

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS  
CENTRAL DIVISION

JASON LYNCH  
Reg #07405-510

PLAINTIFF

V.

Case No. 4:24-CV-00740-LPR-BBM

DOES, Pill Nurses 1–3; CLAYNTON  
EDWARDS, Captain; ROSS, Lt.;  
SWINDLE, Sgt.; WORKMAN, Sgt.;  
ROGERS, Sgt.; WOOD, CO; SCILER, Sgt.;  
GOODWIN, CO; ASHLEY WATTS,  
Nurse; KATYNN SMITH, Nurse; and  
TURNKEY, Medical Contractor

DEFENDANTS

**PARTIAL RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION**

The following Partial Recommended Disposition (“Recommendation”) has been sent to United States District Judge Lee P. Rudofsky. You may file written objections to all or part of this Recommendation. If you do so, those objections must: (1) specifically explain the factual and/or legal basis for your objection; and (2) be received by the Clerk of this Court within 14 days of the date of this Recommendation. If you do not file objections, Judge Rudofsky may adopt this Recommendation without independently reviewing all of the evidence in the record. By not objecting, you may waive the right to appeal questions of fact.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

In this action, Plaintiff Jason Lynch, currently an inmate in the Federal Correctional Institution in El Reno, Oklahoma (“FCI-El Reno”), is proceeding on a variety of claims related to his three-month incarceration in the White County, Arkansas, Detention Center

(“WCDC”) in 2024. *See* (Docs. 71, 80). Pending before the Court are Lynch’s “Emergency Motion for Leave to File, Motion for Protective Order, and Emergency Motion for Injunctive Relief,” (Doc. 163), and “Emergency Motion for Temporary Protective Order, Preliminary Injunction, and Stay of State Court Writ,” (Doc. 164-1). In the Emergency Motions, (Docs. 163, 164-1), Addendum, (Doc. 165), and Brief in Support, (Doc. 166), Lynch claims that the Defendants are attempting to have him removed from FCI-El Reno and returned to the WCDC for a “surprise trial” in state circuit court. Lynch requests a “Temporary Protective Order” prohibiting the transfer. (Doc. 163 at 8); (Doc. 164-1 at 6). For the following reasons, it is recommended Lynch’s “Emergency Motions,” (Doc. 163, 164-1), be DENIED.

## II. DISCUSSION

Lynch’s Emergency Motions revolve around a case he initiated in state court on February 23, 2026—*Lynch v. White County, et al.*, No. 73CV-26-287 (White Cnty., Ark.).<sup>1</sup> In that state case—which appears to primarily involve the same facts and claims as this federal case—the Supreme Court of Arkansas appointed Retired Circuit Judge Robert Bynum Gibson, Jr. to hear the case. *Id.*, Order (Mar. 20, 2026). On April 7, 2026, Judge Gibson directed “FCI El Reno to surrender [Lynch] to the White County Sheriff, and the Sheriff...to transport [Lynch] to the [WCDC]” and to retain custody over Lynch for a trial on May 14, 2026. *Id.*, Pick-Up Order (Apr. 7, 2026); *see also* Order Setting Trial Date

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<sup>1</sup> The state court records are publicly available on the Arkansas Judiciary’s website: [caseinfo.arcourts.gov/](http://caseinfo.arcourts.gov/)

(Apr. 7, 2026). Lynch seeks to prevent the enforcement of that state-court order. *See* (Doc. 164-1 at 1); (Doc. 166 at 2, 7).

Lynch proposes several legal grounds for his requested relief, including the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651, and the Anti-Injunction Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2283.<sup>2</sup> Under either theory, as relevant to this case, the Court may only interfere with the pending state-court proceedings in aid of this Court’s jurisdiction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (Federal courts “may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.”); 28 U.S.C. § 2283 (A federal court “may not grant an injunction to stay proceedings in a State court except as expressly authorized by Act of Congress, or where necessary in aid of its jurisdiction, or to protect or effectuate its judgments.”).

Lynch makes several references to “preserving,” “aiding,” and “threats” to federal jurisdiction, *see* (Doc. 164-1 at 5–7); (Doc. 166 at 5), but does not explain how his requested injunction or a stay of state-court proceedings would aid this Court’s jurisdiction. Instead, he seeks the injunction for his own benefit and upon pure speculation of future harm. Specifically, he notes that any transfer from FCI-El Reno would interfere with his federally-mandated drug-abuse programing, which may delay his release from federal custody. (Doc. 163 at 5). He also fears that he will be provided with inadequate medical care once transferred to WDCD. *Id.* Again, this does not appear to affect this Court’s

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<sup>2</sup> Because Lynch provides no explanation for his reliance upon the Supremacy Clause, *see* (Doc. 164-1 at 6), and the Court gleans no arguable factual or legal support for that reliance, the Court does not consider that basis for relief.

jurisdiction and does not provide a basis for it to act under either the All Writs Act or the Anti-Injunction Act.

Moreover, Lynch has filed similar Emergency Motions with Judge Gibson and the Arkansas Supreme Court. *See Lynch v. White County, et al.*, No. 73CV-26-287 (White Cnty., Ark.) (“Emergency Motions” filed on April 17 and May 5, 2026); *Lynch v. White County Jail*, No. CV-26-301 (Ark. Sup. Ct., May 1, 2026). Thus, even if Lynch had provided a basis for relief, the doctrine of comity dictates that the matter be deferred to the state courts for consideration in the first instance. *See Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269, 274 (2005) (The doctrine of comity “teaches that one court should defer action on causes properly within its jurisdiction until the courts of another sovereignty with concurrent powers, and already cognizant of the litigation, have had an opportunity to pass upon the matter.” (cleaned up)).

### III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT Lynch’s “Emergency Motion for Leave to File, Motion for Protective Order, and Emergency Motion for Injunctive Relief,” (Doc. 163), and “Emergency Motion for Temporary Protective Order, Preliminary Injunction, and Stay of State Court Writ,” (Doc. 164-1), be DENIED.

DATED this 8th day of May, 2026.

  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE