FILED
SEP 24 1991
CLERK SUPREME COURT

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

No. 1-124 / 90-1116

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF JANINE M. CARTER AND JAMES R. CARTER

Upon the Petition of

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JANINE M. CARTER,

Petitioner-Appellant,

And Concerning

JAMES R. CARTER,

Respondent-Appellee.

Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Worth County, Paul W. Riffel, Judge.

Petitioner challenges the economic provisions of a dissolution decree. **AFFIRMED.**

Kristy B. Arzberger of Zanville Law Offices, Mason City, for appellant.

Craig G. Ensign, Northwood, for appellee.

Considered by Oxberger, C.J., and Donielson and Sackett, JJ.

PER CURIAM

This is an appeal from the economic provisions of a decree dissolving a long-term marriage. Petitioner-appellant Janine M. Carter contends the property division made by the trial court was not equitable. We affirm.

Janine and respondent-appellee James R. Carter were married in 1959, just after they both had completed their freshman year of college. Janine left college. She stayed home to care for the couple's two sons. In 1964 she started working outside the home, and in 1967 resumed study toward her undergraduate degree. She obtained her degree in 1987 and currently is a certified special education teacher. James stayed in college after marriage and received his undergraduate degree in 1962. Since that time, he has been involved in education, first as a teacher, and now as an elementary principal. He obtained his master's degree in 1969.

At the time of the dissolution, James was fifty-one and Janine was fifty. Their two sons were adults. James had annual earnings of $40,000, and Janine had annual earnings of $21,000.

The trial court divided the assets. Neither party was ordered to pay the other alimony. They were both ordered to pay their own attorney fees and one-half of the court costs. Janine challenges the trial court's valuations and contends the property award was not equitable.

We have reviewed the record de novo. Iowa R. App. P. 4; In re Marriage of Mott, 444 N.W.2d 507, 508 (Iowa App. 1989). We find the values placed on the assets by the trial court to be within the permissible range of evidence, and we will not disturb them on appeal. See In re Marriage of Bare, 203 N.W.2d 551, 554 (Iowa 1973); In re Marriage of Griffin, 356 N.W.2d 606, 609 (Iowa App. 1984). The trial court made what we find to be a nearly equal division of the parties' assets. We find the distribution made by the trial court to be equitable. See In re Marriage of Steenhoek, 305 N.W.2d 448, 453-54 (Iowa 1981). We affirm.

AFFIRMED.