrutiny, which it satisfies because the divestiture requirement is narrowly tailored to the government's substantial national security interest in preventing foreign data collection.

- **Trump v. CASA, Inc., 145 S. Ct. 2540 (2025).** The Judiciary Act of 1789 does not authorize federal courts to issue "universal injunctions" that prohibit the government from enforcing policies against non-parties; equitable relief must be limited to providing complete relief to the plaintiffs with standing.
- **United States v. Skrmetti, 145 S. Ct. 1816 (2025).** State bans on gender-affirming care for minors are subject to rational basis review, not heightened scrutiny, because they regulate medical procedures based on age and diagnosis rather than classifying based on sex or transgender status.

Contact Us

Thomson Reuters thanks you for subscribing to this product. Should you have any questions regarding this product, contact Customer Service at 1-800-328-4880 or by fax at 1-800-340-9378. If you would like to inquire about related publications, or wish to place an order, please contact us at 1-800-328-9352.



Thomson Reuters™

Thomson Reuters
610 Opperman Drive
Eagan, MN 55123

legal.thomsonreuters.com