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HABEAS TOOLKIT:

A PRO SE GUIDE WITH PRACTICAL RESOURCES FOR ICE DETAINEES FILING HABEAS PETITIONS AT NWIPC IN WASHINGTON

April 2026

Resources may be updated periodically. Scan the QR code below to access our website for the most current information:

Scan the QR below to access additional blank forms from the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington:

Table of contents

Purpose and Disclaimer 3

Understanding Immigration Bond 3

What is a bond? 3

Who sets the bond amount? 3

Who is ineligible for bond? 4

How do you ask for a bond hearing? 4

Understanding Habeas Corpus Petitions 4

What a habeas petition **can** do: 5

What a habeas petition can **NOT** do: 5

How to Tell if a Habeas Petition Can Help You 6

Building a Habeas Petition in Washington State 7

Block 1: Find out which law applies to your case 7

Block 2: Pay the filing fee or ask the court to waive it. 12

Block 3 (only for emergencies): Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Stay of Removal ... 13

Block 4 (optional): Request an attorney 15

Block 5: Mailing Your Petition 15

Habeas Petition Checklist 16

What Happens After You File? 17

PURPOSE AND DISCLAIMER

This pro se guide is intended for individuals detained in the Northwest ICE Processing Center (NWIPC) located in Tacoma, WA.

This guide is **not** legal advice. It is for learning purposes only. It can help you decide if a habeas corpus petition is the right way to challenge:

- Your immigration detention,
- agency inaction, or
- other custody-related issues.

Habeas corpus is the right to ask a court to decide if you are being held legally. This guide explains how to fill out and file a "petition for writ of habeas corpus." This may help you if Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is holding you and you don't have a lawyer.

Important: If you are using this guide, please note that immigration law and habeas practices change quickly. This guide was last updated on April 21, 2026. [1]If you are reading this much later, some information might be out of date or missing.

UNDERSTANDING IMMIGRATION BOND

The law allows some people to be released on bond without filing a habeas petition. However, the government is now speeding up removals and keeping more people in detention without bond hearings. If immigration authorities are holding you, you may not be allowed to get a bond.

If the law does not allow a bond hearing, filing a habeas petition may be the only way to challenge detention. Read this section to learn more about how to tell if you are eligible for bond.

What is a bond?

A bond is money you pay to the government, so you can leave detention. The money is a financial promise that someone released will attend all scheduled immigration court hearings and follow the judge's final order.

Who sets the bond amount?

ICE can set a bond amount first. If you are detained, ICE should give you a document called a "Notice of Custody Determination". This document tells you how much the bond costs.

[1] This pro se guide follows the procedures set forth in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington's General Order No. 10-24, issued on December 18, 2025.

Immigration judges can also set or change the bond amount.

If ICE does not set a bond amount, you can ask the judge for a Bond Hearing. The judge will decide whether to order your release on bond and set a bond amount.

Who is ineligible for bond?

Certain people are not eligible for bond hearings. For example, someone who is charged as an "arriving alien" (meaning they were picked up at a port of entry, like a land border or the airport), cannot get a bond hearing. People who have been found guilty of certain types of crimes also may not be allowed to automatically have a bond hearing.

How do you ask for a bond hearing?

- Telling the Immigration Judge you want a bond hearing at your first court date (called master calendar hearing); or
- By mail: Write a letter asking for a bond hearing. This is called a "Motion Requesting Hearing for Bond Determination" and send it to: Tacoma Immigration Court, 1623 East J Street, Suite 3, Tacoma, WA 98421.

UNDERSTANDING HABEAS CORPUS PETITIONS

A habeas corpus petition is a legal document asking a federal judge to decide if your detention is unlawful.[2]

Federal agencies like ICE can only detain people if a law passed by Congress allows it. If ICE is detaining someone without the right legal reason, that may be against the law.

To file a habeas petition, you need to show the judge two things:

1. Detention – You are currently in custody.
2. Your detention is not legal – Explain why you think the government is breaking the law by holding you. You can argue that the government has violated a statute by holding you, or that your detention violates your constitutional rights. You can state more than one reason in your petition.

You must send your petition to the federal district court where you are being held. Since you are being held at NWIPC (Northwest ICE Processing Center), you must file in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington in Seattle. More information about filing is included later in this guide.

[2] In the immigration context, a habeas petition is filed under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to challenge the government's authority to detain a person.

Once a habeas petition is filed, your case will stay in the Western District Court—even if ICE moves you to another state.

What habeas can and can't do?

A habeas petition can help you get released, but it has limits. It only looks at whether it's legal for the government to hold you. It does not decide your whole immigration case.

A habeas petition can be granted if the government is violating a statute by holding you. For example, if the law that applies to your case says you should not be detained at all, or can only be detained for a limited time, you can explain that to the judge in a habeas petition. More information about statutes that allow the government to detain people is included later in this guide.

Statutory law refers to written laws made by lawmakers, like state codes or federal laws while constitutional law comes directly from the U.S. Constitution and sets the highest limits on government power, meaning that if a statute conflicts with a constitutional right, the Constitution always wins.

The U.S. Constitution protects your due process rights, which says that the government can't take away someone's freedom unless it does certain things first. Usually this means you have to have *notice* of why you are being detained, and a *hearing* where you can explain to the why you should not be detained.

A habeas petition can be granted when a judge decides that the government has not given you *due process.* If the government did not go through the right steps to justify holding you, or if it held you too long without giving you a chance to petition for release, you can explain that to a judge in a habeas petition. More information about due process is included later in this guide.

What a habeas petition can do:

- Help you ask for a bond hearing,
- Tell a judge your detention is unlawful,
- Tell a judge you've been held for too long (prolonged detention),
- Ask to be released immediately,
- Tell a judge that the conditions where you are being held are wrong or unfair in a way that is unconstitutional. *Note: This guide does not help you fight conditions that are wrong or unfair.*

What a habeas petition can NOT do:

- It cannot get you legal status like asylum, a visa, or a green card.

- It cannot change the decision in your immigration case (For example, if a judge denied you asylum)
- It cannot fight decisions made in immigration court
- In most cases, it cannot stop ICE from moving you to a different detention center.
  Note about transfers: ICE is allowed to move you from one facility to another, even if you have filed a habeas petition. The only way a habeas petition can help stop your transfer is if your petition is filed before you are moved AND a judge has ordered ICE not to transfer you.

If you want to change your immigration status, habeas is not the right tool. Instead, you need to file papers with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), go to Immigration Court, or file an appeal. These are different from habeas relief.

HOW TO TELL IF A HABEAS PETITION CAN HELP YOU

First figure out why ICE is holding you. Ask yourself two questions:

1. **What law is the government using to hold you?**
   Look at your Notice to Appear (NTA) or Form I-862 (Notice of Custody Determination). These documents usually say why the government thinks it can hold you.
2. **Why do you think you're being detained?**
   Think about the reason the government thinks it is legal to detain you. Is it because of something in your past, like a criminal record? Or do you think the government is punishing you for something you did or said, even if it's not a crime?

Knowing why you are being detained helps you figure out what you can do next. The law ICE uses to hold you may change what you can ask a court to do. For example: If you are held under a law called 8 U.S.C. §1226(a), you can ask for a bond hearing. However, if you're being held under a law called 8 U.S.C. §1226(b) (2), the immigration judge is not allowed to give you a bond hearing. Look at what ICE has written in your Notice to Appear or Form I-862.

Before filing a habeas petition, think about three things:

1. **Timing of the Habeas Petition – When should you file?**
   - Depending on the law, you may be able to file a habeas petition immediately after arriving to the facility, or you might need to wait until you've been held for a long period of time. It depends on your situation.
2. **Immigratory situation – What's going on with your case?**
   - Do you have a case in front of an immigration judge right now? (For example, an asylum application).

- Do you have a criminal record, or have you ever been arrested?
- Has a judge already ordered you to leave the country (order of removal)?

3. **Relief Sought – What do you want the judge to do?**

   Think about what you want the habeas court to do for you:

   - Immediate release: Your detention is illegal and you want to walk out the front door immediately. **OR**
   - A bond hearing: You want to ask an immigration judge for a bond hearing so you can be released on bond while your immigration case moves forward.

BUILDING A HABEAS PETITION IN WASHINGTON STATE

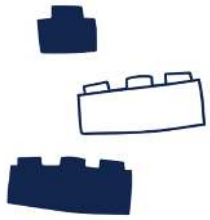
This guide helps you file a habeas corpus petition by yourself to challenge your immigration detention in Washington State.

Before you begin, take a careful and honest look at your situation. Look at the following table of Detention Situations and Law & Current Guidance in WA. If your situation matches one of the ones in the table, this guide can help you move forward.

If your situation does **not** match any of those situations, these forms may not be the right tools for your case.

What does "Pro Se" mean?

This guide helps you file a habeas petition without a lawyer. If you use it, you will be filing *pro se*, which means you are representing yourself. Most people file habeas petitions this way because you do not have the right to a free lawyer in these cases.



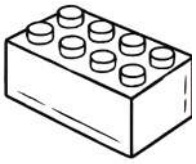
You can do this on your own. Filing a habeas petition is like building something with blocks, you add one block at a time.

The first block is the most important. You need to check if your situation matches one of the examples in the "Detention Situations and Current Guidance" table. After that, this guide walks you through four more blocks that help you build your petition step by step.

BLOCK 1: Find out which law applies to your case

U.S. immigration law allows the government to detain people for different reasons. Each reason follows a different law, and each law has its own rules. New laws (like the Laken Riley Act) have given the government more power to detain people.

First step: Figure out which law applies to your case. This helps you understand what you can do to try to get released.



The table below shows common reasons people are detained, the law that applies to each reason, and what you can ask a judge to do in Washington State.

	Description of Situation	Law & Current Guidance in WA
A	**Enter without inspection:** You entered the United States without going through a checkpoint. Later, you were picked up by ICE and taken to NWIPC. You have no criminal record and were not arrested at the border. However, when you asked the Immigration Judge for a bond hearing, the judge said no. The judge denied your request for a bond hearing, because they said they don't have the power to give you a bond hearing.	Look at your Notice to Appear (NTA) or Form I-862 (Notice of Custody Determination). If you are being held under a law called 8 U.S.C. § 1226(b), you might be part of a group whose rights are affected by a court order in a different habeas case. The court has decided that people in this group must be given a bond hearing. This guide includes a notice with more information and contacts so you can make sure your right to a bond hearing is protected. See *"Materials for Block 1: A"* on page 21.
B	**Prolonged detention without a bond hearing (no criminal record):** You came to a U.S. border checkpoint (like an airport or land crossing) with a valid visa or green card. The officer checked your documents and said you could not enter. Maybe you stayed too long on a past visit, or there was another problem. You do **NOT** have a criminal record. You were then detained under a law called INA §235(b)(2). You have been held for a long time (at least 6 months), and you never got a bond hearing.	Immigration judges cannot give you a bond hearing under this law. However, if you are in this situation, ICE can still let you out through something called "humanitarian parole" under INA §212(d)(5). You can try and request it, but ICE has a lot of discretion on that, and they rarely grant this type of parole. Another option is to ask the District Court for a bond hearing if you've been detained for a long time (more than six months) by filing a habeas corpus petition. You can do this even if the law normally would not allow you to get a bond hearing. In Washington, judges use something called the *Banda test* to decide if your continued detention without a bond hearing violates your constitutional due process rights. This test looks at 6 things: 1. How long have you been detained? 2. How much longer might your detention last? (This depends on how long it might take to resolve your immigration case.) 3. Are the conditions at NWIPC similar to a prison? 4. Have you caused delays in your immigratory case?

		5. Has the government caused delays in your case? (For example, not filing documents, rescheduling hearings) 6. How likely is it that the immigration judge will order you to leave the country? To succeed in your petition, most of the 6 factors must be in your favor. If the court grants your habeas petition, you will get a bond hearing with an Immigration Judge. It is rare for the court to release someone right away There is a fill-in-the-blank form you can use. See "Materials for Block 1: B" on page 22. If this applies to you, ask for a lawyer (see Block 4). A lawyer can help you understand your case and improve your chances.
C	**<u>Prolonged detention without a bond hearing (with criminal record):</u>** You are detained at NWIPC and have a criminal record. You have not had a bond hearing for over 6 months. The Immigration Judge says you cannot get a bond because the law requires "mandatory detention."	You are probably detained under 8 U.S.C. §1226(c). (Check your documents from ICE to be sure.) In this situation, immigration judges are not allowed to give you a bond hearing. But if you have been detained for a long time, usually more than nine months, your detention may count as prolonged. If the District Court decides your detention has gone on too long, it can order a bond hearing to protect your constitutional due process rights. You can ask for a bond hearing by filing a habeas corpus petition with the District Court. In Washington, judges use something called the *Martinez test* to decide if your continued detention without a bond hearing violates your due process rights. The Martinez test considers eight factors: 1. How long have you been detained? 2. How much longer might your detention last? (This depends on how long it might take to resolve your immigration case) 3. Will your detention by ICE be longer than the time you spent in prison? 4. What is the nature of the crimes that are affecting your immigration case? 5. Are the conditions at NWIPC similar to a prison? 6. Have you caused delays in your immigration case? 7. Has the government caused delays in your case? (For example, not filing documents, rescheduling hearings) 8. How likely is it that the immigration judge will order you to leave the country? To succeed in your petition, most of these 8 factors must be in your favor. If the court says yes to your habeas petition,

		you will get a bond hearing with an Immigration Judge. It is rare for the court to release someone right away There is a fill-in-the-blank form you can use to help you. See "Materials for Block 1: C" on page 26. If this applies to you, ask for a lawyer (see Block 4). A lawyer can help you understand your case and improve your chances.
D	**<u>Prolonged detention after removal order:</u>** An immigration judge has ordered you to leave the country, and you have no more appeals or options (this is called a final order of removal). You have been detained for over 6 months *after* a final order of removal. NOTE: If you received a final order of removal and were released under an order of supervision. <u>Your previous time in detention counts toward the total length of your detention.</u> For example, if you were detained for three months before and now for four months, that adds up to seven months after the removal period ended. **Important:** If you were released and then detained again, you should also review **Block 1.E (Re-detention after release)**. In some cases, you may be able to raise both a prolonged-detention claim and a re-detention due process claim.	You are probably detained under 8 U.S.C. §1231(a)(1). According to a court case called *Zadvydas v. Davis,* the government cannot detain you forever after a final removal order. Detention after a final order of removal is usually considered reasonable for six months. If you can show a judge that the government is unlikely to deport you soon, then you may be eligible for conditional release. To ask for release, you can file a habeas petition explaining to the judge how long you have been detained and why deportation to your home country is not likely to happen soon. For example, there may be no repatriation agreement with the U.S. In your petition, you can also ask the court for an order to prevent ICE from detaining you again unless the government proves you are a flight risk or a danger to the community. Under this order, ICE would have to prove your circumstances had changed since your release if they wanted to detain you again. There is a fill-in-the-blank form you can use to help you. See "Materials for Block 1: D" on page 30. If this applies to you, ask for a lawyer (see Block 4). A lawyer can help you understand your case and improve your chances. **Important**: If you file a habeas petition, ICE might try to deport you faster. They could also try to send you to a country other than your home country (a third country).
E	**<u>Re-detention after release:</u>** You were previously detained by ICE and later released after they determined you were not a flight risk and not a danger to the community.	If you have followed all conditions of your release, have no criminal history, ICE must give you notice and a hearing in front of a judge before re-detaining you. Usually, ICE can only re-detain you if you are considered a flight risk or a danger to the community.

	You may have been released on parole or on your own recognizance (ROR) or after receiving an Order of Supervision (OSUP). At that time, ICE gave you several conditions to follow. These could have included reporting to ICE when instructed, attending all immigration court hearings, not changing your address without approval, participating in the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program, avoiding any criminal activity, and completing regular check-ins with ICE. You followed every one of these conditions. You checked in with ICE whenever told, attended all your hearings, had no criminal arrests, and did not work without permission. You still have an upcoming immigration court date. Even though you complied with everything and nothing in your situation has changed, ICE detained you again. They did this without giving you notice or a hearing, even though there is no new reason to believe you are a danger to the community or a flight risk.	If you are re-detained, file a habeas petition explaining to the judge that you followed all the conditions of your release and that ICE detained you again without giving you notice or a hearing, in violation of your due process rights. You can also ask the judge to order that you cannot be detained again unless the government proves that, circumstances since your last release, and you are now a flight risk or a danger to the community. In Washington, judges used the *Mathews test* to determine whether re-detention violates your due process rights. The test looks at three things: 1. Your liberty interest in not being detained– meaning your right not to have the government take your freedom away. 2. The risk that the government has wrongly taken away your freedom. Because you were already released, ICE had already decided you were not a flight risk or a danger to the community. It has to go through a court process to show that the situation has changed. Judges have said that the risk of wrongful detention is high when the government does not follow its own rules for revoking release, because that failure denies the person the process they are entitled to before being detained again. 3. The government´s interest in detaining you, and the cost or burden on the government of providing more process. There is a fill-in-the-blank form you can use to help you. See “Materials for Block 1: E” on page 34. If this applies to you, ask for a lawyer (see Block 4). A lawyer can help you understand your case and improve your chances.

If your situation is like one of the examples in the Table, follow these steps:

1) Go to the “Materials for Block 1” on page 20. Find the right form for your Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

2) Complete the form with your information. This form is your first building block. It tells the court why the government should not be detaining you by explaining why your detention is unlawful. Your specific situation forms the basis of your argument.

When you fill out the form:

- Write in English.
- Give as much detail as you can.
- You may attach a few documents if they help your case, such as:
    - Custody documents
    - Medical records
    - Immigration paperwork (for example, a grant of deferred action)
- Sign your name and write the date. When you sign, you are promising that everything you wrote is true. This is called signing “under penalty of perjury”, which means it is a crime to lie on this form.
- Consent to Magistrate Judge: The Court recently added this section to help move habeas cases more quickly. If you consent, your case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge OR a District Judge to make the decision. Both types of judges have the authority to decide your case, and your rights stay the same either way. By consenting, you are simply giving the court more flexibility in how it assigns your case.
- Keep a copy of the form for yourself.

Important: Habeas cases are not secret. Anyone can access your District Court documents. This is different from immigration court filings, where your case can stay private. Anything you write in your petition could be seen by the public. If you don’t want people to know your full name, you can ask the court to use:

- Just your initials of your first and last name (like J.S.)
- A made-up name (called a pseudonym)

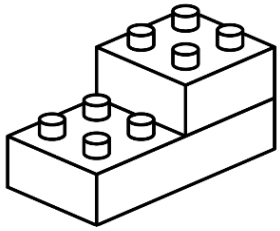
BLOCK 2: Pay the filing fee or ask the court to waive it.

It costs money to file in District Court. But you can file even if you can’t afford it. When you file your habeas petition you need to do one of these:

- Pay the $5 filing fee through money order or check, **OR**
- Fill out a form called "Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis" (IFP) if you cannot afford to pay. When you fill out the form, **remember**: Go to the boxes at the bottom of the form. Write the date and sign your name.

This IFP form tells the court that you are starting a case, but you do not have the money to pay for it.

You also need to show the court your account balance. To do that:



- Ask an officer from the detention center for a copy of your commissary or detention account statement.
- Have the officer sign it.
- If you don't have an account, write and sign a statement that says you don't have one.

Important: If your account balance is more than $100, you must pay the filing fee. You cannot ask for it to be waived.

Keep copies of all the forms you file for yourself.

BLOCK 3 (ONLY FOR EMERGENCIES): Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Stay of Removal

A Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) is a special kind of help from the court, considered an "extraordinary remedy". It is **only for emergencies.** You should ask for a TRO if something really bad is about to happen to you very soon (imminently) and you could face harm if it happens before the courts decide on your petition. You can file one while your case is pending. Keep a copy of the motion for yourself when you file.

Most of the time, the Court will not approve a TRO. If the court does say yes, it will last for 14 days. This keeps things the same while the court looks at your habeas petition.

To get a TRO, you must show the court 4 things:

1. You will likely win your habeas case.
2. You will be seriously hurt if the court doesn't stop what's happening
3. Fairness is on your side.
4. Helping you is good for the public.

Important: You must show real, serious harm is going to happen. It's not enough to say harm "might" happen. You will have to show it "will likely happen" if the court doesn't help by giving you a TRO. For example: If ICE tells you they will deport you in a few hours to a country where you could be tortured, you should ask for a TRO right away.

What does **NOT** count as imminent harm:

- Seeing other people being moved to a different facility and worrying it will happen to you. The threat has to be to you specifically, not just people around you.
- Having a removal order. Just because you have a removal order does not mean removal will happen right away. Courts have said this is not urgent enough for a TRO.

What **does** count as imminent harm:

- If ICE tells you that they will deport you within the next few days or even within hours.

Important: If you are a pro se petitioner in detention and need to file a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO), you likely will not have time to mail your motion to the court before facing potential harm. Mailing can take several days, and TROs are intended only for truly urgent or extraordinary situations. Because of this urgency, you should contact the Seattle Clerk's Office immediately for guidance on how to proceed:

- During business hours: (206) 370-8400. Business hours are Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Outside business hours: (206) 370-8406. (5:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, and all day on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.)

Ideally, you should call during business hours so you can speak directly with a clerk. If you call outside business hours, you will only be able to leave a voicemail. Provide the Clerk's Office with the following information:

- Name
- Contact Information
- Case Number
- Deportation date and time

If you have enough time to mail a Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) to the District Federal Court where you are being held, you should think carefully about whether your situation is truly an emergency. A TRO is only for situations where you are in **imminent danger,** and mailing a motion from inside the detention center usually will not reach the court fast enough. For this reason, this guide does not include a TRO template. If you are in imminent danger right now, we encourage you to **call the court**, since they can respond more quickly. You should also try to contact any advocates or people you know outside who may be able to help.

Important: Judges at the District Federal Court where you are being held, together with the government, have agreed that while your habeas petition is being reviewed, ICE must give you at

least 48 hours' notice before transferring you to another ICE facility. This safeguard is meant to protect you and reduce the need for TROs except in truly urgent situations.

BLOCK 4 (OPTIONAL): Request an attorney

If you are asking a court to waive your fees (using the IFP form), you may also ask for a free lawyer. Courts do not often appoint lawyers in habeas cases, but you can still ask.
To do this, fill out a form called a "Motion for Appointment of Counsel". This tells the court you cannot afford to pay for an attorney and you want the court to give you one. You will need to explain that you tried to find a lawyer yourself before applying.

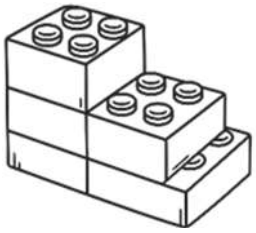
Important: You must also fill out and include a financial form with this Motion. This is also called a "financial affidavit" This form asks you about: how much money you make, what you spend your money on, and your overall financial situation.

When you're done:

- Sign the form
- Attach both forms (The Motion for Appointment of Counsel and the "Financial Affidavit") to your habeas petition when you file.
- Keep a copy of everything you file for yourself.

BLOCK 5: Mailing Your Petition

To file your habeas petition, you need to mail it to the court.



This guide is for people detained at Northwest ICE Processing Center in Tacoma, Washington. You will file in United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. You must file it in Seattle, not Tacoma.

Mail your habeas petition to:

U.S. District Court Clerk's Office, 700 Stewart Street, Suite 2310, Seattle, WA 98101

What to mail:

- Include your habeas petition (from Block 1) **plus one more copy if you want to have the court send you a stamped one.**
- All the other forms from the other blocks that you are planning to include.

Important: Keep one extra copy of everything for yourself.

After mailing your habeas, what else can you do?

Mail can take longer to reach you or the court, which makes it harder to keep up with your case while you are detained. You can share your case number and copies of your documents with someone you trust on the outside who can help advocate for you. That person can help you check for updates, look at the court's online case information, and let you know when something changes, often faster than waiting for mail. You can also ask them to check in with you regularly so you stay informed.

Keep your legal papers together, and try to send anything you mail as early as you can.

HABEAS PETITION CHECKLIST



Step 1: Check If You Can Apply

Look at the table in block 1(page 8). If your situation matches one of the examples, then you can use one of the habeas petition forms.

Step 2: Gather Required Documents

-Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (28 U.S.C. § 2241) Depending on your situation follow guidance find in "Materials for Block 1" (on page 20).

- Write in English
- Give as much detail as possible
- Exhibits are optional
- Sign and date the form in front of an officer (under penalty of perjury)
- Complete the Consent to Magistrate Judge section.

-Only if applies: Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Stay of Removal. Find guidance for this on page 13. Remember: Use it only for emergencies when serious harm is going to happen to you very soon.

Step 3: Pay the Filing Fee

The filing fee is $5, paid by money order or check made out to: Clerk, U.S. District Court

If you cannot pay: Use the Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperis (found in "Materials for Block 2" on page 42) If your account has more than $100, you must pay the $5 fee.

Step 4: Optional – Ask for a Lawyer

Use the Motion for Appointment of Counsel (found in "Materials for Block 4" on page 47)

You should usually also submit the Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperis (found in "Materials for Block 2" on page 42) to show you cannot afford a lawyer

Step 5: Mail Your Petition ✅

Send:

- Your original documents AND 1 copy of each document.
- The $5 filing fee or your in forma pauperis application

Mail to: U.S. District Court Clerk's Office 700 Stewart Street, Suite 2310 Seattle, WA 98101

Important: Keep one extra copy of the entire file for your records.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOU FILE?

1. **Case assignment**: The clerk will assign a case number and either a Magistrate judge or District Judge.
2. **If you pay the filing fee**: The clerk will notify the government that you have filed a case against them.
3. **If you file an In Forma Pauperis application requesting that the court waive the filing fee:** The government is not notified until the judge decides your IFP request and tells the clerk to send notice.
4. **Scheduling order:** The court will mail you a copy of the scheduling order. This document explains the deadlines in your case. Make sure you keep track of all deadlines. If you miss a deadline, your case might be dismissed and you will have to start over.
5. **Government Responds:** ICE will send a response to your petition. This is called a Return.
   - It is usually due 14 days after the scheduling order.
   - After you get the Return, you may write back. This is called a Traverse.
   - A Traverse is optional. If you choose to file one, you have 5 days to send it. If you need more time, you can ask the court
6. **Court review:** After the Traverse deadline, the court will put your case on the calendar for the judge to review.

❖ If You Are Transferred

If ICE wants to move you while your habeas case is still going on, they must tell you ahead of time. They must give you 48 hours' notice, or 72 hours if the time includes a weekend, holiday, or a day the court is closed. This rule applies if ICE wants to move you out of the Western District of Washington or remove you from the United States.

If ICE moves you to a new detention center, tell the court right away. Your case should stay with the same judge.

❖ If You Requested a Lawyer

If you filed a Motion for Appointment of Counsel, the court may decide to give you a free lawyer. Courts do not approve these requests often, but it is possible.

❖ Timeline – How Long Does It Take?

The judge can take from several days to months to decide. If the judge agrees with your petition:

- The judge will likely order ICE to give you a bond hearing with an Immigration Judge within a certain number of days.
- In rare cases, the judge might order ICE to let you go right away.

❖ Motions

If you want the Court to do something, you are required to file a written motion with the Court. A motion is a formal request for the Court to take action.

- All documents must use paper sized 8½ by 11 inches.
- Do not use the back of any page.

For example, if you need more time to file your Traverse, you can ask the court by filing a motion for extension of time. In your motion, explain why you need extra time and how many more days you think you will need.

❖ Questions?

After your case has a case number and a judge, you can call the Seattle Clerk's Office:

- Phone: 206-370-8400
- Although the clerk can answer most questions, they are legally prohibited from
- providing legal advice.

The Clerk's Office can:

- Answer general questions about how the court works, including providing you with the required forms to open a new case.
- Provide general information about court policies and procedures.

Important: If you are in an emergency situation and do not have time to mail documents, you should call the Seattle Clerk's Office during regular business hours.

The Clerk's Office **cannot**:

- Give you legal advice.

- Tell you when the judge will decide your IFP request or any other motion, or explain what court orders mean.

❖ About This Guide

This pro se habeas guide is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice.

Last Updated: April 21, 2026.

❖ Your feedback matters

If something was confusing, missing, or incorrect, we want to know. We welcome corrections, accessibility feedback, and ideas for making this guide easier to understand.

Email us at **info@columbialegal.org.**

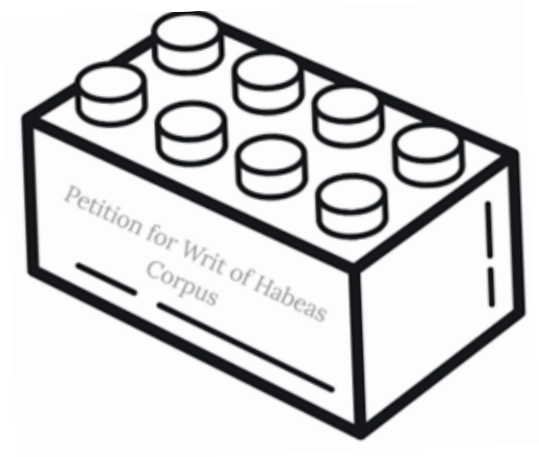
You do not need to include personal or case-specific information.

We cannot provide individual legal advice or representation, but your feedback helps make this resource better for others.

MATERIALS FOR BLOCK 1:

Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus:

- Form with instructions for Block 1: A
- Form with instructions for Block 1: B
- Form with instructions for Block 1: C
- Form with instructions for Block 1: D
- Clean form for you to complete.



FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1: A

NOTICE TO POTENTIAL *RODRIGUEZ VAZQUEZ* CLASS MEMBER
United States District Court for the Western District of Washington
Case No. 2:25-cv-05240-TMC

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Purpose of Notice

You may be a classmember in a case called *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Hermosillo*, Case No. 2:25-cv-05240-TMC, filed in the federaldistrict court for the Western District of Washington. The federal district judge in *Rodriguez Vazquez* has ruledthat people in this class (called the "Bond Denial Class") have the right to a bond hearing in immigration court.The government is currently appealing that decision. You are receiving this notice because the federal districtjudge ordered that people who may be class members must be told about the federal district court decision.

What is *the Rodriguez Vazquez* case about?

Thiscase challenges the DepartmentofHomelandSecurity's (DHS) and Tacoma Immigration Court's legal position interpreting the statutesondetentionauthority resulting in a finding of no jurisdiction to consider release on bond certain individualsindetentionbecause they entered the United States without being admitted or inspected. The federal judgehasruledthatthispolicy is unlawful. Under the court's order, class members must be considered for releaseonbondandmustreceive a bond hearing if they request one.

You may be a class member if:

1. You do not have lawful statusintheUnitedStates;
2. You are detained at the NorthwestICEProcessing Center in Tacoma, Washington;
3. You entered the United Stateswithoutinspection;
4. You were **not** apprehended uponarrival;
5. You are **not** in expedited removalproceedings;
6. You are **not** in mandatory detentionduetocertain criminal charges or convictions; and
7. You do **not** have a final orderofremovalorareinstated order of removal.

You probably received a notice like this. You should contact NWIRP.

Receiving thisnotice **does not mean** youareaclass member. It means that you might be a class member.

Who can I contact for more information?

- **If you already have an attorney**,talktoyour attorney to check if you are a class member.
- **If you do not have an attorney**,youmaycontact counsel of choice or class counsel directly using the information at the end of this notice.

What must class members do to receive a bond hearing?

Because DHS and the Tacoma Immigration Court are not following the federal judge's ruling, class members will likely need to file a habeas petition in federal court. Classcounsel may be able to help you file a habeas petition. You can contact class counsel by leaving a messageat:

Phone: Option 1: Select language; enter your PIN andthe # sign; dial (6) when prompted; dial 2271#, and then enter extension *170
Option 2: Dial 206-957-8670

Email: habeas@nwirp.org

Please make sure to provide your name and A number when contacting class counsel.

DISCLAIMER: This notice is furnished pursuant to a federal court order and not for any other reason. This notice is not and should not be construed as legal advice on the part of the Defendants and the United States government.

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1:B

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Your name Petitioner(s), v. **LAURA HERMOSILLO, Seattle Acting Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); BRUCE SCOTT, Warden, Northwest ICE Processing Center; MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary, United States Department of Homeland Security; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; PAMELA BONDI, U.S. Attorney General;** Respondent(s).	CASE NO. **Court will assign you one** (leave blank – supplied by Clerk of Court)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241
(FOR USE ONLY IN IMMIGRATION HABEAS CASES)

Personal Information

1. (a) Your full name: **Your name**

   (b)Other names you have used: _____

2. Current Address: **1623 E J Street, Tacoma, WA 98421-1615 United State**s

3. Are you currently in custody, detained, paroled, restrained by an order of an administrative tribunal or court, or otherwise subject to official restraint on your freedom and liberty by:

   [X] Federal Authorities [ ] State Authorities [ ] Other - explain:

   _____.

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Appeals of Immigration Proceedings

4. Date you were taken into immigration custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint on freedom and liberty: _____

Since when and where have you been detained. If you were detained previously, include the dates and locations of those incidents as well.

5. If there has been a removal order or reinstatement of a removal order, what was the date of that order? _____

In this scenario, you probably do not have a removal order

6. Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Select yes or no depending on if you appealed or not.

7. If you answered "YES" to Question 6, then provide:

(a)Date of filing: _____

(b)Case number: _____

(c)Result:_____

(d)Date of result:_____

(e)Issues raised:_____

8. Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

The answer here is probably no

9. If you answered "YES" to Question 8, then provide:

(a)Date of filing:_____

(b)Case number:_____

(c)Result:_____

(d)Date of result:_____

(e)Issues raised:_____

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1:B

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT – USE A NEW FORM

Grounds for Your Challenge in This Petition

10. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are in custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than two grounds. State the facts supporting each ground. Any legal arguments must be submitted in a separate memorandum.

GROUND ONE: **My detention has become unconstitutionally prolonged and violates the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.**

Supporting facts:

Please give clear and detailed information in this section so the Judge can make a decision. If you need more space, add another page labeled "Addendum to Ground One."

- Describe how long you have been detained, including exact dates, total time, and any past detentions.
- Explain how much longer you expect detention to last. Mention appeals, upcoming hearings, or anything that may extend your case, including if your type of relief usually takes a long time (asylum, U visa, T visa, etc.).
- Describe whether conditions at NWIPC are similar to a prison: Food, medical care, cleanliness, mailing/ calls issues, whether you feel safe or have witnessed threats or violence, and whether you are ever locked down or isolated in unsafe conditions.
- State whether you caused any delays in your case and explain why, such as searching for an attorney, or missing a hearing or deadline because of illness, misunderstanding, or transportation or mailing problems.
- Describe whether the government caused delays, including any actions that made it harder for you to meet deadlines or move your case forward. Examples include not receiving notice of a hearing or deadline, or the government dismissing your asylum case or other applications.
- Explain how likely it is that the judge will order your removal and why. Include reasons you may win your case or why you cannot return to your country, such as having family in the U.S. who depend on you, strong legal claims, or medical or safety concerns related to returning.

GROUND TWO:

Supporting facts:

You may attach documents if they help your case! For example: Immigration paperwork or medical records. Just remember to cover confidential information (SSN, A# or other personal identifiers).

Request for Relief

11. State exactly what you want the court to do:

Order my immediate release from detention, or, in the alternative, order a bond hearing at which the government must prove by clear and convincing evidence that my continued detention is necessary.

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Declaration Under Penalty of Perjury

If you are in custody, on what date did you place this petition in the mail system at the location you are in custody at: _____

Date on which you are mailing your petition

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the Petitioner, I have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury.

Date: _____

When you sign, you are promising that everything you wrote is true. This is called signing "under penalty of perjury", which means it is a crime to lie on this form.

_____

Signature of Petitioner

_____

Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

Consent to Magistrate Judge

Intheevent this case is assigned to a MagistrateJudge, the Court requests that Petitionerconsent to having the Magistrate Judgepresideover the entirety of this case. *See* SecondAmended General Order 02−19, 28 U.S.C.§636,Local Magistrate Judge Rule 13, and FederalRuleof Civil Procedure 73. Respondentswillalsobe provided an opportunity to either consentordecline consent of this case to a MagistrateJudge. If both parties give consent, the MagistrateJudge will preside over the entire caseforallpurposes, including any dispositive matter.TheMagistrate Judge will enter a final orderandjudgment that will be appealable directlytotheNinth Circuit Court of Appeals. ConsenttoaMagistrate Judge is voluntary and entirelyuptothe parties. Petitioner may consent ordeclineconsent by marking the appropriate line below.

☐ **I consent and agree the case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge**

☐ **I decline consent and request the case be reassigned to a District Judge**

The Court recently added this section to help move habeas cases more quickly. If you consent, your case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge to make the decision. This does not guarantee that your case won't be given to a District Judge instead. Both types of judges have the authority to decide your case, and your rights stay the same either way. By consenting, you are simply giving the Court more flexibility in how it assigns your case.

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1:C

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Your name Petitioner(s), v. **LAURA HERMOSILLO, Seattle Acting Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); BRUCE SCOTT, Warden, Northwest ICE Processing Center; MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary, United States Department of Homeland Security; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; PAMELA BONDI, U.S. Attorney General;** Respondent(s).	CASE NO. **Court will assign you one** (leave blank – supplied by Clerk of Court)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241
(FOR USE ONLY IN IMMIGRATION HABEAS CASES)

Personal Information

1. (a) Your full name: **Your name**

   (b)Other names you have used: _____

2. Current Address: **1623 E J Street, Tacoma, WA 98421-1615 United State**s

3. Are you currently in custody, detained, paroled, restrained by an order of an administrative tribunal or court, or otherwise subject to official restraint on your freedom and liberty by:

   [X] Federal Authorities [ ] State Authorities [ ] Other - explain:

   _____.

Appeals of Immigration Proceedings

4. Date you were taken into immigration custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint on freedom and liberty: _____

Since when and where have you been detained. If you were detained previously, include the dates and locations of those incidents as well.

5. If there has been a removal order or reinstatement of a removal order, what was the date of that order? _____

6. Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Select yes or no depending on if you appealed or not.

7. If you answered "YES" to Question 6, then provide:

(a)Date of filing: _____

(b)Case number: _____

(c)Result:_____

(d)Date of result:_____

(e)Issues raised:_____

8. Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

The answer here is probably no

9. If you answered "YES" to Question 8, then provide:

(a)Date of filing:_____

(b)Case number:_____

(c)Result:_____

(d)Date of result:_____

(e)Issues raised:_____

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1:C

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT

Grounds for Your Challenge in This Petition

10. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are in custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than two grounds. State the facts supporting each ground. Any legal arguments must be submitted in a separate memorandum.

GROUND ONE: **My detention has become unconstitutionally prolonged and violates the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.**

Supporting facts:

Please give clear and detailed information in this section so the Judge can make a decision. If you need more space, add another page labeled "Addendum to Ground One."

- Describe how long you have been detained, including exact dates, total time, and any past detentions.
- Explain how much longer you expect detention to last. Mention appeals, upcoming hearings, or anything that may extend your case, including if your type of relief usually takes a long time (asylum, U visa, T visa, etc.).
- Will your detention by ICE be longer than the time you spent in prison? This is a factor the court considers. To address this, describe who you are now and ask the court to focus on your current character, not just past mistakes. Emphasize that comparing detention time to prison time is not a fair measure of risk or character.
- The nature of the crimes that are affecting your immigration case. Explain that you completed their criminal sentence and fulfilled all obligations. Also, briefly explain why they do not make you a danger to the community, including any rehabilitation steps you completed (such as AA, classes, or paying fines).
- Describe whether conditions at NWIPC are similar to a prison: Food, medical care, cleanliness, mailing/ calls issues, whether you feel safe or have witnessed threats or violence, and whether you are ever locked down or isolated in unsafe conditions.
- State whether you caused any delays in your case and explain why, such as searching for an attorney, or missing a hearing or deadline because of illness, misunderstanding, or transportation or mailing problems.
- Describe whether the government caused delays, including any actions that made it harder for you to meet deadlines or move your case forward. Examples include not receiving notice of a hearing or deadline, or the government dismissing your asylum case or other applications.
- Explain how likely it is that the judge will order your removal and why. Include reasons you may win your case or why you cannot return to your country, such as having family in the U.S. who depend on you, strong legal claims, or medical or safety concerns related to returning.

Request for Relief

You may attach documents if they help your case! For example: Immigration paperwork or medical records. Just remember to cover confidential information (SSN, A# or other personal identifiers).

11. State exactly what you want the court to do:

Order my immediate release from detention, or, in the alternative, order a bond hearing at which the government must prove by clear and convincing evidence that my continued detention is necessary.

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT - USE A NEW FORM

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Declaration Under Penalty of Perjury

If you are in custody, on what date did you place this petition in the mail system at the location you are in custody at: _____

Date on which you are mailing your petition

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the Petitioner, I have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury.

Date: _____

When you sign, you are promising that everything you wrote is true. This is called signing "under penalty of perjury", which means it is a crime to lie on this form.

_____

Signature of Petitioner

_____

Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

Consent to Magistrate Judge

Intheevent this case is assigned to a MagistrateJudge, the Court requests that Petitionerconsent to having the Magistrate Judgepresideover the entirety of this case. *See* SecondAmended General Order 02−19, 28 U.S.C.§636,Local Magistrate Judge Rule 13, and FederalRuleof Civil Procedure 73. Respondentswillalsobe provided an opportunity to either consentordecline consent of this case to a MagistrateJudge. If both parties give consent, the MagistrateJudge will preside over the entire caseforallpurposes, including any dispositive matter.TheMagistrate Judge will enter a final orderandjudgment that will be appealable directlytotheNinth Circuit Court of Appeals. ConsenttoaMagistrate Judge is voluntary and entirelyuptothe parties. Petitioner may consent ordeclineconsent by marking the appropriate line below.

☐ **I consent and agree the case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge**

☐ **I decline consent and request the case be reassigned to a District Judge**

The Court recently added this section to help move habeas cases more quickly. If you consent, your case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge to make the decision. This does not guarantee that your case won't be given to a District Judge instead. Both types of judges have the authority to decide your case, and your rights stay the same either way. By consenting, you are simply giving the Court more flexibility in how it assigns your case.

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1:D

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Your name Petitioner(s), v. **LAURA HERMOSILLO, Seattle Acting Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); BRUCE SCOTT, Warden, Northwest ICE Processing Center; MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary, United States Department of Homeland Security; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; PAMELA BONDI, U.S. Attorney General;** Respondent(s).	CASE NO. **Court will assign you one** (leave blank – supplied by Clerk of Court)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241
(FOR USE ONLY IN IMMIGRATION HABEAS CASES)

Personal Information

1. (a) Your full name: **Your name**

   (b)Other names you have used: _____

2. Current Address: **1623 E J Street, Tacoma, WA 98421-1615 United States**

3. Are you currently in custody, detained, paroled, restrained by an order of an administrative tribunal or court, or otherwise subject to official restraint on your freedom and liberty by:

   [X] Federal Authorities [ ] State Authorities [ ] Other - explain:

   _____.

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Appeals of Immigration Proceedings

4. Date you were taken into immigration custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint on freedom and liberty: _____

Since when and where have you been detained. If you were detained previously, include the dates and locations of those incidents as well.

5. If there has been a removal order or reinstatement of a removal order, what was the date of that order? _____

In this scenario, you have a removal order

6. Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Select yes or no depending on if you appealed or not.

7. If you answered "YES" to Question 6, then provide:

(a)Date of filing: _____

(b)Case number: _____

(c)Result:_____

(d)Date of result:_____

(e)Issues raised:_____

8. Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

The answer here is probably no

9. If you answered "YES" to Question 8, then provide:

(a)Date of filing:_____

(b)Case number:_____

(c)Result:_____

(d)Date of result:_____

(e)Issues raised:_____

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1:D

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT

Grounds for Your Challenge in This Petition

10. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are in custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than two grounds. State the facts supporting each ground. Any legal arguments must be submitted in a separate memorandum.

GROUND ONE: **Because my deportation to any country is not significantly likely in the reasonably foreseeable future, my continued detention is in violation of *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 689 (2001), and the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution**

Supporting facts: **Please give clear and detailed information in this section so the Judge can make a decision. If you need more space, add another page labeled "Addendum to Ground One."**

- Describe how long you have been detained, including exact dates, total time, and any past detentions (since you received your deportation order).
- Explain how you have complied with ICE's efforts to deport you, for example, whether you signed requested documents or communicated with your consulate.
- Explain why you believe ICE is unlikely to deport you in the near future. For example: Your country of origin refusing to accept you (no repatriation agreement with the U.S.) do you have a pending fear claim involving a third country, or if you have you been granted a withholding of removal
- Include your ties to the community: any U.S. citizen family members, how long you have lived in your current community, prior employment, and involvement in church, clubs, or volunteer work.
- If you have no convictions, say so. If you do have convictions, briefly explain why they do not make you a danger to the community, including any rehabilitation steps you completed (such as AA, classes, or paying fines).

You may attach documents if they help your case! For example: Immigration paperwork or medical records. Just remember to cover confidential information (SSN, A# or other personal identifiers).

GROUND TWO:

Supporting facts:

Request for Relief

11. State exactly what you want the court to do:

Order my immediate release from detention, an order preventing re-detention unless the government establishes by clear and convincing evidence at a hearing before a neutral decisionmaker that I am a flight risk or a danger to the community, based on changed circumstances after my most recent release by ICE; and an order prohibiting my removal to a third country without notice and meaningful opportunity to respond, consistent with the statute and due process in removal proceedings.

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Declaration Under Penalty of Perjury

If you are in custody, on what date did you place this petition in the mail system at the location you are in custody at: **Date on which you are mailing your petition** _____

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the Petitioner, I have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury.

Date: _____

When you sign, you are promising that everything you wrote is true. This is called signing "under penalty of perjury", which means it is a crime to lie on this form.

_____
Signature of Petitioner

_____
Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

Consent to Magistrate Judge

Intheevent this case is assigned to a MagistrateJudge, the Court requests that Petitionerconsent to having the Magistrate Judgepresideover the entirety of this case. *See* SecondAmended General Order 02−19, 28 U.S.C.§636,Local Magistrate Judge Rule 13, and FederalRuleof Civil Procedure 73. Respondentswillalsobe provided an opportunity to either consentordecline consent of this case to a MagistrateJudge. If both parties give consent, the MagistrateJudge will preside over the entire caseforallpurposes, including any dispositive matter.TheMagistrate Judge will enter a final orderandjudgment that will be appealable directlytotheNinth Circuit Court of Appeals. ConsenttoaMagistrate Judge is voluntary and entirelyuptothe parties. Petitioner may consent ordeclineconsent by marking the appropriate line below.

☐ **I consent and agree the case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge**

☐ **I decline consent and request the case be reassigned to a District Judge**

The Court recently added this section to help move habeas cases more quickly. If you consent, your case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge to make the decision. This does not guarantee that your case won't be given to a District Judge instead. Both types of judges have the authority to decide your case, and your rights stay the same either way. By consenting, you are simply giving the Court more flexibility in how it assigns your case.

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1:E

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Your name

Petitioner(s),

v.

LAURA HERMOSILLO, Seattle Acting Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); BRUCE SCOTT, Warden, Northwest ICE Processing Center; MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary, United States Department of Homeland Security; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; PAMELA BONDI, U.S. Attorney General;

Respondent(s).

CASE NO. **Court will assign you one**
(leave blank – supplied by Clerk of Court)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241
(FOR USE ONLY IN IMMIGRATION HABEAS CASES)

Personal Information

1. (a) Your full name: **Your name**

   (b)Other names you have used: _____

2. Current Address: **1623 E J Street, Tacoma, WA 98421-1615 United State**s

3. Are you currently in custody, detained, paroled, restrained by an order of an administrative tribunal or court, or otherwise subject to official restraint on your freedom and liberty by:

   [X] Federal Authorities [ ] State Authorities [ ] Other - explain:

   _____.

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Appeals of Immigration Proceedings

4. Date you were taken into immigration custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint on freedom and liberty: _____

Since when and where have you been detained? Include any prior detentions, along with the dates and locations of those incidents as well

5. If there has been a removal order or reinstatement of a removal order, what was the date of that order? _____

If you have an OSUP you probably have a removal order

6. Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Select yes or no depending on if you appealed or not.

7. If you answered "YES" to Question 6, then provide:

(a)Date of filing: _____

(b)Case number: _____

(c)Result:_____

(d)Date of result:_____

(e)Issues raised:_____

8. Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

9. If you answered "YES" to Question 8, then provide:

(a)Date of filing:_____

(b)Case number:_____

(c)Result:_____

(d)Date of result:_____

(e)Issues raised:_____

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 1:E

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT

Grounds for Your Challenge in This Petition

10. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are in custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than two grounds. State the facts supporting each ground. Any legal arguments must be submitted in a separate memorandum.

GROUND ONE: **My continued detention violates my rights under the federal Constitution, including those guaranteed by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and the Fifth Amendment.**

Supporting facts:

Please give clear and detailed information in this section so the Judge can make a decision. If you need more space, add another page labeled "Addendum to Ground One."

- Describe how long you have been detained, including the exact dates and any past periods of detention.
- Explain how you have complied with all the conditions that ICE gave you. For example, reporting to ICE when instructed, attending all immigration court hearings, not changing your address without approval, participating in the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program, avoiding any criminal activity, and completing regular check-ins with ICE.
- Describe to the court what you have been doing since you were released. Include your ties to the community that is waiting for you: any U.S. citizen family members, employment, education, and involvement in church, clubs, or volunteer work. If you have no convictions, state that clearly.
- Describe why you were detained again and explain that nothing about your situation changed to make you a danger to the community or a flight risk. Also say if you were taken into custody without notice or a hearing.
- If you are under an OSUP, explain why you believe ICE is still unlikely to deport you in the near future. For example: you may be stateless, your country of origin may be refusing to accept you (no repatriation agreement with the U.S.), you may have a pending fear claim involving a third country, or you may have been granted withholding of removal.

GROUND TWO:

Supporting facts:

You may attach documents if they help your case! For example: a copy of your parole, ROR, OSUP, or medical records. Just remember to cover confidential information (SSN, A# or other personal identifiers).

Request for Relief

11. State exactly what you want the court to do:

Declare that my detention without an individualized determination violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment and order my immediate release from detention.

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT - USE A NEW FORM

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Declaration Under Penalty of Perjury

If you are in custody, on what date did you place this petition in the mail system at the location you are in custody at: **Date on which you are mailing your petition** _____

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the Petitioner, I have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury.

Date: _____

When you sign, you are promising that everything you wrote is true. This is called signing "under penalty of perjury", which means it is a crime to lie on this form.

_____
Signature of Petitioner

_____
Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

Consent to Magistrate Judge

Intheevent this case is assigned to a MagistrateJudge, the Court requests that Petitionerconsent to having the Magistrate Judgepresideover the entirety of this case. *See* SecondAmended General Order 02−19, 28 U.S.C.§636,Local Magistrate Judge Rule 13, and FederalRuleof Civil Procedure 73. Respondentswillalsobe provided an opportunity to either consentordecline consent of this case to a MagistrateJudge. If both parties give consent, the MagistrateJudge will preside over the entire caseforallpurposes, including any dispositive matter.TheMagistrate Judge will enter a final orderandjudgment that will be appealable directlytotheNinth Circuit Court of Appeals. ConsenttoaMagistrate Judge is voluntary and entirelyuptothe parties. Petitioner may consent ordeclineconsent by marking the appropriate line below.

☐ **I consent and agree the case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge**

☐ **I decline consent and request the case be reassigned to a District Judge**

The Court recently added this section to help move habeas cases more quickly. If you consent, your case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge to make the decision. This does not guarantee that your case won't be given to a District Judge instead. Both types of judges have the authority to decide your case, and your rights stay the same either way. By consenting, you are simply giving the Court more flexibility in how it assigns your case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

_____ Petitioner(s), v. _____ _____ _____ _____ Respondent(s).	CASE NO. _____ (leave blank – supplied by Clerk of Court)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241
(FOR USE ONLY IN IMMIGRATION HABEAS CASES)

Personal Information

1. (a) Your full name: _____

   (b) Other names you have used: _____

2. Current Address: _____

3. Are you currently in custody, detained, paroled, restrained by an order of an administrative tribunal or court, or otherwise subject to official restraint on your freedom and liberty by:

   ☐ Federal Authorities ☐ State Authorities ☐ Other - explain:

   _____.

Appeals of Immigration Proceedings

4. Date you were taken into immigration custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint on freedom and liberty: _____

5. If there has been a removal order or reinstatement of a removal order, what was the date of that order? _____

6. Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

7. If you answered "YES" to Question 6, then provide:

(a) Date of filing: _____

(b) Case number: _____

(c) Result: _____

(d) Date of result: _____

(e) Issues raised: _____

8. Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

9. If you answered "YES" to Question 8, then provide:

(a) Date of filing: _____

(b) Case number: _____

(c) Result: _____

(d) Date of result: _____

(e) Issues raised: _____

Grounds for Your Challenge in This Petition

10. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are in custody, detention, parole, or other official restraint in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than two grounds. State the facts supporting each ground. Any legal arguments must be submitted in a separate memorandum.

    GROUND ONE:

    Supporting facts:

    GROUND TWO:

    Supporting facts:

Request for Relief

11. State exactly what you want the court to do:

Declaration Under Penalty of Perjury

If you are in custody, on what date did you place this petition in the mail system at the location you are in custody at: _____

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the Petitioner, I have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury.

Date: _____

_____
Signature of Petitioner

_____
Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

Consent to Magistrate Judge

In the event this case is assigned to a Magistrate Judge, the Court requests that Petitioner consent to having the Magistrate Judge preside over the entirety of this case. *See* Second Amended General Order 02−19, 28 U.S.C. § 636, Local Magistrate Judge Rule 13, and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 73. Respondents will also be provided an opportunity to either consent or decline consent of this case to a Magistrate Judge. If both parties give consent, the Magistrate Judge will preside over the entire case for all purposes, including any dispositive matter. The Magistrate Judge will enter a final order and judgment that will be appealable directly to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Consent to a Magistrate Judge is voluntary and entirely up to the parties. Petitioner may consent or decline consent by marking the appropriate line below.

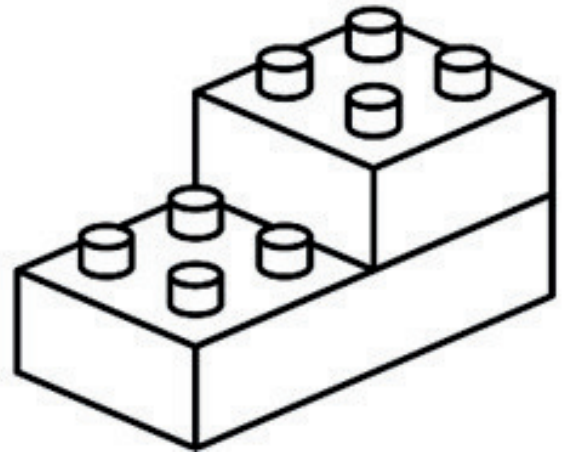
☐ **I consent and agree the case can be assigned to a Magistrate Judge**

☐ **I decline consent and request the case be reassigned to a District Judge**

MATERIALS FOR BLOCK 2:

Pay the Filing Fee $5 or complete the Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperis

- Form with instructions for IFP
- Clean form for you to complete.



FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Western DistrictofWashington

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Your name

Petitioner

vs.

LAURA HERMOSILLO, Seattle Acting Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); et al.

Respondent(s)

Case Number: _____

DECLARATION AND APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS IN A FEDERAL HABEAS ACTION

DO NOT use this form if you are bringing a civil action.

This form tells the court that you are starting a case, but you do not have the money to pay for it.

DECLARATION AND APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

I (print your name) **Your name** _____

declare I am the petitioner in this habeas proceeding; I believe I am entitled to relief; and I am unable to pay the costs of this proceeding or give security thereof.

This action proceeds pursuant to: 28 U.S.C. [X] §2241 [ ] §2254 [ ] §2255

In support of this application, I answer *all* of the following questions:

1.Are you presently employed?

[ ] Yes Total amount of net monthly salary (take home pay) $ _____

Name and address of employer _____

[X] No Date of last employment _____

Amount of net monthly salary when last employed $ _____

2.For the past twelve months, list the amount of money you have received from any of the following sources.

a.Business, profession or other self-employment $ _____

b.Income from rent, interest or dividends $ _____

c.Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments $ _____

d.Disability, unemployment, workers compensation or public assistance $ _____

e.Gifts or inheritances $ _____

f.Money received from child support or alimony $ _____

g.Describe any other source of income _____ $ _____

3. List the amount for each of the following (include prison account funds) :

Cash on hand $ _____ Checking Account $_____ Savings Account $ _____

4. Do you own or have any interest in any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, retirement plans, automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary household furnishings and clothing)?
If Yes, describe the property and state its approximate value:

☐ Yes
☐ No

$

5. Are any persons dependent upon you for support? If Yes, state their relationship to you, and indicate how much you contribute toward their support each month. (Do not include names of minor children.)

☐ Yes
☐ No

$

6. Describe the types of monthly expenses you incur, such as housing, transportation, utilities, loan payments, or other regular monthly expenses and the amount spent each month.

$

7. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay court fees and costs.

Explain that you are detained and have no way to earn money. You can also say that detention caused you to lose your job and that you depend on the court's decision because you cannot change your situation while detained.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Write the date and sign.

Executed on: (Date) **Signature of Applicant**

CERTIFICATION

Ask an officer from the detention center for a copy of your commissary or detention account statement

Have the institution fill out the Certification portion of this application and attach a certified copy of your prison trust account statement showing transactions for the past six months.

I certify that the applicant named herein has the sum of $_____on account to his/her credit at

(Name of Institution) _____

Executed on: (Date) **Signature of Financial Officer**

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Western District of Washington

Petitioner

vs.

Respondent(s)

Case Number: _____

DECLARATION AND APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS IN A FEDERAL HABEAS ACTION

DO NOT use this form if you are bringing a civil action.

DECLARATION AND APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

I (print your name)_____declare I am the petitioner in this habeas proceeding; I believe I am entitled to relief; and I am unable to pay the costs of this proceeding or give security thereof.

This action proceeds pursuant to: 28 U.S.C. ☐ §2241 ☐ §2254 ☐ §2255

In support of this application, I answer *all* of the following questions:

1. Are you presently employed?

☐ Yes Total amount of net monthly salary (take home pay) $ _____

Name and address of employer _____

☐ No Date of last employment _____

Amount of net monthly salary when last employed $ _____

2. For the past twelve months, list the amount of money you have received from any of the following sources.

a. Business, profession or other self-employment $ _____
b. Income from rent, interest or dividends $ _____
c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments $ _____
d. Disability, unemployment, workers compensation or public assistance $ _____
e. Gifts or inheritances $ _____
f. Money received from child support or alimony $ _____
g. Describe any other source of income _____ $ _____

3. List the amount for each of the following (include prison account funds) :

Cash on hand $_____ Checking Account $_____ Savings Account $_____

4. Do you own or have any interest in any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, retirement plans, automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary household furnishings and clothing)?
If Yes, describe the property and state its approximate value:

☐ Yes
☐ No

$

5. Are any persons dependent upon you for support? If Yes, state their relationship to you, and indicate how much you contribute toward their support each month. (Do not include names of minor children.)

☐ Yes
☐ No

$

6. Describe the types of monthly expenses you incur, such as housing, transportation, utilities, loan payments, or other regular monthly expenses and the amount spent each month.

$

7. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay court fees and costs.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: (Date) **Signature of Applicant**

CERTIFICATION

Have the institution fill out the Certification portion of this application and attach a certified copy of your prison trust account statement showing transactions for the past six months.

I certify that the applicant named herein has the sum of $_____on account to his/her credit at

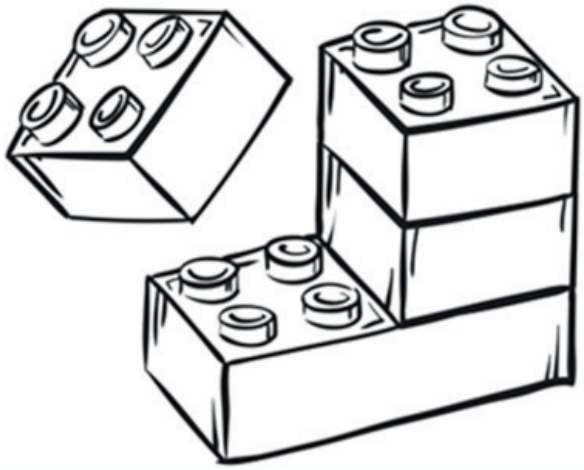
(Name of Institution) _____

Executed on: (Date) **Signature of Financial Officer**

MATERIALS FOR BLOCK 4:

(Optional): Motion for Appointment of Counsel (Requesting an attorney)

- Form with instructions.
- Clean form for you to complete.



FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Your name

Plaintiff(s)

vs.

LAURA HERMOSILLO, Seattle Acting Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); et al.

Defendant(s)

Court will assign you one

CASE NO. _____
APPLICATION FOR COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL
Noted for Determination on:
_____
(Insert date of 21st day after date of filing)

MOTION

Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court appoint counsel to represent him/her. This action seeks relief under federal statutes protecting civil rights. This is **not**, however, an employment discrimination action brought under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq. **FINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT**_____

Has this Court previously granted you leave to proceed in forma pauperis in this case? _____. If not, complete the attached Financial Affidavit.

If you are going to file everything together, the court has not yet granted you in forma pauperis in this case, so you should also complete this financial affidavit.

PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO RETAIN AN ATTORNEY

Describe briefly the efforts you have already made to retain an attorney. Indicate as accurately as possible how many attorneys you have contacted, and over what period of time. You need not identify the specific attorneys, and should not indicate the reasons they declined to represent you.

_____

_____

You can explain how hard it is to find an attorney in detention and how difficult it is to access legal resources.

_____

_____

_____

MERITS OF CLAIM

Has the Washington State Human Rights Commission, or other state or federal agency officially determined whether there is reasonable cause to believe that the allegations of your complaint are true?_____. If so, please identify the agency which made the finding, and the conclusion the agency reached. _____

_____

_____.

If there has been no such finding in your favor by a government agency, you may attach a brief statement showing why your claim has merit. Do not include exhibits or other evidence. Your statement is incorporated in this application and is subscribed under oath.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

The following is a list of all other parties, and their respective attorneys, who have appeared or answered in this action.

PARTY	ATTORNEY
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_
	_____

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

I, Your name, plaintiff in this action, swear that I have read this entire Application, including any attachments, and the Complaint. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing information is true and correct.

Executed on this _____ day of _____, _____.

Write the date and sign.

_____
Signature of Plaintiff

When you sign, you are promising that everything you wrote is true. This is called signing "under penalty of perjury", which means it is a crime to lie on this form.

Plaintiff's Name, Address, Telephone Number, Email:

Your name

1623 E J Street, Tacoma, WA

98421-1615 United States

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

FORM WITH INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Western DistrictofWashington

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

Your name

Plaintiff

vs.

LAURA HERMOSILLO, Seattle Acting Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); et al.

Defendant(s)

Case Number: _____

FINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT

DECLARATION AND FINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT

I (print your name) **Your name** _____

declare I am the **plaintiff**/defendant (circle one) in this case; I believe I am entitled to relief; and I am unable to pay the costs of an attorney.

The nature of my action is briefly stated as follows: **Immigration Habeas Petition**

In support of this affidavit, I answer *all* of the following questions:

1.Are you presently employed?

☐ Yes Total amount of net monthly salary (take home pay) $ _____

Name and address of employer _____

☒ No Date of last employment _____Total amount of last net monthly salary $ _____

2.If married, is your spouse presently employed? ☐ Not married

☐ Yes Total amount of spouse's net monthly salary (take home pay) $ _____

Name and address of employer _____

☐ No Date of spouse's last employment _____Total amount of last net monthly salary $ _____

3.For the past twelve months, list the amount of money you and/or your spouse have received from any of the following sources.

a.Business, profession or other self-employment $ _____

b.Income from rent, interest or dividends $ _____

c.Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments $ _____

d.Disability, unemployment, workers compensation or public assistance $ _____

e.Gifts or inheritances $ _____

f.Money received from child support or alimony $ _____

g.Describe any other source of income _____ $ _____

4.List the amount for each of the following for you and/or your spouse:

Cash on hand $ _____ Checking Account $_____ Savings Account $ _____

5.Do you and/or your spouse own or have any interest in any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, retirement plans, automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary household furnishings and clothing)? If Yes, describe the property and state its approximate value:

☐ Yes

☐ No

$

6.Are any persons dependent upon you or your spouse for support? If Yes, state their relationship to you or your spouse, and indicate how much is contributed toward their support each month. (Do not include names of minor children.)

☐ Yes

☐ No

$

7.Describe the types of monthly expenses you incur, such as housing, transportation, utilities, loan payments, or other regular monthly expenses and the amount spent each month.

$

8.Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay court fees and costs.

Explain that you are detained and have no way to earn money. You can also say that detention caused you to lose your job and that you depend on the court's decision because you cannot change your situation while detained.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

_____ _____

Executed on: (Date) **Signature of Party (Required)**

DO NOT FILE WITH COURT. USE A NEW FORM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Plaintiff(s) vs. Defendant(s)	CASE NO. _____ APPLICATION FOR COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL Noted for Determination on: _____ (Insert date of 21st day after date of filing)

MOTION

Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court appoint counsel to represent him/her. This action seeks relief under federal statutes protecting civil rights. This is **not**, however, an employment discrimination action brought under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq.

FINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT

Has this Court previously granted you leave to proceed in forma pauperis in this case? _____. If not, complete the attached Financial Affidavit.

PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO RETAIN AN ATTORNEY

Describe briefly the efforts you have already made to retain an attorney. Indicate as accurately as possible how many attorneys you have contacted, and over what period of time. You need not identify the specific attorneys, and should not indicate the reasons they declined to represent you.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

MERITS OF CLAIM

Has the Washington State Human Rights Commission, or other state or federal agency officially determined whether there is reasonable cause to believe that the allegations of your complaint are true?_____. If so, please identify the agency which made the finding, and the conclusion the agency reached. _____

_____

_____.

If there has been no such finding in your favor by a government agency, you may attach a brief statement showing why your claim has merit. Do not include exhibits or other evidence. Your statement is incorporated in this application and is subscribed under oath.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

The following is a list of all other parties, and their respective attorneys, who have appeared or answered in this action.

PARTY	ATTORNEY
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

I, _____, plaintiff in this action, swear that I have read this entire Application, including any attachments, and the Complaint. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing information is true and correct.

Executed on this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____
Signature of Plaintiff

Plaintiff's Name, Address, Telephone Number, Email:

_____

_____

_____

_____

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Western District of Washington

Plaintiff

vs.

Defendant(s)

Case Number: _____

FINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT

DECLARATION AND FINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT

I (print your name) _____ declare I am the plaintiff/defendant (circle one) in this case; I believe I am entitled to relief; and I am unable to pay the costs of an attorney. The nature of my action is briefly stated as follows:

In support of this affidavit, I answer *all* of the following questions:

1. Are you presently employed?

☐ Yes Total amount of net monthly salary (take home pay) $ _____

Name and address of employer _____

☐ No Date of last employment_____Total amount of last net monthly salary $ _____

2. If married, is your spouse presently employed? ☐ Not married

☐ Yes Total amount of spouse's net monthly salary (take home pay) $ _____

Name and address of employer _____

☐ No Date of spouse's last employment_____Total amount of last net monthly salary $ _____

3. For the past twelve months, list the amount of money you and/or your spouse have received from any of the following sources.

a. Business, profession or other self-employment $ _____
b. Income from rent, interest or dividends $ _____
c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments $ _____
d. Disability, unemployment, workers compensation or public assistance $ _____
e. Gifts or inheritances $ _____
f. Money received from child support or alimony $ _____
g. Describe any other source of income _____ $ _____

4. List the amount for each of the following for you and/or your spouse:

Cash on hand $_____ Checking Account $_____ Savings Account $ _____

5. Do you and/or your spouse own or have any interest in any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, retirement plans, automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary household furnishings and clothing)? If Yes, describe the property and state its approximate value:

☐ Yes

☐ No

		$

6. Are any persons dependent upon you or your spouse for support? If Yes, state their relationship to you or your spouse, and indicate how much is contributed toward their support each month. (Do not include names of minor children.)

☐ Yes

☐ No

		$

7. Describe the types of monthly expenses you incur, such as housing, transportation, utilities, loan payments, or other regular monthly expenses and the amount spent each month.

		$

8. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay court fees and costs.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: (Date) **Signature of Party (Required)**

MATERIALS FOR BLOCK 5:

Mail Your Petition to:
U.S. District Court Clerk's Office,
700 Stewart Street, Suite 2310,
Seattle, WA 98101

Important: Keep one extra copy of the entire file for your records.

