Roberson v. Bennett

Doc. 7

3.)<sup>1</sup> But none of the objections address the key issue Judge Fricke raised—Petitioner's failure to demonstrate exhaustion of his state remedies. (*See* Dkt. No. 6 at 1–3.) They are, therefore, ineffective. *See Simpson v. Lear Astronics Corp.*, 77 F.3d 1170, 1175 (9th Cir. 1996) (describing the requirements for an effective objection).

For the foregoing reasons, the Court OVERRULES Petitioner's objections (Dkt. No. 6), ADOPTS Judge Fricke's R&R (Dkt. No. 5), and DISMISSES this matter without prejudice.

DATED this 10th day of May 2024.

John C. Coughenour

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

oh C Cogher a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Court reviews *de novo* those portions of a R&R to which a party objects. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3). Objections are required to enable the court to "focus attention on those issues—factual and legal—that are at the heart of the parties' dispute." *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 147 (1985).