



1 Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) set forth a  
2 district court’s duties regarding a magistrate judge’s report and recommendation. The district  
3 court “shall make a de novo determination of those portions of the report . . . to which objection is  
4 made,” and “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations  
5 made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c); *see also United States v. Raddatz*, 447  
6 U.S. 667, 673–76 (1980). In the absence of timely objection, however, the Court “need only  
7 satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the  
8 recommendation.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee’s note (citing *Campbell v. U.S. Dist.*  
9 *Court*, 501 F.2d 196, 206 (9th Cir. 1974)).

10 Booth’s objections to the R&R do not discuss Judge Bencivengo’s finding that Booth’s  
11 habeas petition is time barred. (ECF No. 13 at 10–14.) This Court finds no clear error on the face  
12 of the record with regard to that finding and adopts it in its entirety. A merits consideration of  
13 Booth’s claims is time barred.

14 Booth’s objections center around the procedural default issue instead. The Court finds it  
15 unnecessary to consider the objections, however, because they are moot. The time bar is sufficient  
16 on its own to deny Booth’s habeas petition. Accordingly, the Court hereby (1) **ADOPTS**  
17 Magistrate Judge Bencivengo’s report and recommendation with regard to the time bar and (2)  
18 **DENIES WITH PREJUDICE** Booth’s petition for habeas corpus.

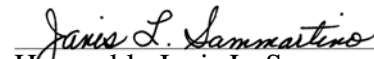
19 Finally, this Court is under an obligation to determine whether a certificate of appealability  
20 should issue in this matter. A certificate of appealability is authorized “if the applicant has made a  
21 substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). A petitioner  
22 satisfies this standard by showing that “reasonable jurists” would debate the Court’s assessment of  
23 the constitutional claims. *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Where, as here, the  
24 petition is dismissed on procedural grounds, a certificate of appealability “should issue when the  
25 petitioner shows, at least, [1] that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition  
26 states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and [2] that jurists of reason would find it  
27 debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling.” *Id.*

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1           The Court finds that reasonable jurists would agree with this Court's resolution of  
2 Plaintiff's claims. The record provides adequate basis for finding that Booth's habeas petition is  
3 time barred. The Court **DENIES** a certificate of appealability as a result. The Clerk **SHALL**  
4 close the file.

5           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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7 DATED: September 2, 2011

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10 Honorable Janis L. Sammartino  
11 United States District Judge  
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