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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MARIA GABRIELA ORELLANA-CUELLAR, Petitioner, v. ERIC H. HOLDER, Jr., Attorney General, Respondent.	No. 07-75014 Agency No. A098-593-058 MEMORANDUM[*]

On Petition for Review of an Order of the
Board of Immigration Appeals

Submitted May 12, 2009[**]

Before: PREGERSON, CANBY, and BERZON, Circuit Judges.

Maria Gabriela Orellana-Cuellar, a native and citizen of El Salvador, petitions pro se for review of the Board of Immigration Appeals' ("BIA") order

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[*] This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

[**] The panel unanimously finds this case suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

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dismissing her appeal from an immigration judge's decision denying her application for asylum, withholding of removal, and protection under the Convention Against Torture ("CAT"). We have jurisdiction under 8 U.S.C. § 1252. We review for substantial evidence, *Santos-Lemus v. Mukasey*, 542 F.3d 738, 742 (9th Cir. 2008), and we deny the petition for review.

Substantial evidence supports the BIA's finding that Orellana-Cuellar failed to establish past persecution on account of a protected ground, *see Gormley v. Ashcroft*, 364 F.3d 1172, 1177 (9th Cir. 2004) ("Random, isolated criminal acts . . . do not establish persecution"), or a well-founded fear of future persecution on account of her membership in a particular social group or her anti-gang political opinion, *see Santos-Lemus* 542 F.3d at 744-47 (holding that the group "young [men] in El Salvador resisting gang violence" is not a particular social group for purposes of asylum, and "general aversion to gangs does not constitute a political opinion for asylum purposes").

Because Orellana-Cuellar failed to establish eligibility for asylum, she necessarily failed to meet the more stringent standard for withholding of removal. *See Zehatye v. Gonzales*, 453 F.3d 1182, 1190 (9th Cir. 2006).

Substantial evidence supports the BIA's denial of CAT protection because Orellana-Cuellar failed to show it is more likely than not that she would be tortured if returned to El Salvador. *See Santos-Lemus*, 542 F.3d at 747-48.

Finally, contrary to Orellana-Cuellar's contention, the BIA provided a reasoned explanation for its denial. *See Ghaly v. INS*, 58 F.3d 1425, 1430 (9th Cir. 1995).

PETITION FOR REVIEW DENIED.