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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

<p>CARLOS CHAPEN MORALES,</p> <p>Petitioner,</p> <p>v.</p> <p>ERIC H. HOLDER, Jr., Attorney General,</p> <p>Respondent.</p>

No. 12-71632

Agency No. A072-691-036

MEMORANDUM*

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

Submitted May 13, 2014**

Before: CLIFTON, BEA, and WATFORD, Circuit Judges.

Carlos Chapen Morales, a native and citizen of Guatemala, petitions for review of the Board of Immigration Appeals’ order dismissing his appeal from an immigration judge’s decision denying his application for asylum, withholding of removal, and relief under the Convention Against Torture (“CAT”). We have

* 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).

jurisdiction under 8 U.S.C. § 1252. We review for substantial evidence factual findings, *Zehatye v. Gonzales*, 453 F.3d 1182, 1184-85 (9th Cir. 2006), and we deny the petition for review.

Substantial evidence supports the agency's finding that Chapen Morales failed to establish that he suffered harm rising to the level of persecution. *See Li v. Ashcroft*, 356 F.3d 1153, 1158 (9th Cir. 2004) (en banc) (describing persecution as "an extreme concept"). Substantial evidence also supports the agency's finding that Chapen Morales did not demonstrate that he has a well-founded fear of future persecution on account of a protected ground. *See INS v. Elias-Zacarias*, 502 U.S. 478, 483 (1992) (petitioner must provide some evidence of the persecutor's motive); *see also Zetino v. Holder*, 622 F.3d 1007, 1016 (9th Cir. 2010). Thus, Chapen Morales's asylum claim fails.

Because Chapen Morales failed to meet the lower burden of proof for asylum, it follows that he has not met the higher standard for withholding of removal. *See Zehatye*, 453 F.3d at 1190.

The record does not compel the conclusion that it is more likely than not that Chapen Morales will be tortured by or with the acquiescence of the Guatemalan government. *See Silaya v. Mukasey*, 524 F.3d 1066, 1073 (9th Cir. 2008).

PETITION FOR REVIEW DENIED.