

## 2025–2026 Highlights

Starting in 2024, this set has been converted into a more user-friendly pamphlet set. For all updates going forward, subscribers will receive a pamphlet or pamphlets (as needed) to replace any relevant revised content within the respective volumes. This should greatly improve the reader's experience in terms of filing pages within a limited binder system—allowing the work to easily expand as discussion of the law dictates.

Written for attorneys, business executives, and government policymakers, *Internet Law and Practice* offers authoritative discussion of the latest legislative and caselaw developments related to all aspects of the Internet. Topics include:

- Anti-cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (ACPA)
- Artificial Intelligence and Copyright Infringement
- Online liabilities
- Personal jurisdiction through Internet contacts
- Copyright infringement online
- Deep linking
- Pop-ups
- Key word buys
- Free speech and copyright law
- The latest ACPA and Uniform Domain-Name Dispute Resolution (UDRP) cases relating to domain names and trademark rights, online patents, and Internet crime, security, and privacy
- Commercial transactions and contracts
- Electronic communications
- Public networks
- Email in the workplace
- Communicating with the government
- Torts between users

This title includes tables of cases, statutes, and rules.

**New features and recent developments in this 2025–2026 update include:**

- **Expanded Section:** Electronic Data and the Discovery Process. Discussion on the duty to preserve text messages and other electronically stored information (ESI) when litigation is anticipated. Highlights the importance of effective mobile device management policies and clear procedures for preserving ESI to avoid spoliation risks and related sanctions in litigation. See § 10:12.
- **New Section:** Trademarks, Infringement, and Unfair Competition. Added a new section regarding NFTs and digital assets. This new section analyzes how the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Yuga Labs, Inc. v. Ripps* recognized non-fungible tokens (NFTs) as “goods” eligible for trademark protection under the Lanham Act. The case sets a significant precedent, confirming that NFTs can be protected by trademark law and shaping future legal treatment of blockchain-based assets. See § 13:17.
- **Expanded Section:** Free Speech on the Internet. Discussion of the Supreme Court’s decision in *Lindke v. Freed*, which established a two-part test for determining when a public official’s social media activity constitutes state action under 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983. Practical guidance is provided for public officials on managing personal and official social media accounts to minimize liability risks when deleting or blocking user comments. See § 24:6.
- Additional sections reviewed for changes in the law and updated as appropriate.