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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

<p>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff - Appellee,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>JOSELITO VILLAMIL,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant - Appellant.</p>
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No. 09-50300

D.C. No. 2:08-cr-00797-RGK

MEMORANDUM\*

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Central District of California  
R. Gary Klausner, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted May 25, 2010\*\*

Before: CANBY, THOMAS, and W. FLETCHER, Circuit Judges.

Joselito Villamil appeals from specified conditions of supervised release imposed following his guilty-plea conviction for possession of child pornography, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(5)(B). We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, and we affirm.

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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).

Villamil contends that one of his supervised release conditions must be vacated or modified to the extent that it delegates to the probation officer the ultimate decision of whether he must undergo inpatient mental health or sex offender treatment, and may require him to undergo penile plethysmographic (“PPG”) testing. This contention lacks merit because the condition does not contemplate either inpatient treatment or PPG testing. Therefore it is not ripe. Moreover, there is no authority requiring district courts to include language eliminating all potential forms of treatment not contemplated at the time of sentencing. *Cf. United States v. Esparza*, 552 F.3d 1088, 1091 (9th Cir. 2009); *United States v. Weber*, 451 F.3d 552, 568-69 (9th Cir. 2006).

Villamil also contends that supervised release conditions which define computer and computer-related devices to include PDAs, cellular telephones, and electronic games, are impermissibly overbroad. This contention lacks merit. *See United States v. Goddard*, 537 F.3d 1087, 1090 (9th Cir. 2008).

**AFFIRMED.**