IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

FILED
JAN 27 1988
CLERK SUPREME COURT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **STATE OF IOWA** | ) | |
| Plaintiff-Appellee, | ) | |
| vs. | ) | Filed January 27, 1988 |
| **WILLIAM LEE SIRES** | ) | 7-522 265 |
| | | 87-611 |
| Defendant-Appellant. | ) | |

---

Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Black Hawk County (Nos. D7X007094 & D7X008632 - Robert E. Mahan, Joseph Moothart and James D. Coil, Judges.

Defendant pled guilty to charges of conspiracy to commit prostitution in violation of Iowa Code section 706.1 and to possession of a firearm by a felon in violation of Iowa Code section 724.26. **AFFIRMED.**

Charles L. Harrington, Appellate Defender, and John P. Messina, Assistant Appellate Defender, for defendant-appellant.

Thomas J. Miller, Attorney General; Bruce Kempkes, Assistant Attorney General; and Mary Schlichter and Janet Pederson, Assistant County Attorneys, for plaintiff-appellee.

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

**PER CURIAM** 256

Defendant, William Lee Sires, appeals from his plea to possession of a firearm by a felon. He contends his plea did not substantially comply with Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure 8(2). We affirm.

Defendant challenges his plea contending the trial court failed to explain the elements of the offense and failed to determine there was a factual basis for his plea. The defendant was asked what happened on the day of his arrest and said:

> There was some investigators that. . . started asking me a bunch of questions . . ., and I answered the question that yes, I had a firearm, not knowing that I was a convicted felon and couldn't have a firearm, which I'm now aware of.

We find this statement is sufficient to establish a factual basis for defendant's guilty plea. Defendant was asked if he understood the charge. He responded that he fully understood the charge. In the plea proceedings defendant's attorney advised the court defendant was pleading guilty to a charge of possession of weapons as a felon.

We agree with the State's argument that where the name of the charge is description enough of the charge to satisfy rule 8(2)(b)(1), and where the offense does not have any elements of intent, it is sufficient for the court to inform the defendant of the charge by naming the charge. See State v. Worley, 297 N.W.2d 368, 371 (Iowa 1980).

We affirm defendant's conviction for possession of a firearm by a felon.

**AFFIRMED.**