ture Medicaid payments to a state whose Medicaid plan does not comply with new coverage mandated by the Affordable Care Act.. Though Congress may use its power under the Clause to secure state compliance with federal objectives, Spending Clause legislation is much in the nature of a contract, and authority to withhold a significant source of a state's budget (over 10% for some states) for failure to provide services to signicantly broadened classes of recipients under an independent regulatory regime is improperly coercive. Medicaid coverage mandated under the Affordable Care Act cannot fairly be characterized as a "modification" to the program the states signed on to, but rather amounts to a fundamental shift in Medicaid's purpose from caring for the neediest to being a key element of a comprehensive, universal health plan.

National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius, 567 U.S. ___, No. 11–393, slip op. (2012).
Concurring: Roberts, C.J., Breyer, Kagan
Concurring (by implication): Scalia, Kennedy, Thomas, Alito
Dissenting in part: Ginsburg, Sotomayor

109. Act of July 30, 1965 (§ 339, 79 Stat. 409)

Section of Social Security Act qualifying certain illegitimate children for disability insurance benefits by presuming dependence but disqualifying other illegitimate children, regardless of dependency, if the disabled wage earner parent did not contribute to the child's support before the onset of the disability or if the child did not live with the parent before the onset of disability, held to deny latter class of children equal protection as guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

Jiminez v. Weinberger, 417 U.S. 628 (1974).
Concurring: Burger, C.J., Douglas, Brennan, Stewart, White, Marshall, Blackmun, Powell
Dissenting: Rehnquist

110. Act of August 6, 1965 (Pub. L. 89–110, § 4(b), 79 Stat. 438, 42 U.S.C.§ 1973b)

Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which specifies the formula by which it is determined which states or electoral districts are required to submit electoral changes for § 5 preclearance struck down as violating federalism principles. Since § 5 preclearance is an "extraordinary departure from the traditional course of relations between the States and the Federal Government," § 4, which is based on state behaviors from 1972, violates the "fundamental principle of equal sovereignty" among states. The Court went on to find that there was insufficient justification for the disparate treatment, as "[v]oter turnout and registration rates [in those jurisdictions] now approach parity. Bla-