

DATE: 04/08/2026 09:51:02 PM

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF WHITE COUNTY, ARKANSAS
SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT FIRST DIVISION

JASON MATTHEW LYNCH
Plaintiff

v. Case No. 73CV-26-287

WHITE COUNTY JAIL, ET AL.
Defendants

MOTION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS FOR 30 DAYS

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, Jason Matthew Lynch, appearing pro se, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for a temporary stay of proceedings for a period of no less than thirty (30) days, and in support thereof states:

1. Current Custodial Status

Plaintiff is currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons at FCI El Reno pursuant to federal authority. However, Plaintiff has been approved for, or is imminently pending, release to home confinement.

2. Imminent Transition to Home Confinement

Plaintiff is in a transitional phase of custody and is expected to be released from institutional confinement to home confinement in the near future. This transition involves:

Coordination with federal authorities

Travel arrangements back to the State of Arkansas

Establishment of a stable residence and compliance with release conditions

This process requires time and cannot be completed instantaneously.

3. Need for Temporary Stay

Due to the above circumstances, Plaintiff is currently unable to:

Meaningfully participate in court proceedings

Properly prepare filings or responses

Coordinate with counsel (if retained) or effectively litigate pro se

Proceeding at this time would substantially prejudice Plaintiff's ability to fairly present his claims.

4. Interests of Justice Favor Stay

Arkansas courts possess inherent authority to control their dockets and grant stays in the interest of justice. See, e.g., court's inherent authority to manage proceedings and ensure fairness.

A short stay will:

Promote judicial efficiency

Avoid unnecessary delay caused by incomplete participation

Ensure Plaintiff can properly prosecute his case upon stabilization

5. No Prejudice to Defendants

A limited 30-day stay will not prejudice Defendants but will significantly protect Plaintiff's constitutional right of access to the courts.

6. Good Faith Request

This request is made in good faith and not for purposes of delay, but rather to ensure that Plaintiff may fully and fairly participate in these proceedings upon release.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays that this Court:

1. Stay all proceedings in this matter for a period of no less than thirty (30) days, or such time as the Court deems appropriate;
2. Grant any further relief to which Plaintiff may be entitled.

TRULINCS 07405510 - LYNCH, JASON M - Unit: ERE-D-A

Respectfully submitted,

/S/ Jason Matthew Lynch
Pro Se Plaintiff

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF WHITE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

[CIVIL DIVISION]

JASON MATTHEW LYNCH, Reg. No. 07405-510
Plaintiff

v.

Case No. 73CV-26-287

WHITE COUNTY, ARKANSAS, et al.
Defendants

****PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS,
TO RECALL OR VACATE WRIT, AND FOR ADDITIONAL RELIEF****

COMES NOW Plaintiff, Jason Matthew Lynch, proceeding respectfully, and for his Motion to Stay Proceedings for no less than sixty (60) days, to recall or vacate any writ issued for his transport, and for related relief, states as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff respectfully moves this Court to stay all proceedings for a period of thirty (30) to sixty (60) days so that he may complete critical federal rehabilitative programming, secure his release to home confinement, retain counsel, and meaningfully participate in this litigation.
2. This request is made in good faith, is narrow in scope, and is necessary to prevent irreparable harm to Plaintiff's liberty interests, educational advancement, and ability to fairly litigate this matter.

II. FACTUAL BASIS FOR STAY

A. Imminent Release to Home Confinement

3. Plaintiff is currently in federal custody and is expected to be transferred to home confinement by the end of April 2026.
4. This transition is imminent and contingent upon Plaintiff successfully completing required federal programming.

B. Completion of RDAP / EBRR Programming and First Step Act Credits

5. Plaintiff is actively completing the Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP) at the Federal Correctional Institution in El Reno.

6. Completion of RDAP constitutes Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction (EBRR) programming under the First Step Act of 2018, codified at 18 U.S.C. §§ 3632(d)(4), 3621(e), and 3624(g).

7. Successful completion directly impacts Plaintiff's eligibility for:

Earned Time Credits

Early placement in home confinement

Sentence reduction benefits

8. If a writ is executed at this time, Plaintiff will be removed from RDAP prior to completion, which will:

Disqualify him from receiving earned time credits

Prevent application of First Step Act benefits

Result in a loss of over fifteen (15) months of effort and progress

9. Courts recognize that interruption of rehabilitative programming constitutes irreparable harm. See *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140 (1992) (recognizing importance of administrative and rehabilitative processes before judicial interference).

C. Immediate Harm Caused by Writ Execution

10. Plaintiff respectfully states with clarity:

> Execution of a writ at this time will directly prevent completion of RDAP and will cause Plaintiff to lose First Step Act benefits.

11. Such harm is not speculative, but immediate and irreversible.

D. Educational Advancement ASQ Certification

12. Plaintiff is currently enrolled in advanced professional education and is scheduled to take a certification examination through the American Society for Quality (ASQ).

13. Plaintiff is preparing for the Certified Quality Improvement Associate (CQIA) certification.

14. This certification:

Is a recognized management-level credential

Has required extensive preparation

Costs approximately \$1,500, paid through UNICOR Federal Prison Industries

15. If Plaintiff is removed by writ:

He will miss the scheduled examination

He will lose the paid testing opportunity

He cannot afford to retake the exam independently

16. Courts recognize that loss of educational and rehabilitative opportunities constitutes substantial prejudice supporting a stay. See *Landis v. North American Co.*, 299 U.S. 248 (1936).

E. Request is Limited and Reasonable

17. Plaintiff does not seek indefinite delay.

18. Plaintiff respectfully requests only 30 60 days, solely to:

Complete RDAP

Secure First Step Act benefits

Sit for his certification exam

Transition to home confinement

F. Request to Recall or Vacate Writ

19. Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

Recall, vacate, or suspend any writ of transport, and

Allow Plaintiff to appear voluntarily upon release

20. Courts have discretion to control custody transfers and scheduling. See:

Ark. R. Civ. P. 40 (continuances)

Ark. Code Ann. § 16-63-402 (continuance for good cause)

G. Intent to Retain Counsel

21. Plaintiff does not wish to proceed pro se in this matter.

22. Plaintiff is currently in communication with counsel and has:

A planned meeting in Little Rock shortly after release

23. Granting a stay will allow Plaintiff to:

Retain counsel

Ensure proper representation

Promote judicial efficiency

24. Courts favor continuances to allow representation. See *Powell v. Alabama*, 287 U.S. 45 (1932).

H. Safety Concerns and Risk of Reprisal

25. Plaintiff has active litigation against White County and related parties under:

42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985

26. Plaintiff has already experienced retaliation and harm.

27. Returning Plaintiff to the custody of the same actors involved in ongoing litigation presents:

A credible risk to his safety

A risk of further reprisal

28. Courts recognize the need to protect litigants from retaliation. See *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825 (1994).

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I. Lack of Discovery and Procedural Posture

29. Plaintiff further notes:

> There has been little to no discovery conducted, and the case is not in a posture appropriate for trial.

30. Proceeding under these conditions would violate:

Due process protections

Fundamental fairness principles

See Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).

III. LEGAL STANDARD FOR STAY

31. Courts possess inherent authority to stay proceedings:

> "The power to stay proceedings is incidental to the power inherent in every court to control the disposition of the causes on its docket."

Landis v. North American Co., 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936)

32. Arkansas courts similarly recognize:

Ark. R. Civ. P. 40 Continuances

Ark. Code Ann. § 16-63-402 Good cause standard

33. Relevant factors include:

Prejudice to the moving party

Hardship or inequity

Judicial economy

IV. ARGUMENT

A. Plaintiff Will Suffer Irreparable Harm Without a Stay

34. Plaintiff will lose:

First Step Act benefits

RDAP completion

Educational certification

Financial investment

35. These harms are irreversible.

B. No Prejudice to Defendants

36. A short 30 60 day stay:

Does not impair defenses

Does not risk evidence loss

Promotes orderly proceedings

C. Judicial Economy Strongly Favors Stay

37. Allowing Plaintiff to:

Retain counsel

Appear voluntarily

will streamline litigation and reduce procedural complications.

D. Equity and Justice Require Relief

38. This Court is empowered to ensure fairness and prevent unjust outcomes.

39. Denying this motion would:

Punish Plaintiff for pursuing rehabilitation

Undermine federal statutory objectives

V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays that this Court:

1. Stay all proceedings for no less than thirty (30) and up to sixty (60) days;
2. Recall, vacate, or suspend any writ of transport or custody transfer issued to federal authorities;
3. Permit Plaintiff to appear voluntarily after release from federal custody;
4. Allow Plaintiff time to retain counsel;
5. Grant all other relief this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Jason Matthew Lynch
Reg. No. 07405-510


