

U.S. 509, 522 (1982). Once the federal claims have been raised in the state's highest court, the exhaustion requirement is satisfied, even if that court refused to consider them. Manning v. Alexander, 912 F.2d 878, 883 (6th Cir.1990).

The burden of showing compliance with the exhaustion requirement rests with the petitioner. Darr v. Burford, 339 U.S. 200, 218-219 (1950); Clounce v. Pressley, 640 F.2d 271, 273 (6th Cir.1981). In this case, the petitioner gives no information whatsoever suggesting that he has made any effort to first challenge his conviction in the state courts. Given the absence of any such information, it appears that the petitioner has failed to carry his burden of showing that he has fully exhausted state court remedies.

When a habeas corpus petitioner has failed to exhaust all state court remedies for each claim in his petition, a district court is obliged to dismiss the petition. Rose v. Lundy, supra, at 455 U.S. 422. Therefore, an appropriate order will be entered dismissing the petition without prejudice to petitioner's right to pursue any state court remedies which might be available to him. Rule 4, Rules --- § 2254 Cases.



Todd Campbell
United States District Judge