FILED
APR 26 1979
CLERK SUPREME COURT

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

STATE OF IOWA,	)	
Appellee,	)	Filed April 26, 1979
vs.	)	
DANNY RAY SPURLIN,	)	89 62134
Appellant.	)	

Appeal from Boone District Court - Edward J. Flattery, Judge.

Defendant appeals conviction of carrying a concealed weapon pursuant to plea of guilty alleging his misunderstanding of plea agreement, abuse of discretion by sentencing judge and ineffective assistance of counsel. - Affirmed.

Stanley R. Simpson, Boone, for Appellant.

Thomas J. Miller, Attorney General of Iowa, Ann Fitzgibbons, Assistant Attorney General, and James Robbins, Boone County Attorney, for Appellee.

Submitted to Oxberger, C. J., and Donielson, Snell, Carter and Johnson, JJ.

PER CURIAM

Defendant appeals judgment and sentence imposed on his guilty plea to a charge of carrying a concealed weapon in violation of section 695.2, The Code 1977. We affirm.

Defendant first contends his plea was involuntary because it was based on his misunderstanding of a plea bargain. The record discloses that trial court carefully explained to defendant the consequences of his guilty plea and assured him that two other charges pending against him would be dismissed. No promise of a minimum sentence was made. Unlike the situation in Wallace v. State, 245 N.W.2d 325, 327 (Iowa 1976), the trial judge fully explored the terms of the plea agreement with the defendant, not once but several times. The bargain was spread of record and honored by trial court. We find defendant voluntarily entered his guilty plea. See State v. Gardner, 274 N.W.2d 328, 330 (Iowa 1979).

Next, defendant maintains trial court abused its discretion in not allowing defendant to withdraw his guilty plea at sentencing hearing. We note, however, that neither defendant nor his attorney made any motion to withdraw the plea. Furthermore, the transcript of sentencing proceedings merely reveals that defendant disagreed with the presentence investigation. He never disputed his involvement in the crime charged or indicated that his plea was the result of confusion, coercion or mistake. We find no abuse of discretion on the part of the sentencing judge.

Finally, defendant argues he was denied the effective assistance of counsel because his attorney did not make a motion to withdraw the guilty plea. Based on our review of the case, defense counsel had no basis upon which to make such a motion. This attorney managed to obtain a very favorable plea bargain for his client. His performance was well within the range of competence demanded of attorneys in criminal cases. Long v. Brewer, 253 N.W.2d 549, 553 (Iowa 1977).

AFFIRMED.