

DEC 28 2009

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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

OTONIEL ELISEO RUIZ CABRERA,

Petitioner,

v.

ERIC H. HOLDER Jr., Attorney General,

Respondent.

No. 08-74034

Agency No. A095-682-945

MEMORANDUM\*

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

Submitted December 15, 2009\*\*

Before: GOODWIN, WALLACE and FISHER, Circuit Judges.

Otoniel Eliseo Ruiz Cabrera, a native and citizen of Guatemala, petitions pro  
se for review of a Board of Immigration Appeals order dismissing his appeal from  
an immigration judge’s decision denying his application for asylum, withholding

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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 concludes this case is suitable for decision  
without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

of removal and protection under the Convention Against Torture (CAT). We have jurisdiction pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1252. *See also Ramadan v. Gonzales*, 479 F.3d 646, 648 (9th Cir. 2007) (per curiam) (exercising jurisdiction over consideration of one-year bar where facts were undisputed). We review factual findings for substantial evidence, *Santos-Lemus v. Mukasey*, 542 F.3d 738, 742 (9th Cir. 2008), and deny the petition for review.

Substantial evidence supports the Board's determination that no exceptions applied to excuse Ruiz Cabrera's untimely asylum application, filed almost eight years late. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1158(a)(2)(B) (requiring petitioner to apply for asylum within one year of arrival in United States unless prevented by extraordinary circumstances or changed circumstances materially affecting eligibility for relief); *Toj-Culpatan v. Holder*, 2009 WL 4256449 at \*2 (9th Cir. Dec. 1, 2009) (holding no extraordinary circumstances excused application filed seven months late).

Substantial evidence also supports the Board's denial of relief on the merits of Ruiz Cabrera's claim for asylum and withholding of removal, because Ruiz Cabrera failed to show his alleged persecutors threatened him on account of a protected ground. His fear of future persecution based on an actual or imputed anti-gang or anti-crime opinion is not on account of the protected ground of either membership in a particular social group or political opinion. *See Ramos Barrios v.*

*Holder*, 581 F.3d 849, 854-56 (9th Cir. 2009); *Santos-Lemus* at 745-46; *see Ochave v. INS*, 254 F.3d 859, 865 (9th Cir. 2001) (“Asylum generally is not available to victims of civil strife, unless they are singled out on account of a protected ground.”)

Substantial evidence also supports the Board’s denial of CAT relief based on the Board’s finding that Ruiz Cabrera failed to submit meaningful argument establishing a likelihood of torture by, at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of the Guatemalan government. *See Arteaga v. Mukasey*, 511 F.3d 940, 948-49 (9th Cir. 2007) (setting forth requirements for CAT relief).

**PETITION FOR REVIEW DENIED.**