IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT FOR POLK COUNTY
CARL OLSEN, ) Petitioner, ) CASE No. CVCV068508
vs. )
) MOTION TO DISMISS STATE OF IOWA, )
Respondent. ) May 8, 2025 )
)
APPEARANCES
CARL OLSEN, Pro Se, Petitioner 130 NE Aurora Avenue Des Moines, IA 50313
JEFFREY PETERZALEK, Assistant County Attorney, Respondent 1305 E. Walnut Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
The matter came before the Honorable
Celene M. Gogerty via zoom on May 8, 2025, at 8:31 AM.
Jessica Fredregill,
Certified Shorthand Reporter 110 Sixth Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50309

## PROCEEDINGS

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(The following matter came before the Court via zoom on May 8, 2025, at 8:31 AM.)

THE COURT: We are here in CVCV068508. This is a hearing via zoom. This is the case of Carl Olsen versus

State of Iowa. Mr. Olsen appears without counsel, the State appears by Jeffrey Peterzalek. This is the date and time set for the respondent's Motion to Dismiss that was filed on February 19, 2025.

Just so the parties are aware, I have another matter at 9:00, so I do need to keep this within a half hour it's scheduled for. With that, is there anything on behalf of the respondent we wish to highlight or address regarding your Motion?

MR. PETERZALEK: On behalf of the respondent or the -- okay. I'm so used to being the petitioner, I was confused where I was, I apologize.

THE COURT: That's all right.

MR. PETERZALEK: Just a couple of things, Your Honor, especially since we have a time crunch, I'm going to maybe work my way a little bit backwards --

THE COURT: You faded out, Sir.

MR. PETERZALEK: Alright. Let's try that. As I mentioned, I think I'll just work backwords a little bit from what I put in my Motion to Dismiss, because the

overarching issue here is on the merits of the case.

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As we set forth in our briefing on this issue, there is no question that the State has a compelling interest in enforcing its controlled substances laws, and then the question really becomes, and I think this is what Mr. Olsen was focusing on, whether there is a less restrictive means of accomplishing those goals.

As the case as we cited in our brief indicate, there is not. In fact, our controlled substances laws become meaningless if people are allowed to possess and traffic marijuana as part of a religious service, or for that matter, other things, other reasons that Mr. Olsen has raised in the past.

So, based on the cases we've cited in there, in fact, one of the cases we cited, it might have been from the DC Circuit, even involves the same religion that Mr. Olsen adheres to, and again, the decision was that the State has both the compelling interest in enforcing its laws, and that the mechanism that we're currently using is the least restrictive means. That goes to the merits.

The other issues that I raise, the next issue I want to just briefly touch on, is the res judicata claim, preclusion issue. Mr. Olsen has been challenging, particularly, Iowa's controlled substances laws, particularly as they relate to marijuana, since early

1980's. And as the Eighth Circuit determined, when he did the same thing he is doing here with respect to the federal Religious Restoration Freedom Act, if I got that acronym correct. They said the same thing you should say here, Judge, which is, you've raised the same issues in the context of the constitution. It is the same standard. You've done this over and over again, you're precluded from continuing to do this. That should be the same decision with respect to this challenge to the state law in this particular case.

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Another thing I'll mention, is standing, Mr. Olsen doesn't sit in any position, any different than any other citizen in the State. He has no particularized injury, he has no interest in this matter, different than any other person in the State, which leads me to a couple of my final comments, so that relates to standing.

It is unclear, and I pointed this out in my Motion exactly with Mr. Olson, is requiring or requesting of this Court, his petition is entitled, a Petition for Injunction Relief. The relief he asked for is for an injunction.

He hasn't done any of the things, has set forth any of the issues, and as a matter of law, his ability to get an injunction would not be available to him. He's not shown any reasonable likelihood of success on the merits.

He's not shown that the public interest would favor him in

joining the State from enforcing its laws. If the Court were to weigh the equities as far as whether it is better to enforce the State's controlled substances laws versus

Mr. Olsen's right to possess marijuana for his religion, he loses on that issue as well. So there isn't any ability for the Court to enjoin the enforcement of Iowa's controlled substances law at this point.

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Then he has also made some reference, even though it isn't anywhere that I can see in his petition, that he wanted some sort over declaratory relief. If he wanted to declare the rights of Mr. Olsen, his rights are the same as every other person in the State of Iowa. You don't get to possess marijuana, whether it is for religious purposes, recreational purposes, whatever the case would be, that's the law, as he sits in the same position as anybody else. And if you are going to declare the rights of anybody, it would be a declaration that he has to follow our criminal laws.

That's really it in a nutshell, Judge. I think that this is something that has happened, and whether it's been in the administrative context, whether it's been in federal court, whether it's been in state court, whether it's been in a criminal proceeding, whether it's been in a civil proceeding, administrative proceeding, these issues have been raised by Mr. Olsen dozens of times. It is the

same issue over and over and over again, and based on the rules of res judicata, particularly issue preclusion, he's out.

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And even if you get to the merits, the State has a compelling interest in enforcing its controlled substances laws, substance laws, and the method and the mechanism for doing so, even with respect to Mr. Olsen's religious beliefs, is the least restrictive means of accomplishing that goal. If you have any questions, Judge, I'd be happy to answer them, but that's really where we're coming from.

THE COURT: Thank you, Sir. Mr. Olsen, anything you want to argue or highlight from your briefs?

MR. OLSEN: Absolutely. So the State cited a case called *LS Power*, Iowa Supreme Court, 2023, so I'm going to address that. In that case, the standing was based on *LS Power* having a claim that was different than the general public, so that's the issue that the State just brought up.

Then they said that because LS Power was ready, willing, and able to complete, they had standing to challenge this law that excluded them from completing. So, Mr. Olsen, unlike members of the general public, has been found to have a qualified religious claim by the Iowa Supreme Court in 1984. I'm not aware of any other person in Iowa that has ever made a religious claim or had the Iowa Supreme Court validated, so that makes me different than

anybody else in Iowa, not that there couldn't be anybody
else like me, but I don't think the State is aware of anyone
else that's in this situation that I'm in.

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I lost on the merits of that claim, because the Court found that my use of cannabis in 1978 was different than the use of peyote by a member of the Native American Church in California in 1964. The compelling interest test is extremely contextual, so Mr. Woody was arrested and accused of simple possession after being observed using peyote at a religious ceremony. I was arrested and accused of intent to deliver in a traffic stop on the highway in Muscatine County.

So, he was charged with simple possession, and I was charged with intent to distribute. I'm not currently receiving cannabis from anyone, and I'm not currently distributing cannabis to anyone, so the context of my RFRA claim here is distinguishable from my previous claims, because the law clearly makes that distinction between simple possession and distribution.

The same day Woody was decided, another case was decided by the California Supreme Court whether a defendant's religious use of peyote was sincere, and that was In Re Grady, in that case, the supreme court remanded to the district court to find, to determine sincerity. The Woody case was assumed to be sincere, anyway.

So, I've already had that consideration by the Iowa Supreme Court that my claim is sincere, so I don't need to get remanded like *Grady* did to determine sincerity, although the State is welcome to file discovery, whatever.

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It is theoretically possible that anyone can make a claim for religious use of cannabis, just like *LS Power* was not the only power company qualified to provide electric transmission in Iowa, however, I'm not aware of anyone else that has made such a claim in Iowa.

So now I'm going to shift to the compelling interest and the least restrictive means that was standing, so now I'm going to go to -- this is to collateral estoppel.

The State's interest in enforcement or religious use of cannabis is greatly diminished, or even cease to exist, religious use of cannabis, in the context of my claim, personal use, simple possession.

In 2017, the State legalized cannabis in highly concentrated extracts for medical use, contrary to the classification of cannabis, as a substance with no accepted medical use, and unsafe for use under medical supervision.

The use of cannabis is a federal crime, the production and distribution of cannabis is a federal crime.

In 2020, the legislature removed the 3% limit on delta-9 THC concentration in these products, and the State is too stubborn to apply for federal authorization under

21 U.S.C. 822(d), which is negligent.

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In 2018, the federal government changed the definition of cannabis by defining concentration of delta-9 THC by dry weight over .3% to be marijuana and .3% or less to be hemp. This is an arbitrary formula, but it shows that delta-9 is the only thing that the law cares about when it comes to cannabis.

Similar to alcohol and fermented beverages, and mescaline, and various species of cactus, like peyote. In 2109 the State adopted this new federal nomenclature and legalized THC for recreational use, Iowa Code Chapter 204.

So, any adult in Iowa can go to the grocery store and buy THC in a can of soda. So, Mr. Olsen and the State are in a different posture than they were in 1984, the last time the Iowa Supreme Court addressed this, Mr. Olsen simply wants a declaration of his right to use cannabis in the privacy of his home without interfering with the State's interest in protecting public health and safety.

With the State registration under 124E, which is that medical program, and Chapter 204 which is the consumable hemp program, it is easy to see how Mr. Olsen's claim could be resolved with a registration, if one were available. Unfortunately, the only remedy provided to Mr. Olsen is declaratory and injunctive relief under the recently-added Chapter 675, which is the new Religious

Freedom Restoration Act.

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All these previous things that the State refers to were ruled, that I didn't have the right to petition for religious exemption, I couldn't petition the pharmacy board, I couldn't petition the Department of Public Health, I couldn't petition the Department of Inspections and Appeals to create rules.

Every time I was blocked, because there was no administrative remedy, and so now comes a judicial remedy, Chapter 675, so this is my first opportunity to make the case where I actually have standing to make the claim, and there is a remedy available.

Any further details about what I'm doing, what I intend to do, can be flushed out with discovery. Mr. Olsen would be happy to answer any questions the State has if this case moves forward, and I'd be glad to answer any questions that you have right now. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Olsen. It is the State's Motion, so I guess I'll let you reply briefly, if you wish to.

MR. PETERZALEK: Thank you, Judge. Mr. Olsen makes a number of primarily policy arguments, policy arguments that perhaps a number of Iowans even agree with, but that's not the law. The law is the law. He has to follow the Iowa's controlled substance act in the laws

relating to possession and trafficking of marijuana.

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What two things I didn't hear in Mr. Olsen's arguments were, that the State did not have a compelling interest in enforcing its controlled substances laws, substance laws, they do. The law is very clear on that.

And he didn't touch on and refute the fact that the current situation is the least restrictive means of accomplishing the goal of furthering Iowa's interest in its enforcement of Iowa's controlled substance act.

So I will certainly commend Mr. Olsen for making some good policy arguments. He has not made sufficient legal arguments to overcome our Motion to Dismiss, and we would ask that the Court dismiss this matter in its entirety.

THE COURT: I thank you both for your arguments and your filings. I'll take this matter under advisement, and I'll get a ruling out as soon as I possibly can. Is there anything else we need to address today, Mr. Olsen?

MR. OLSEN: No, but that whole argument I just gave, you know, I said I didn't want to interfere with the State's compelling interest in protecting public health and safety, so I did address that, and then the entire rest of my argument goes to least restrictive means, so just because I didn't use those phrases doesn't mean I didn't cover that topic.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Olsen. Anything else
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     on behalf of the State?
               MR. PETERZALEK: No, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Alright. I appreciate you logging in.
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    Like I said, I'll get a ruling out as soon as I can. Thank
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     you. You can log off.
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               MR. OLSEN: Thank you. Have a good day.
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                  (The hearing concluded at 8:46 AM.)
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