"It is well established that a district court has broad discretion to control its own docket, and that includes the power to dismiss duplicative claims." M.M. v. Lafayette Sch. Dist., 681 F.3d 1082, 1091 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing Adams v. California Dep't of Health Servs., 487 F.3d 684, 688-89 (9th Cir. 2007). "After weighing the equities of the case, the district court may exercise its discretion to dismiss a duplicative later-filed action, to stay that action pending resolution of the previously filed action, to enjoin the parties from proceeding with it, or to consolidate both actions." Adams, 487 F.3d at 688. "Plaintiffs generally have no right to maintain two separate actions involving the same subject matter at the same time in the same court and against the same defendant." Id. (citation omitted).

In the instant case, petitioner challenges his 2015 conviction in the Sacramento County

In the instant case, petitioner challenges his 2015 conviction in the Sacramento County Superior Court for battery with great bodily injury. ECF No. 1. Review of the court's records indicate that petitioner has a habeas petition challenging the same conviction that is currently stayed in case Turner v. Asuncion, 2:18-cv-01071-WBS-AC P. In "assessing whether the second action is duplicative of the first, we examine whether the causes of action and relief sought, as well as the parties or privies to the action, are the same." Adams, 487 F.3d at 689. Here, not only are the claims and relief sought identical, the pending petition appears to be an exact copy of petitioner's previous petition. Compare ECF No. 1, with Turner v. Asuncion, 2:18-cv-01071-WBS-AC P, at ECF No. 1. Accordingly, the undersigned finds this petition for writ of habeas corpus should be dismissed as duplicative. To the extent that petitioner is seeking to pursue his remedies with respect to his 2015 conviction in the Sacramento County Superior Court, petitioner must do so in his initial habeas proceeding.

Pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, this court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant. A certificate of appealability may issue only "if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). For the reasons set forth in these

¹ The court may take judicial notice of court records in other cases. <u>United States v. Howard</u>, 381 F.3d 873, 876 n.1 (9th Cir. 2004).

1 findings and recommendations, a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right has 2 not been made in this case. 3 In accordance with the above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: 4 1. The Clerk of the Court shall assign this case to a District Judge; and 5 2. The Clerk of the Court is directed to serve a copy of the petition filed in this case 6 together with a copy of these findings and recommendations on the Attorney General of the State 7 of California. 8 Further, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that: 9 1. Petitioner's application for a writ of habeas corpus be dismissed without prejudice as 10 duplicative; and 11 2. The District Court decline to issue a certificate of appealability. 12 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge 13 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen days 14 after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written 15 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned 16 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any response to the 17 objections should be filed and served within fourteen days after service of the objections. The 18 parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991). 19 20 Dated: September 10, 2019 /s/ Gregory G. Hollows 21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 22 23 24 25 26 27

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