## **UNPUBLISHED**

## UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

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_	No. 17-6927	
ALPHONZA LEONARD PHILLII	P THOMAS, III,	
Petitioner - Ap	opellant,	
v.		
FRANK L. PERRY,		
Respondent - A	Appellee.	
Appeal from the United States Dist Greensboro. Thomas D. Schroeder		
Submitted: September 28, 2017		Decided: October 3, 2017
Before WILKINSON, MOTZ, and	KING, Circuit Judge	S.
Dismissed by unpublished per curia	am opinion.	
Alphonza Leonard Phillip Thomas,	, III, Appellant Pro Se	<b>3.</b>
Unpublished opinions are not bindi	ing precedent in this o	circuit.

## PER CURIAM:

Alphonza Leonard Phillip Thomas, III, seeks to appeal the district court's order accepting the recommendation of the magistrate judge and denying Thomas' 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (2012) petition. We dismiss the appeal for lack of jurisdiction because the notice of appeal was not timely filed.

Parties are accorded 30 days after the entry of the district court's final judgment or order to note an appeal, Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(1)(A), unless the district court extends the appeal period under Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(5), or reopens the appeal period under Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(6). "[T]he timely filing of a notice of appeal in a civil case is a jurisdictional requirement." *Bowles v. Russell*, 551 U.S. 205, 214 (2007).

The district court's order was entered on the docket on November 16, 2016. The notice of appeal was filed, at the earliest, on July 19, 2017.\* Because Thomas failed to file a timely notice of appeal or to obtain an extension or reopening of the appeal period, we deny leave to proceed in forma pauperis 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

<sup>\*</sup>For the purpose of this appeal, we assume that the date appearing on the notice of appeal is the earliest date it could have been properly delivered to prison officials for mailing to the court. Fed. R. App. P. 4(c); *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266, 276 (1988).