

1 NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Camaro Sue Sim-Reisewitz,

10 Petitioner,

11 v.

12 Charles L Ryan and Attorney General of  
13 the State of Arizona,

14 Respondents.  
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No. CV-15-08146-PCT-DJH

**ORDER**

18 This matter is before the Court on Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus  
19 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (Doc. 1) and the Report and Recommendation ("R&R")  
20 issued by United States Magistrate Judge Eileen S. Willett (Doc. 18) on August 3, 2016.  
21 In an even-handed and well-reasoned R & R, Judge Willett recommended denial of this  
22 Petition and dismissal with prejudice. The Magistrate Judge "further recommended that a  
23 certificate of appealability and leave to proceed in forma pauperis on appeal be denied  
24 because Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional  
25 right in h[er] claims for relief. (*Id.* at 16:24-26 6:12-15) (emphasis omitted). Thereafter,  
26 the R & R expressly informed the parties that they were entitled to "file *specific* written  
27 objections with the Court[]" within fourteen days from the date of service of that R & R.  
28 (Doc. 18) at 17:3) (citations omitted).

1 On August 11, 2006, Petitioner timely filed what she titled a “Reply to Report and  
2 Recommendation.” (Doc. 19 at 1). Given the time frame within this was filed, and the  
3 fact that Petitioner has not filed any other documents, the Court is construing Petitioner’s  
4 “Reply” as her objections to the R & R.

### 5 **I. Standard of Review for Report and Recommendation**

6 The relevant provision of the Federal Magistrates Act, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C),  
7 “does not on its face require any review at all . . . of any issue that is not the subject of an  
8 objection.” *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1989); *see also United States v. Reyna-*  
9 *Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114, 1121 (9th Cir. 2003) (citations omitted) (“Neither the Constitution  
10 nor the statute requires a district judge to review, de novo, findings and recommendations  
11 that the parties themselves accept as correct.”). Conversely, a “district judge *must*  
12 determine de novo any part of the magistrate judge’s disposition that has been properly  
13 objected to.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b)(3) (emphasis added); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)  
14 (emphasis added) (“A judge of the court shall make a de novo determination of those  
15 portions of the report . . . or recommendations to which objection is made.”) “Although  
16 the Ninth Circuit has not yet ruled on the matter, other circuits and district courts within  
17 the Ninth Circuit have held when a petitioner raises a general objection to an R & R,  
18 rather than specific objections, the Court is relieved of any obligation to review it.”  
19 *Martin v. Ryan*, 2014 WL 5432133, at \*2 (D.Ariz. 2014) (citing *See, e.g., Warling v.*  
20 *Ryan*, 2013 WL 5276367, at \*2 (D.Ariz. 2013) (“[A] general objection ‘has the same  
21 effect as would a failure to object.’”); *Gutierrez v. Flannican*, 2006 WL 2816599  
22 (D.Ariz. 2006) (citing *Goney v. Clark*, 749 F.2d 5, 7 (3d Cir. 1984); *Lockert v. Faulkner*,  
23 843 F.2d 1015, 1019 (7th Cir.1988); *Howard v. Sec. of Health and Human Servs.*, 932  
24 F.2d 505, 509 (6th Cir.1991); *United States v. One Parcel of Real Prop.*, 73 F.3d 1057,  
25 1060 (10th Cir.1996)).

### 26 **II. Petitioner’s Failure to Make Specific Objections**

27 This line of precedent is persuasive, especially taking into account the purpose of  
28 the specific objection requirement. The “obvious purpose” of this requirement “is

1 judicial economy—to permit magistrate judges to hear and resolve matters not  
2 objectionable to the parties.” *Warling*, 2013 WL 5276367, at \*2. (citing *Thomas*, 474  
3 U.S. at 149; *Reyna–Tapia*, 328 F.3d at 1121). “Because de novo review of an entire R &  
4 R would defeat the efficiencies intended by Congress, a general objection “has the same  
5 effect as would a failure to object.” *Id.* (citing *Howard*, 932 F.2d at 509; *Haley v.*  
6 *Stewart*, 2006 WL 1980649, at \*2 (D.Ariz. 2006)).

7 In the present case, in her two-page Reply, Petitioner did not specifically object to  
8 any part of the R & R, such as its factual recitation or legal conclusions. Rather, her  
9 Reply can best be characterized as a general objection wherein Petitioner merely  
10 reiterates her view that, among other things, she did not voluntarily consent to the search  
11 of her home, and that her trial attorney was ineffective because he did not move to sever  
12 her trial from that of her husband, a co-defendant.<sup>1</sup> In other words, Petitioner’s Reply is  
13 nothing more than a reassertion of the merits of her Petition. Thus, absent any specific  
14 objection, the Court has no obligation to and will not review Petitioner’s general  
15 objection.

16 Accordingly,

17 **IT IS ORDERED** that Magistrate Judge Willett’s R & R (Doc. 18) is **accepted**  
18 **and adopted** as the order of this Court.

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus  
20 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (Doc. 1) is **denied and dismissed with prejudice**.

21 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing  
22 Section 2254 Cases, a Certificate of Appealability and leave to proceed in forma pauperis  
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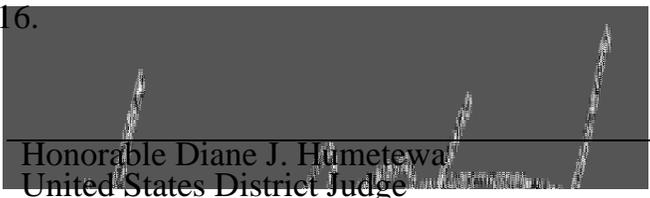
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24 <sup>1</sup> The R & R thoroughly analyzed both of these issues and soundly reasoned  
25 that they were without merit. See Doc. 18 at 9-16. Representative of this sound analysis  
26 is the Judge’s own review of the transcript from the evidentiary hearing which the trial  
27 court conducted on Petitioner’s claim that her trial counsel was ineffective for failing to  
28 move to sever her trial from that of her co-defendant husband. See *id.* at 13:13-14:11.  
Based upon such review, the Judge correctly found that “trial counsel’s decision not to  
file a motion to sever was based on a ‘carefully considered, deliberately undertaken  
strategy, the likes of which [a court] cannot second-guess on federal habeas review.’” *Id.*  
(quoting *Ayala v. Chappell*, --- F.3d ----, 2016 WL 3913446, at \*10 (9th Cir. July 20,  
2016)).

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on appeal are **denied** because Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

**Dated** this 9th day of September, 2016.

A dark grey rectangular redaction box covers the signature and name of the judge. The text "Honorable Diane J. Humetewa" and "United States District Judge" is visible through the redaction.

Honorable Diane J. Humetewa  
United States District Judge