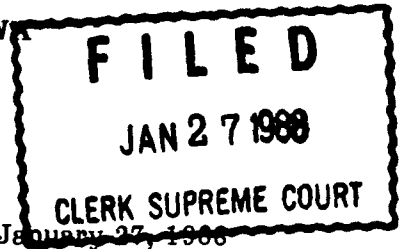


IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA



PAUL D. QUICK,)

Applicant-Appellant,)

vs.)

STATE OF IOWA,)

Respondent-Appellee.)

Filed January 27, 1988

7-595
87-337

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Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Jones County (CL155-0186) -
Harold J. Swailes, Judge.

Applicant appeals from the district court's denial of his application for
postconviction relief concerning a prison disciplinary proceeding. **AFFIRMED.**

Charles L. Harrington, Appellate Defender, and James F. Whalen, Assistant
Appellate Defender, for petitioner-appellant.

Thomas J. Miller, Attorney General, and Lucille M. Hardy, Assistant Attor-
ney General, for respondent-appellee.

Considered by Oxberger, C.J., and Donielson, and Sackett, JJ. Schlegel, J.,
takes no part.

PER CURIAM

This is an appeal from a judgment in an action for postconviction relief denying petitioner's request for relief from a prison disciplinary decision. We affirm.

Petitioner was disciplined as a result of his alleged involvement in a conspiracy to receive goods from the prison commissary by the fraudulent use of an altered I.D.

I.

Petitioner claims the evidence was not sufficient to support the disciplinary committee's findings of guilt. The question is whether there is some evidence in the record to support the conclusion reached by the disciplinary board. Superintendent, Mass. Correctional Inst. v. Hill, 472 U.S. 445, 457, 105 S.Ct. 2768, 2775, 86 L.Ed.2d 356, 366 (1985); Wilson v. Farrier, 372 N.W.2d 499, 501 (Iowa 1985).

The committee had before it a report of four confidential statements, all of which identified petitioner as the instigator or an instigator of the problem. The reports of these statements were examined in camera by the district court and reexamined by us. We determine the statements indicate petitioner was involved in the conspiracy with several other inmates to fraudulently obtain \$158.94 worth of commissary items. The committee had the right to rely on the information from the informants. Wilson, 372 N.W.2d at 502; see Kelly v. Nix, 329 N.W.2d 287, 294 (Iowa 1983).

The committee also considered petitioner's comments and denial of involvement and found them not to be credible. An adverse inference can be and in this case was drawn from petitioner's unwillingness to tell the truth. Wilson, 372 N.W.2d at 503.

Petitioner also argues the disciplinary committee cannot be permitted to base its decision on confidential information unless the confidential information has been determined to be reliable. We find it unnecessary to address this issue. Upon our in camera examination we found the disciplinary committee made four findings confirming the reliability of the statements.

II.

Petitioner next contends the disciplinary notice served on him was inadequate to inform him of the nature of the charges or to enable him to prepare a defense. Petitioner claims because the notice he was given failed to list his co-conspirators it was not adequate.

Petitioner must be given written notice of the charges in order to inform him of the charges and to enable him to marshal the facts and prepare a defense. Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 U.S. 539, 564, 94 S.Ct. 2963, 2979, 41 L.Ed.2d 935, 956 (1974). The notice must give the names of other persons involved. However, officials may delete specific facts concerning the incident if inclusion of such facts would cause a security problem for the institution. Rinehart v. Brewer, 483 F.Supp. 165, 169 (S.D. Iowa 1980); Morris v. Auger, 414 N.W.2d 858, 860 (Iowa App. 1987). If facts are deleted, prison officials must state in the disciplinary notice such information has been excluded and the excluded information is deleted because the information in and of itself would create a security problem. Wolff, 418 U.S. at 557, 94 S.Ct. at 2975, 41 L.Ed.2d at 951. The notice given petitioner states that the names of persons supplying confidential information regarding the matter had been deleted in an attempt to maintain the peace and tranquility of the institution.

After an in camera review we agree with the trial court petitioner was not prejudiced from lack of knowledge of names and notice was sufficient.

The record in this case is sufficient as to reasons for punishment imposed. Thomas v. State, 339 N.W.2d 166, 168 (Iowa 1983).

AFFIRMED.