

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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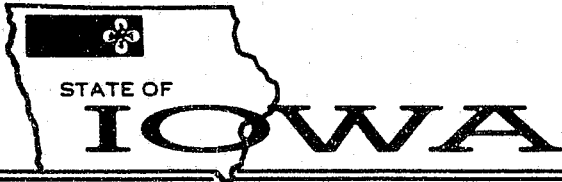
For more information, contact the Director, National Institute of Justice, 440 ...

Iowa Department of Corrections

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TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HAL FARRIER, DIRECTOR

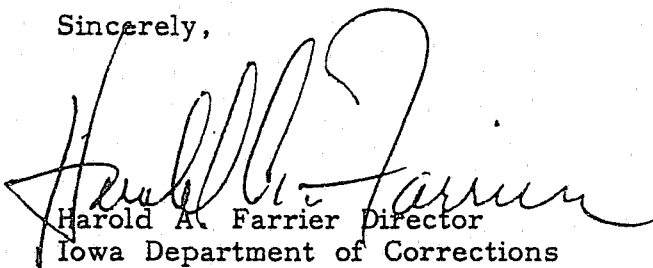
August 12, 1987

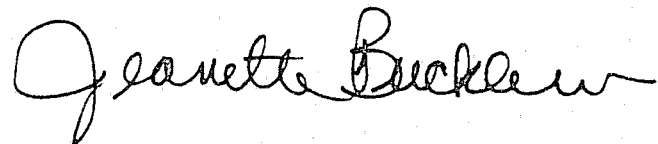
Mr. William P. Angrick II
Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, IA 50319

Dear Mr. Angrick:

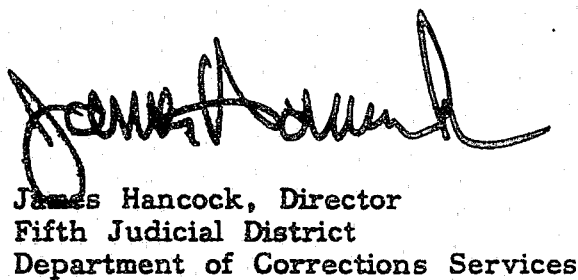
The joint response of the Department of Corrections and the Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services to your investigation of the intensive supervision program of Patrick Riley is enclosed. We are collectively very concerned that the report fails to objectively relate the FACTS of the case and subsequently draw constructive conclusions based on those facts. Our response details the intensive supervision of Patrick Riley, both the strengths and areas where program improvement are potentially indicated. We trust that you will sincerely consider the factual contents of our response in reaching your final conclusions.

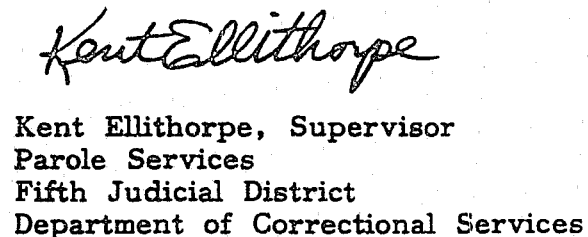
Sincerely,

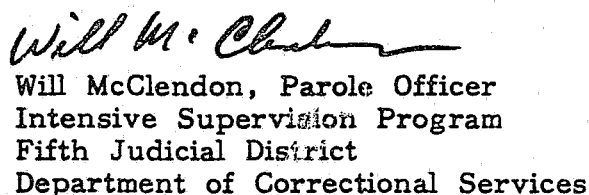

Harold A. Farrier, Director
Iowa Department of Corrections



Jeanette Bucklew, Deputy Director
Division of Community Services
Iowa Department of Corrections


James Hancock, Director
Fifth Judicial District
Department of Corrections Services


Kent Ellithorpe, Supervisor
Parole Services
Fifth Judicial District
Department of Correctional Services


Will McClendon, Parole Officer
Intensive Supervision Program
Fifth Judicial District
Department of Correctional Services

RECEIVED

AUG 13 1987

CITIZENS' AIDE/OMBUDSMAN

/ct

Enclosure

ONLY ONE OFFICIAL RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

*****_

Critical Report Number: 87-1

CA/O File Number(s): 87-173

RE: Investigation of the Intensive Supervision Program with Specific
Attention to the Parole Management of Patrick Bert Riley:

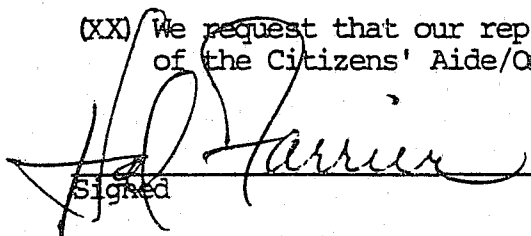
August 12, 1987
Date

TO: IOWA CITIZENS' AIDE/OMBUDSMAN

() We do not wish to make reply to this report.

(☒) We wish to make reply to this report as per attached sheet.

(XX) We request that our reply be included in the published report
of the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman.


Signed

ONLY ONE OFFICIAL RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

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- (☒) We request that our reply be included in the published report
of the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman.

Willard McDaniel
Signed

ONLY ONE OFFICIAL RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Critical Report Number: 87-1

CA/O File Number(s): 87-173

RE: Investigation of the Intensive Supervision Program with Specific
Attention to the Parole Management of Patrick Bert Riley:

870812
Date

TO: IOWA CITIZENS' AIDE/OMBUDSMAN

- () We do not wish to make reply to this report.
- (X) We wish to make reply to this report as per attached sheet.
- (X) We request that our reply be included in the published report
of the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman.

Kent J. Ellithorpe
Signed

RESPONSE

INTRODUCTION

The report prepared by the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman Office regarding the intensive supervision program of Patrick Bert Riley criticizes one parole officer, the Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services and the Department of Corrections without regard for the risk assessment of the inmate. The opening statement of the report "That failure (to meet the standards) led to the shooting death of parolee Patrick B. Riley and a female hostage he had taken during a bungled burglary in Des Moines on May 20, 1987" sets the tone of the report. This report suggests that the parole officer is responsible for the parolee's death and the tragic death of the victim - a quantum leap at best. The report chooses not to recognize that Riley's poor safety and poor violence risk assessment may also have significantly contributed to this tragic outcome. The parolee, Patrick Riley, is responsible for May 20, 1987.

THE REPORT

As the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman report indicates, the Department of Corrections in concert with the judicial districts designed and implemented Iowa's Intensive Supervision Program. The program standards were designed exceedingly high to provide sufficient surveillance to control risk to the community and give a framework to treatment oriented counseling for high risk offenders in the community via parole, probation and pretrial release. A deliberate and thoughtful decision was made to specifically target offenders for this program who represented the most risk to the community but could not be held in custody due to overcrowding problems or approaching expiration of sentence. The Intensive Supervision Program was not designed to serve the good risk offender who was likely to succeed and make the program look good. Likewise, we fully recognized that high program standards would be difficult to fully achieve, but felt that the responsible decision towards approaching this type of risky offender in the community was to set high goals which might not be met rather than low ones where compliance would be readily forthcoming.

Intensive Supervision Program of Patrick Riley

The Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services had Riley under supervision from January 15, 1986 through May 20, 1987, a total of sixteen (16) months. During this period of time Riley was assessed by the Department as "high risk" and supervised as such. Riley spent nearly eight (8) months (twice the average stay) in the half-way house and his remaining eight (8) months under the Intensive Supervision Program. The Department has documentation of over 3,300 contacts with Riley over that period of time. This includes client officer contacts, urinalysis, alcosensor, telephone contacts, halfway house checks, and collateral contacts. During the first phase of Riley's intensive supervision program (September 6, 1986 through December 10, 1986), thirty-six (36) face to face contacts were made out of thirty-nine (39) per the standard goal for 92% compliance (one week the standard was exceeded); ten (10) home visits were made out of the standard goal of thirteen (13) for 77% compliance (two weeks standard was exceeded); sixteen (16) collateral contacts were made out of a standard goal of twenty-six (26) for 62% compliance (two weeks standard was exceeded); and seventeen (17) telephone contacts were made out of a standard goal of thirteen (13) for 130% compliance (four weeks standard was exceeded). The overall contact standard goal compliance rate for Phase I is

86.8%. During the critical period of the supervision process, Phase II from December 11, 1986 through May 20, 1987, thirty-eight face to face contacts were made out of forty-two per the standard goal for 90% compliance (three weeks standard exceeded); three (3) home visits were made out of 21 per the standard goal for 14% compliance; twenty-four collateral contacts were made out of twenty-one per the standard goal for 114% compliance (four weeks standard exceeded); and thirty telephone contacts were made out of 21 per the standard goal for 142% compliance. The overall contact standard goal compliance rate for Phase II is 90%.

In spite of the parole officer's extensive contacts with Riley, he did not technically meet all the contact standards, not unlike intensive supervision programs nationwide. Brian Bemus, the National Institute of Corrections chief resource person on probation and parole, recently advised that he has reviewed over forty (40) intensive supervision programs across the country and finds that none fully meet contact standards. He believes that if there is consistency in meeting contact standards, the standards are probably set too low. Contact standards should be set high so that the officer is always striving to provide more supervision, particularly when high risk offenders such as Patrick Riley are involved. There is no scientific body of knowledge regarding contact standards and they can differ significantly from state to state and even within jurisdictions. Iowa's contact standards for intensive supervision are set high and that is to our credit.

The Ombudsman's tendency to simplify in terms of contact standards is to ignore the dynamics of a relationship between a parole officer and the parolee. The very nature of the job of a probation/parole officer makes it difficult to meet creditable standards. The reason is clear. Criminals do not think like you, I, or the law abiding population. Those who have not supervised criminals make one fatal premise and that is the conclusion that criminals think like bankers or like Ombudsmen or other responsible members of society - "what would work on me will work on them." This premise often leads to failure in view of what we know about the criminal mind. Criminals avoid responsibility, blame others, repeat mistakes, and refuse to own or deal with the problem. To think that full compliance with contact standards will guarantee success is about as naive as to conclude that the intensive supervision curfew should be changed from night to day, because this tragedy involving parolee Riley and his hostage occurred during daytime hours.

Riley's sporadic employment history is important to this case. He would bounce from job to job, unable to stay at any one job for any length of time. In relation to his behavior and history, he did obtain some limited success with college courses. The job bouncer is in our experience one of the most difficult offenders to work with. One can almost promise that the job bouncer, as a rule, has a multitude of other problems (drugs, alcohol, antisocial). Our experiences tell us that if we can keep parolees employed at the same job for one year, not a long time for a responsible person but an eternity for some parolees, the likelihood for success is greatly enhanced. If the Ombudsman would review the case file, the emphasis placed on Riley's employment situation would have been readily apparent. The parole officer made thirty-two (32) job related contacts with Riley (taking him to look for jobs, referring him to two of the Departments job developers and working with Dave Brown at Iowa Job Services). The parole officer has only a limited number of resources to address this issue. One that is

greatly lacking is "a job readiness program" for the Riley's of this world. For the last year, the Fifth Judicial District Department has sought funding (federal, state and private) for a comprehensive "job readiness program" designed by Etta Brown, a psychologist and educator in the Des Moines area. This is what Riley and other hard core unemployed offenders need. But it is not a cure all or panacea. If the program were funded Riley could have graduated, got a job and still committed a horrendous crime. In this business nothing guarantees success.

The case file further reflects that this case received the benefit of a consulting psychological staffing which is available through the volunteer services of Dr. Craig Rypma, Counseling and Assessment Services. A letter from Dr. Rypma is attached documenting his clinical involvement with the Intensive Supervision Program in Des Moines generally as well as the Riley case specifically. The Fifth District and the State Department of Corrections repeatedly advised the Ombudsman's Office to focus on the contents of the case file for an accurate reflection of the supervision process. However, the Ombudsman's persistent insistence upon utilizing evaluation statistical reports resulted in a skewed picture being presented. A complete listing of supervision contacts entitled Parole Activities Summary is attached reflecting the multitude of contacts and attempts on the part of the parole officer to control the risk as well as provide rehabilitative services in this case.

The Intensive Supervision Officer

Will McClendon has been with the Fifth District Department for nearly five years. He began his career at the Fort Des Moines Correctional Facility as a Counselor I. He worked security assignments and managed a caseload at Fort Des Moines. Through interviews and employment reviews, he was determined to be the most qualified applicant for the intensive supervision officer position. It should be noted that no other parole agent in the district applied for the intensive supervision job. It is known by staff that intensive supervision officers may put in 50-60 hours per week and must work on weekends, holidays and evenings in order to accomplish program goals. McClendon carries a beeper and each parolee has his beeper number as well as his home phone number. The phone calls come at any time of the day or night. A regular parole officer's job is demanding, but an intensive supervision officer's is more so. There is much concern and discussion of the potential "burnout" rate of intensive supervision officers throughout the country and how we as correctional managers should address that problem. McClendon is well respected by his peers. As Dr. Rypma's letter indicates, he is hard working, shows respect towards those he supervises and yet is firm. Last year he had nearly five times the required training hours (96 hours), is active in the Iowa Corrections Association and volunteers as the Department's Affirmative Action Officer.

Preliminary Program Results

The preliminary program evaluation results indicate that the program is achieving both risk control and rehabilitation goals. During the first 18 months of the program (April, 1985 to October, 1986) a total of 302 offenders were assigned to the Intensive Supervision Program in the four judicial districts where it is available. One hundred seventy five were terminated from the program of which 40% were successful and another 15% were successful by definition with the remaining 45% failing. One-half of those who failed did so due to technical violations indicative of the general success of the Intensive Supervision Program to detect serious supervision problems before new criminal behavior occurs. This is in stark contrast to routine supervision cases where revocation is seldom

seen without a new conviction. It is likewise noteworthy that of the 70 offenders considered to be bonafide successes only four have subsequently reentered the prison system. These findings support the premise that the program functions positively as it exists today.

Role of the Department of Corrections

As the Ombudsman's report indicates, the Department of Corrections does not have direct management responsibility for judicial district operations. The Department of Corrections role in this program is limited to funding and oversight. As the Department of Corrections has no direct line management authority over any of the eight individual districts, correction of deviation from program standards must occur at the local district level. The Department of Corrections prior experience with the Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services management reasonably assures us that the local program is responsive to identifying and addressing problem program areas. This cooperative local-state partnership has worked well for Iowa's community correctional needs since 1974 when it was established by Chapter 905 of the Code of Iowa.

The Department of Corrections oversight initiative is evidenced by implementation of weekly contact and case progress monitoring reports at the outset of the program. When contact reporting deficiencies were noted, the Department of Corrections raised this issue with the districts and worked with officers and supervisors to improve the accurate documentation and compliance with case supervision standards. As the appendix of the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman report and the quarterly Department of Corrections meeting minutes with intensive supervision program staff reflect, the monitoring document was ultimately revised to achieve accurate and creditable monitoring and program evaluation reports. In view of the fact that both the weekly monitoring and quarterly follow up program meetings were initiated by Department of Corrections Deputy Director, Jeanette Bucklew, it is indeed difficult to reconcile the Ombudsman's conclusion that her "managerial acquiescence to implementation problems . . . renders the intensive supervision program generally ineffective in the attainment of its design goals and standards."

The Department's efforts to address potential pilot program implementation issues culminated in a March 16, 1987 meeting with district directors from the four districts involved. This meeting is referenced in the Ombudsman's report with the notation of being "void of decisive action to correct the issues that had been identified." The existence and source of meeting minutes was made known to the Ombudsman's investigators and they evidently chose to ignore their contents which reflect definitive joint Department of Corrections and Judicial District policy and procedure decision making. Those minutes are attached to this response for further clarification.

As the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman report indicates, the primary responsibility within the Department of Corrections for community-based corrections program development and implementation appropriately lies with the Deputy Director of the Division of Community Services, namely Jeanette Bucklew. However, the report's allegations that Department Director, Harold A. Farrier, "lacked involvement and knowledge of the program" which "fostered a general attitude of complacency among those charged with the aggressive administration of the program" grossly exaggerates the situation. Mr. Farrier's signature appears on both the original

Bureau of Justice Assistance grant application and award acceptance. Furthermore, both he and the Board of Corrections have repeatedly been involved in the status and goals of the Intensive Supervision Program since October, 1986 when the issue of authorizing Intensive Supervision officers to carry firearms surfaced due to the perceived risk program standard compliance, specifically home visits and curfew checks, was generating. Finally, a special report was prepared in June regarding intensive supervision at the Director's request for meetings with the Governor.

Board of Parole's Lack of Program Knowledge

The Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman investigators talked with Parole Board staff whose remarks were interpreted to indicate they were unfamiliar with the Intensive Supervision Program developed and implemented by the Department of Corrections and the judicial districts. This is somewhat confusing as the Board's meeting agenda and minutes of November 7, 1985 document that handbooks and an overview of the Intensive Supervision Program were presented. Furthermore, the Parole Board has consistently supported the Intensive Supervision Program in terms of being responsive to violation revocation requests and supporting increased funding for the program. Parole Board members Barbara Binnie and Robert Jackson attended the last quarterly meeting of Intensive Supervision Officers and conducted a significant discussion of program issues and expectations. This interaction seems to in no way support the conclusion that there is a "lack of coordination and communication between the Board of Parole, the Department of Corrections and the Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.

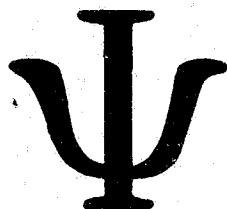
CONCLUSION

For the past three, years the Department of Corrections and the Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services and the Board of Parole have requested that adequate resources be provided to address the issue of forcing dangerous criminals into the community due to prison overcrowding. The Intensive Supervision Program was funded as a pilot community-based measure to control the risk of releasing such offenders into the community. Hopefully, an incident of this nature will contribute to the growth and development of this program. Several issues have come to light from this investigation and will receive serious attention and deliberation; namely, (1) Are 25 cases of high risk offenders too many to effectively supervise and maintain the high level of supervision standards established?; (2) Role of urine specimen surveillance and analysis in intensive supervision; (3) Need for resources to effectively provide job readiness and psychological consulting services for offenders; (4) Ongoing issue of efficiency and accuracy of evaluation monitoring reports; (5) Relative role of dual goals of risk control and treatment intervention as evidenced by the extensive treatment intervention (employment focus) in lieu of home visits and collateral contacts in this case. A trial model is currently being utilized in the Cedar Rapids Intensive Supervision Program where one officer is specifically designated to perform the treatment intervention functions while a surveillance officer primarily conducts home visits and curfew checks, as a means of specifically addressing this potentially inherent goal conflict.

The Ombudsman's report confidently claims that a "well administered Intensive Parole Supervision Program can successfully reintegrate high-risk offenders into mainstream society" and the correctional officials sighted in this report generally concur with that position. As has previously been indicated, preliminary program evaluation results substantiate that both the risk control and rehabilitation goals of the Intensive Supervision Program are being realized. However, in the corrections risk management business there is no guarantee that any program, regardless of how well it is designed, implemented and administered, will not have a casualty.

In conclusion, the report of the Ombudsman is not an objective assessment of the Intensive Supervision Program or the Patrick Riley incident. The report does not contain an objective statement of the facts contained in the supervision file which would include an actual comparison of the contacts with Riley and the standards. Rather, the report begins with the unsupportable conclusion that the failure of Riley's parole program resulted in the death of him and his hostage. The only facts mentioned in the report were intended to create an impression of lack of supervision. Facts which do not support such a conclusion are not mentioned. The lack of objectivity is also shown through the report's failure to recognize any responsibility of Patrick Riley in the tragic sequence which resulted in his death. Patrick Riley made a conscious choice to obtain a gun, to burglarize and to open fire on the police. These choices must logically be viewed as the primary cause of the deaths.

Patrick Riley was responsible for the tragic outcome of May 20, 1987, not the police officer, not the parole officer.



Counseling and Assessment Services

2404 FOREST DRIVE • DES MOINES, IOWA 50312

DR. CRAIG RYPMA, PH.D.
(515) 284-1395

August 10, 1987

Mr. James Youngquist
Department of Corrections
1000 Washington
Des Moines, Iowa 50304

Dear Mr. Youngquist:

As you are aware, I have been working closely with the Intensive Supervision Program as their consulting Clinical Psychologist. Besides licensure as a doctor in Clinical Psychology, my private practice specializes in the area of forensic psychology giving me considerable exposure to the population of individuals dealt with in Community Corrections.

My work with the Intensive Supervision Program utilizes my credentials and expertise in clinical and forensic psychology through a staffing process which permits intensive review of the ISP caseload. This process essentially involves case review and discussion by the parole officer, the supervisor of the ISP Program and myself with the goal of determining a specific treatment plan for each individual parolee. During each parolee's staffing the entire case plan is reviewed, including the parolee's social and vocational background, and his criminal history. A treatment plan is developed with the joint input of the entire ISP staff utilizing my professional input. Each case is then updated on a rotating basis and treatment plans are reviewed and altered as the situation merits.

In addition to the staffing process, I have had the occasion to personally observe the ISP agents in their face to face contact during home visits with their respective parolees. Together with the staffing process, this exposure to the Intensive Supervision Program provides me with the kind of information helpful in functioning as an effective consultant.

I have been watching the developments pertaining to the Patrick Riley case with more than passing interest. Prior to the incident currently being investigated by the Office of the Ombudsman, I specifically consulted with the ISP staff concerning the management of the Patrick Riley supervision plan. During that staffing Mr. Riley's desire to return to school was discussed, as well as, a problem concerning the urine screens

being performed as a check on Mr. Riley's drug and alcohol problem. My notes indicate that this staffing was conducted well before the incident occurred that is currently under investigation. Furthermore, my notes indicate that it was my advice to the staff that Mr. Riley should be encouraged to attend school in an effort to reinforce his desire for socially upward mobility. Concerning the problem with the urine screens, I consulted directly with Kent Ellithorp and was convinced that due to funding restraints the process was being handled as efficiently as possible at that time. In my clinical review of this case file, there was certainly no indication of a developing problem and in my opinion, no possibility of having predicted the severe regression that apparently prompted Mr. Riley's criminal acts.

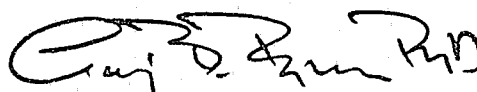
My specific observations of Will McClendon have been in the context of my role as consultant to ISP. These observations have convinced me that the State of Iowa, the Department of Corrections, and specifically, the Intensive Supervision Program are extremely fortunate to have an individual with Mr. McClendon's particular strengths working with parolees. Mr. McClendon has demonstrated unusually acute insight with regard to the management of his cases and his ability to understand and relate to the individuals in his case-load have been remarkable. He is dedicated as a parole officer and is definitely the kind of individual that considers his performance on the job a central element in his own evaluation of his self as a worthwhile person.

However, there is one concern that I would share about Mr. McClendon that is a common characteristic to the entire staff of agents working with the ISP program. That is, the agents often tend to place their job, their responsibilities, and their commitment to the ISP program before factors considered to be more central in an individual's well being such as family and self.

As I have mentioned, I am watching the developments in this matter with great concern. Subsequent to the Riley problem I have again reviewed my case notes and continue to find nothing that would lead me to believe there was a developing problem. I believe the management of the case was intact and I believe that Mr. Riley had outstanding services from his parole agent.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance in consulting with you on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Craig B. Rypma". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the last name "Rypma" being more prominent.

Craig B. Rypma, Ph.D.
Clinical Psychologist

ISP MEETING
March 16, 1987

11-7-87

Location: 1035 3rd Avenue S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Present: Jeanette Bucklew, Gene Gardner, Lary Nelson, Curt Campbell, Mike Havenstrite,
Jim Hancock, Bob Ehmke, Deb Drahos

The purpose of this meeting was to review the philosophy of the Intensive Supervision Program and direction the program is taking in Iowa.

Jeanette indicated that it is her desire to maintain consistency in our minimum service standards on a statewide basis, but that there is room for flexibility in how the standards are met based on the staffing in the district. She agreed that it may be more cost effective to use surveillance officers in some areas.

Lary Nelson stated that he believes ISP answers two major concerns - 1. public safety and 2. increased support for substance abusers. The program requires the following in order to meet this need - 1. treatment, 2. referrals, 3. job assistance, and 4. surveillance.

Gene asked for discussion about the clients that will be accepted into ISP. The following was agreed upon:

1. Clients will not be accepted for ISP who have tentative discharge dates less than six months away.
2. All clients who have been paroled from the special CBC OWI programs will be accepted
3. Mentally retarded clients will be accepted.
4. UA testing - mandatory for the first 4 weeks in Phase I; after the mandatory period it will left to the ISP officer's discretion.
5. Special needs for ISP clients such as bus tokens, a room for a night, money for antabuse, meals, etc. can be requested through the appropriate channels in each district and taken from the client assistance funds that are included in each budget.
6. Cross training between districts would be beneficial for the ISP officers. Agreed to cross-train between the 5th and 8th district, and the 1st and 6th districts.
7. Agreed to meet the contact standards as established and allow each district to be flexible in structuring the programs.

This committee agreed that ISP meetings will be held quarterly.

Gene recommended that a committee be set up to formulate an instrument to measure the success of ISP.

/dd

**PAROLE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY
(FROM CASE FILE)**

**RE: PATRICK BERT RILEY
203016 - DM**

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION - PHASE I

September 6, 1986 - Face to face contact in office

9-8-86 - Telephone contact with parolee

9-9-86 - Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

9-11-86 - Face to face contact in office

9-12-86 - Telephone contact with parolee

9-12-86 - Telephone contact with parolee

9-15-86 - Collateral contact

9-15-86 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact

9-16-86 - Face to face contact in parolee's home -
Curfew check

9-18-86 - Face to face contact in Court House

9-19-86 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact

9-20-86 - Face to face contact in parolee's home -
Curfew check

9-23-86 - Office collateral -
Job contact

9-23-86 - Face to face contact in office
Collateral -
U.A.

9-25-86 - Face to face contact in office -
Face to face contact in parolee's home -
Curfew check

9-27-86 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Curfew check

9-29-87 -	Office collateral - Second collateral
9-30-86 -	Face to face contact in office Telephone contact with parolee
October 2, 1986 -	Face to face contact in office
10-3-86 -	Telephone contact with parolee
10-6-86 -	Telephone contact with parolee
10-7-86 -	Face to face contact in office - Collateral contact
10-9-86 -	Face to face contact in office - Home visit - Collateral contact
10-10-86 -	Telephone contact with parolee Office collateral
10-11-86 -	Face to face contact in parolee's home - Curfew check
10-12-86 -	Telephone contact with parolee
10-14-86 -	Face to face contact in office - Job contact
10-16-86 -	Face to face contact in office - Collateral contact
10-19-86 -	Telephone contact with parolee
10-21-86 -	Face to face contact in parolee's home - Curfew check
10-22-86 -	Face to face contact in office
10-23-86 -	Face to face contact in office - U.A.
10-26-86 -	Face to face contact in office
10-30-86 -	Face to face contact in parolee's home - Curfew check
10-31-86 -	Face to face contact in office

November 4, 1986 - Face to face contact in office

11-6-86 - Face to face contact in office

11-7-86 - Telephone contact with parolee
Telephone contact with parolee

11-11-86 - Face to face contact in office

11-13-86 - Face to face contact in office

11-17-86 - Telephone contact with parolee

11-18-86 - Face to face contact in office -
Home visit

11-20-86 - Face to face contact in office

11-25-86 - Face to face contact in office

11-29-86 - Telephone contact with parolee

December 1, 1986 - Telephone contact with parolee

12-2-86 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact

12-3-86 - Telephone contact with parolee

12-4-86 - Face to face contact in office -
U.A.
Telephone contact with parolee

12-5-86 - Face to face contact in parolee's home -
Curfew check -
Collateral contact

12-6-86 - Collateral contact

12-9-86 - Face to face contact in parolee's home -
Curfew check

12-10-86 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Collateral contact

PHASE II

12-11-86 - Face to face contact in office -
U.A. -
Collateral contact

12-13-86 - Curfew check

12-15-86 - Face to face contact in office

12-17-86 - Face to face contact in parolee's home -
Curfew check -
Collateral contact

12-22-86 - Telephone contact with parolee

12-23-86 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact

12-26-86 - Telephone contact with parolee

12-30-86 - Face to face contact in office -
U.A.
Face to face contact in parolee's home -
Curfew check -
Collateral contact

January 5, 1987 - Face to face contact in office

1-6-87 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Collateral contact-
Job contact

1-7-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Telephone contact with parolee -
Job contact -
Job referral

1-9-87 - Face to face contact in office

1-12-87 - Face to face contact in office

1-15-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Telephone contact with parolee

1-20-87 - Face to face contact in parolee's home -
Job contact - (taken for interview)

1-22-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

1-23-87 - Face to face contact in office-
Job contact

1-25-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

1-27-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

1-30-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

February 2, 1987 - Face to face contact in office
Face to face at Alcohol Treatment Center -
Collateral contact

2-6-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

2-8-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

2-10-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

2-12-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

2-13-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact

2-14-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

2-17-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

2-18-87 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Collateral contact -
Job contact

2-19-87 - Face to face contact in office

2-21-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

2-23-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

2-25-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact -
Job contact

2-26-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact -
Job contact

2-28-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

March 3, 1987 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact

3-5-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

3-6-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact -
Job contact

3-9-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

3-12-87 - Face to face contact in office
Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

3-16-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

3-17-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

3-20-87 - Face to face contact in office

3-25-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

3-26-87 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Three (3) collateral contact -
Two (2) Job contact

3-27-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Collateral contact -
Job contact

3-28-87 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Curfew check

3-30-87 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Collateral contact -
Job contact

April 3, 1987 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Collateral contact

4-6-87 - Collateral contact -
Curfew check -
Job contact

4-9-87 - Telephone contact with parolee

4-10-87 - Telephone contact with parolee -
Job contact

4-13-87 - Face to face contact in office -
Job contact

4-16-87 - Telephone contact with parolee
Face to face contact in office

4-20-87 -	Face to face contact in office - Job contact
4-21-87	Face to face contact in office - Collateral contact - Job contact
4-22-87 -	Telephone contact with parolee
4-24-87 -	Face to face contact in office - Job contact
4-25-87 -	Telephone contact with parolee
4-28-87 -	Face to face contact in office - Collateral contact - Job contact
4-29-87 -	Face to face contact in office - Job contact
May 3, 1987 -	Telephone contact with parolee
5-6-87 -	Collateral contact
5-9-87 -	Face to face contact in office - U.A. Telephone contact with parolee
5-12-87 -	Face to face contact in office - U.A. - Collateral contact
5-18-87 -	Telephone contact with parolee - Job contact
5-19-87 -	Collateral contact - Job contact

* "Job contact" relates to a contact with Parolee, Job Developer, Job Service agent, Employer, etc. where the emphasis was placed on parolee securing employment.



Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services

Administrative Office, 1000 Washington Ave. Des Moines, Iowa 50314 515-286-2030

DES MOINES AREA OFFICES

ADMINISTRATION

• RELEASE WITH SERVICE

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

5A AREA OFFICE

1000 Washington Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50314
515 286-2030

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE
Polk County Jail-2nd Floor
110 6th Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
515 286-2156

MEN'S RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
Bldg. 66, Ft. Des Moines
Des Moines, Iowa 50315
515 286-3936

WOMEN'S RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
Bldg. 65, Ft. Des Moines
Des Moines, Iowa 50315
515 286-2020

COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCING
Polk County Court House
500 Mulberry - Room 114A
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
515 286-3733

DES MOINES WORK RELEASE CTR.
2020 Center Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50312
515 286-3033

ADULT PAROLE SERVICES
700 3rd St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
515 286-2034

CRESTON AREA OFFICE
117 North Maple
Creston, Iowa 50801
515 782-8556

CHARITON AREA OFFICE
Chariton City Hall
Chariton, Iowa 50049
515 774-8112

NEWTON AREA OFFICE
Jasper County Court House
Box 761
Newton, Iowa 50208
515 792-1101

INDIANOLA AREA OFFICE
205 S. Howard
Indianola, Iowa 50125
515 961-3095

ADEL AREA OFFICE
Dallas County Court House
Adel, Iowa 50003
515 993-3707

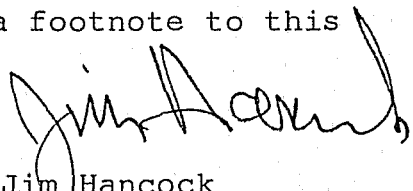
PLEASANTVILLE AREA OFFICE
110 E Monroe
P.O. Box 281
Pleasantville, Iowa 50225
515 848-5868

ADDENDUM

It cannot be ignored that one of the authors of this report, James Peterson, could be personally motivated in the writing of a report that is critical of the State Department of Corrections.

Mr. Peterson had been an employee of the State Department of Corrections and left his employment to accept a job with the Citizen's Aide office. Mr. Peterson, while employed with the Department of Corrections, related to me, on three or four occasions, his distrust and aversion towards the Department. Mr. Peterson related to me and another of our staff that the Department of Corrections had been unjust to him with respect to seeking the Department's legislative liaison job and they (Hal Farrier, John Baldwin, and Jeanette Bucklew) were out to get him transferred from central office. It got to a point that when I ran into him I could expect a sermon on the evils of the State Department of Corrections. At one point I told him enough is enough. It got to be a broken record.

I believe this observation should be a footnote to this report.


Jim Hancock

RECEIVED

AUG 14 1987

CITIZENS' AIDE/OMBUDSMAN

Administered through Polk County Board of Supervisors