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| **30-day notice** | **341 meeting** |
| **341 notice** | **342 notice** |

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| **A 341 notice is the notice sent by the bankruptcy clerk to the debtor, the creditors, and all other interested parties, notifying them of the date, time, and place in which the 341 meeting (creditors meeting) will be held. Among other things, the 341 notice will state:  The name, address, and other relevant information of the debtor. The case number of the bankruptcy proceeding. The bankruptcy trustee that was appointed by the bankruptcy court. A list of important deadlines, such as the deadline to object to the debtor’s discharge. The deadlines for creditors to file a proof of claim, along wi** | **A 342 notice is the notice sent before the commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding by the bankruptcy clerk of the bankruptcy court to the debtor, which contains:  A brief description of chapters 7, 11, 12, and 13 of the Bankruptcy Code. An explanation of the purpose, benefits, and costs of bankruptcy proceedings under each of those chapters. The types of services available from credit counseling agencies. A statement specifying that any person who knowingly and fraudulently conceals assets or makes a false oath or statement under penalty of perjury in a bankruptcy proceeding shall be subject t** |
| **A 30-Day notice is usually used by a landlord to terminate or change a month-to-month lease or a periodic lease. A 30-day notice does not apply to fixed-term leases, as these types of leases impose an obligation upon landlords to comply with the lease for the entirety of the agreed term. However, this is subject to a few exceptions such as in cases where tenants have not paid rent or have consistently breached the terms of the agreement.  It is important to distinguish a 30-day notice with an eviction. The landlord who provides for a 30 day notice is not evicting his tenant. Instead, the lan** | **A 341 meeting is a mandatory meeting held at the beginning of a bankruptcy proceeding. Also referred to as the creditors meeting, its name comes from section 341 of the Bankruptcy Code. The purpose of a 341 meeting is to examine the debtor’s financial position and to confirm the facts stated by the debtor in the bankruptcy filing. Therefore, the debtor must attend the 341 meeting, and answer the questions made by the presiding officer under penalty of perjury. In Chapter 7, 12, and 13 cases, the bankruptcy trustee assigned to the case presides the meeting. In Chapter 11 cases, a representative** |

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| **401(k)** | **401(k) plan** |
| **707(b) action** | **90-day letter** |

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| **Definition: In a Chapter 7 bankruptcy case, a motion by the court, the United States trustee, the trustee, the administrator, or any party in interest to dismiss a debtor's case on the ground that granting that debtor relief would constitute an abuse of the provisions of Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. In re Stewart, 175 F.3d 796 (10th Cir. 1999).See alsoBankruptcy11 U.S.C. § 707(b)** | **Also called a CP3219N Notice, Letter 531, or Notice of Deficiency; a 90 day letter is one of several types of letters sent by the IRS to individuals to inform them about their taxes and refunds. Specifically, it is a letter sent by the IRS to an individual that has been audited and found to have either (1) failed to submit their tax return or (2) submitted a deficient tax return. In either case, the IRS independently recalculates the individual’s tax, penalties, and interest on their tax using wages and income reported to the IRS by the individual’s employers, financial institutions, and other** |
| **401(k) plans (also just called 401k) are types of retirement plans that an employer sponsors which allows employees to defer taxes. 401k plans originate from the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 401(k) which allows contributions to these plans to be tax-free until the person begins withdrawing the income during retirement. If their employer offers the plan, an employee can contribute up to a limit which changes each year along with contributions from the employer. Often, employers contribute a certain amount to a 401k plan based on the amount the employee contributes. For example, XYZ Co. m** | **401(k) plans (also just called 401k) are types of retirement plans that an employer sponsors which allows employees to defer taxes. 401k plans originate from the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 401(k) which allows contributions to these plans to be tax-free until the person begins withdrawing the income during retirement. If their employer offers the plan, an employee can contribute up to a limit which changes each year along with contributions from the employer. Often, employers contribute a certain amount to a 401k plan based on the amount the employee contributes. For example, XYZ Co. m** |

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| **Yea** | **Year and a day** |
| **Year and a day rule** | **Year and day** |

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| **Definition:  A bright-line, common law rule that a person cannot be convicted of homicide for a death that occurs more than a year and a day after his or her act(s) that allegedly caused it. The rule arose from the difficulty of determining cause of death after an extended period of time. Like most common law principles, state legislatures or courts may modify or abolish this rule. Illustrative caselaw:  See, e.g. Rogers v. Tennessee, 532 U.S. 451 (2001). See also  Statute of limitations** | **Definition: See year and a day.Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Rogers v. Tennessee, 532 U.S. 451 (2001).See alsoYear and a day rule** |
| **Definition: Yes.  The word "yea" is used in oral voting and also written or spoken when announcing vote results. Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. John Doe No. 1 v. Reed, 130 S.Ct. 2811, 2833–34 (2010).See alsoAyeNay (contrast)** | **Definition: A period of time running from any date until the same date in the following year, e.g. from January 1 to January 1 of the following year. At common law, the statute of limitations for filing certain claims and prosecuting certain crimes. The term arose because a year from January 1 would traditionally run through December 31, not January 1. Also called "year and day."Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Rogers v. Tennessee, 532 U.S. 451 (2001).See also Year and a day rule** |

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| **Yeas and nays** | **Yellow dog contract** |
| **Yield** | **Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer (1952)** |

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| **Definition: 1)  To give something up or surrender control, especially when required by law. 2)  To bring forth a result, as when a search yields criminal evidence or an investment yields a profit.Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Schneckloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218, 243 (1973).See alsoConsentOrder** | **Definition: A U.S. Supreme Court case in which the Court held that President Truman lacked either constitutional or statutory authority to seize the nation's strike-bound steel mills (the Court noted, however, that Congress would have had constitutional authority to do so). The President had ordered the Secretary of Commerce to take possession of and operate the mills in order to maintain steel production during the Korean War. Illustrative caselaw: Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579 (1952).See alsoEmploymentStrikers** |
| **Definition: The tally of affirmative and negative votes on some proposal.  Especially used to describe vote results in a legislature or other deliberative body.Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. U.S. v. Ballin, 144 U.S. 1 (1892).See also YeaNayU.S. Const. art. I, § 7** | **Definition: An agreement between an employer and employee in which the employee agrees not to join or remain a member of a labor or employer organization. Yellow dog contracts are generally illegal. Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Lincoln Federal Labor Union No. 19129 v. Northwestern Iron & Metal Co., 335 U.S. 525 (1949).See also29 U.S.C. § 103(a)-(b): nonenforceability of yellow dog contractsContract** |

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| **Your Honor** | **Youthful offender** |
| **Zambrano** | **Zealous witness** |

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| **Definition: A '90s class action case in which plaintiffs, undocumented aliens, challenged I.N.S. regulations for allegedly, unduly restricting the eligibility of undocumented aliens who might become public charges for legalization under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. In 1993, Zambrano reached the U.S. Supreme Court which remanded the case. I.N.S. v. Zambrano, 509 U.S. 918 (1993). Ultimately, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit dismissed plaintiffs' claims for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction.Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Zambrano v. I.N.S., 282 F.3d 1145 (9th Cir.** | **Definition: A witness whose testimony is clearly biased in favor of the party for whom he or she is testifying. Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Mayes v. Gibson, 2010 F.3d 1284, 1291 (10th Cir. 2000).See alsoWitness** |
| **Definition: A traditional manner in which to address a judge.Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Uttecht v. Brown, 551 U.S. 1, 23 (2007).See alsoJudge** | **Definition: 1)  An adolescent or young adult convicted of a crime.  States usually allow youthful offenders to choose special correctional programs not available to adult offenders. 2)  A juvenile delinquent.Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Graham v. Florida, 130 S.Ct. 2011 (2010).See alsoJuvenile courtJuvenile delinquentJuvenile justice** |

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| **Zero tape** | **Zone of danger rule** |
| **Zone of interests** | **Zoning** |

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| **Definition: The type of interests or concerns that a law is intended to regulate or protect.  The law can be a constitutional provision or legislative statute.  To have standing when challenging state action based on a law, the plaintiff's injury must fall under the zone of interests protected by that law. Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Bennett v. Spear, 520 U.S. 154 (1997).See alsoCase or controversy** | **Definition: Legislative act dividing a jurisdiction's land into sections and regulating different land uses in each section in accordance with a zoning ordinance.Flexibility in ZoningA number of devices allow governing boards to include flexibility in their zoning:Non-conforming use:  Allowing a pre-existing use to continueVariance:  Allows the governing board to grant an exceptionSpot Zoning:  Changing the zoning for a specific parcel of land, but not the surrounding parcelsIllegal Contract Zoning / Legal Conditional Use Zoning:  While a city may not change the zoning in exchange for a bilatera** |
| **Definition: A printout that shows that no votes have been cast on a voting machine prior to a poll's opening.Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. NAACP of Pennsylvania v. Cortes, 591 F.Supp.2d 757, 761 (E.D.Pa. 2008).See alsoPollVoting Rights ActVoter bill of rights** | **Definition: A doctrine that limits the liability of persons accused of negligent infliction of emotional distress ("NIED").  If the zone of danger rule applies, plaintiffs suing for NIED may only recover damages if they were (1) "placed in immediate risk of physical harm" by the defendant's negligence and (2) frightened by the risk of harm. Consolidated Rail Corp. v. Gottshall, 512 U.S. 532, 548 (1994). Depending on the state, the zone of danger rule may include other elements that limit the right of recovery even more. Illustrative caselaw: See, e.g. Consolidated Rail Corp. v. Gottshall, 512 U.S.** |