FILED
AUG 2 4 1988
CLERK SUPREME COURT

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

STATE OF IOWA,	)	
Plaintiff-Appellee,	)	
vs.	)	346
DAVID RAY WALLERICH,	)	8-128
Defendant-Appellant.	)	87-541

Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Scott County (No. 123965-01), R. K. Stohr, and Linda K. Neuman, Judges.

The defendant appeals his conviction and sentence, following a guilty plea, for the crime of going armed with intent. **AFFIRMED.**

Randy J. Hohenadel, of Wells, McNally & Bowman, Davenport, for the defendant-appellant.

Thomas J. Miller, Attorney General; Julie Ann Halligan, Assistant Attorney General; William Davis, County Attorney; and Steven R. Kraft, Assistant County Attorney, for plaintiff-appellee.

Considered by Schlegel, P.J., and Sackett and Habhab, JJ.

PER CURIAM

Defendant appeals his conviction and sentence, following a guilty plea, for the crime of going armed with intent. He contends that the trial court erred in accepting his plea because the court failed to give him an adequate explanation of the offense and failed to make a sufficient determination of a factual basis for the plea. Defendant also alleges he was denied effective assistance of counsel. We affirm.

As a preliminary matter, this court must determine whether the errors challenged here may be properly asserted on appeal. In order to preserve error for appeal, the defendant must challenge the validity of his guilty plea by motion in arrest of judgment in the trial court. Iowa R. Crim. P. 23(3)(a). Wallerich did not raise challenges to the guilty plea proceedings either at the time of the entry of the guilty plea or by filing a motion in arrest of judgment as required by Iowa Rule of Criminal Procedure 8(2)(d). Wallerich asserts, however, that such failure was due to ineffective assistance of counsel. When a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is made, The Iowa courts have allowed an exception to the general rule of error preservation. See State v. Kellogg, 263 N.W.2d 539, 543 (Iowa 1978); Munz v. State, 382 N.W.2d 693, 696 (Iowa App. 1985). We therefore hold that defendant's failure to raise the proper challenges to the guilty plea proceedings does not preclude our consideration of this matter.

Wallerich first asserts that the trial court erred in not sufficiently explaining the nature of the offense or ascertaining a factual basis at the time of the entry of the guilty plea in accordance with Iowa Rule of Criminal Procedure 8(2)(b). With respect to the explanation of the charge, Rule 8(2)(b) does not require any particular form of explanation. State v. Fluhr, 287 N.W.2d 857, 863 n.2 (Iowa 1980). Our review of the guilty plea proceedings convinces us that the court properly admonished Wallerich as to the nature of the offense with which he was charged not once, but twice. Additionally, when asked whether he understood the charges against him, as well as the elements the State was required to prove, Wallerich responded affirmatively. We also find that the court made a sufficient determination of the factual basis upon which the plea was entered. We therefore hold that Wallerich's claims with respect to this issue are without merit.

Wallerich further asserts that he was denied his right to the effective assistance of counsel. He claims that counsel was ineffective in failing to file a motion in arrest of judgment and in not requesting a competency hearing. Normally, a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is determined through postconviction proceedings in the trial court, where counsel can defend against such a charge, State v. Poyner, 306 N.W.2d 716, 719 (Iowa 1981), however, a reviewing court may determine the validity of

the claim on direct appeal. See State v. White, 337 N.W.2d 517, 519 (Iowa 1983). "Whether [this issue] can be disposed of on appeal or must be reserved for resolution in postconviction proceedings is a determination that should be made by the appellate court." Id.

In the present case, the record is inadequate for us to make a determination of this claim. Accordingly, this issue is reserved for determination in postconviction proceedings.

Defendant's conviction is affirmed.

AFFIRMED.