

**UNPUBLISHED**

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT**

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**No. 19-7725**

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CASEY RAFAEL TYLER,

Petitioner - Appellant,

v.

NORTH CAROLINA,

Respondent - Appellee.

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Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at  
Raleigh. Terrence W. Boyle, Chief District Judge. (5:19-hc-02268-BO)

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Submitted: April 14, 2020

Decided: April 16, 2020

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Before WILKINSON, QUATTLEBAUM, and RUSHING, Circuit Judges.

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Dismissed by unpublished per curiam opinion.

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Casey Rafael Tyler, Appellant Pro Se.

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Unpublished opinions are not binding precedent in this circuit.

APPENDIX "A"

[illegible]

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) are the primary photosynthetic pigments in green plants. They are responsible for capturing light energy and converting it into chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis. Chl a is the most abundant pigment, while Chl b is present in smaller amounts. Both pigments absorb light most efficiently in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum.

PER CURIAM:

Casey Rafael Tyler seeks to appeal the district court's order dismissing his 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (2018) petition as an unauthorized, successive § 2254 petition. The order is not appealable unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A) (2018). A certificate of appealability will not issue absent "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2) (2012). When, as here, the district court denies relief on procedural grounds, the prisoner must demonstrate both that the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable and that the petition states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right. *Gonzalez v. Thaler*, 565 U.S. 134, 140-41 (2012) (citing *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)).

We have independently reviewed the record and conclude that Tyler has not made the requisite showing. Accordingly, we deny a certificate of appealability and dismiss the appeal. We dispense with oral argument because the facts and legal contentions are adequately presented in the materials before this court and argument would not aid the decisional process.

*DISMISSED*

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
WESTERN DIVISION

NO: 5:19-HC-2268-BO

CASEY RAFAEL TYLER,

Petitioner,

v.

NORTH CAROLINA,

Respondent.

ORDER

On September 20, 2019, petitioner, a state inmate, petitioned this court for a writ of habeas corpus *pro se* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner challenges the adjudication of a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus he brought in this district. See Tyler v. North Carolina, No. 5:15-HC-2191-FL (E.D.N.C. March 2, 2017) ("Tyler I"). Both Tyler I and the instant petition challenge a February 2015 disciplinary conviction. The matter now is before the court for an initial review pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing § 2254 cases in the United States District Courts.

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act bars a claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus application under § 2254 that was not presented in a prior application unless:

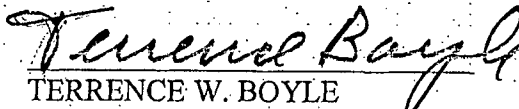
- (A) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or
- (B)(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and

- (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in the light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable fact finder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(2).

Before a second or successive application for habeas relief may be filed in the district court, an applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A). Petitioner has not received authorization to file this second or successive action from the Fourth Circuit. Thus, this court does not have jurisdiction to review the matters set forth in the current petition until authorized to do so by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Accordingly, petitioner's habeas action is DISMISSED without prejudice to allow him to seek authorization to file this petition. The court DENIES a certificate of appealability. See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c); Buck v. Davis, 137 S. Ct. 759, 773 (2017); Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 335-38 (2003); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 478, 483-85 (2000). The clerk of court is DIRECTED to close this case.

SO ORDERED, this the 7 day of October, 2019.

  
TERRENCE W. BOYLE  
Chief United States District Judge

FILED: May 26, 2020

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

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No. 19-7725  
(5:19-hc-02268-BO)

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ORDER

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The court denies the petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc. No judge requested a poll under Fed. R. App. P. 35 on the petition for rehearing en banc.

Entered at the direction of the panel: Judge Wilkinson, Judge Quattlebaum, and Judge Rushing.

For the Court

/s/ Patricia S. Connor, Clerk

APPENDIX "C"

**Additional material  
from this filing is  
available in the  
Clerk's Office.**