On May 20, 2009, petitioner commenced this action by filing a petition for writ of habeas corpus, challenging his 2002 judgment of conviction entered in the Sacramento County Superior Court. Petitioner claims that he exhausted all of his claims on direct appeal. However, on the last page of his petition, petitioner requests a stay and abeyance to return to the California

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Doc. 8

Supreme Court to re-litigate his second claim. In that claim, petitioner contends that the trial court improperly admitted into evidence police officers' testimony regarding his alleged involvement in prior incidents of domestic violence. Petitioner claims that admission of the officers' testimony violated his rights under the Sixth Amendment Confrontation Clause. Petitioner argues that a stay and abeyance is necessary so that he can re-litigate this claim in light of the United States Supreme Court recent decision Giles v. California, __ U.S. __, 128 S. Ct. 2678 (2008). (Pet. & Supp.)

DISCUSSION

Petitioner is advised that a stay and abeyance procedure is available to petitioners who need to exhaust their claims in state court. See Rhines v. Weber, 544 U.S. 269 (2005) (affirming district court discretion to stay a federal habeas proceeding to allow a petitioner to present unexhausted claims to the state court where there is good cause for the petitioner's failure to exhaust all claims in state court before filing a federal habeas petition); King v. Ryan, 564 F.3d 1133 (9th Cir. 2009) (analyzing the two procedures available to habeas petitioners who wish to proceed with exhausted and unexhausted claims for relief).

According to petitioner, he has already litigated his second claim on direct appeal before the California Supreme Court. Specifically, he sought "to resolve questions as to what constitutes 'testimonial' statements to the police under the Sixth Amendment, and to clarify the scope of the doctrine of forfeiture by wrongdoing." (Pet. at 4A.) Where, as here, petitioner has fairly presented a claim to the California Supreme Court, he has exhausted his state court remedies with regards to that claim. See Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. 270, 276 (1971); Middleton v. Cupp, 768 F.2d 1083, 1086 (9th Cir. 1986). Petitioner is advised that he is not required to relitigate a claim in state court each time he believes a development in caselaw bolsters his case. If this court reaches the merits of petitioner's claims, the court will consider all relevant caselaw. Accordingly, the court will recommend denying petitioner's motion for a stay and abeyance. If

these findings and recommendations are adopted by the assigned district judge, the court will 1 2 then issue an order requiring respondent to file and serve a response to petitioner's petition. 3 **CONCLUSION** 4 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that petitioner's May 20, 2009 motion to proceed in 5 forma pauperis (Doc. No. 2) is granted. IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that petitioner's motion for a stay and 6 7 abeyance (Doc. No. 1) be denied. 8 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District 9 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(l). Within twenty 10 days after being served with these findings and recommendations, petitioner may file written 11 objections with the court. The document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's 12 Findings and Recommendations." Petitioner is advised that failure to file objections within the 13 specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991). 14 15 DATED: August 24, 2009. 16 17 18 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 19 DAD:9 john1396.styden 20 21 22 23 24 25

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