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U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

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U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

2025 SEP - 8 ~~UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT~~ SEP 08 2025

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
TAMMY H. DOWNS
By: *[Signature]* TAMMY H. DOWNS, CLERK
DEP. CLERK

Jason Lynch

Case No

v

4:24-cv-00740-LPR-BBM

Does, Edwards, Turnkey

White County Jail & Commission

et. al.

NOTICE TO THE COURT WITH
MOTION TO DENY SUMMARY JUDGMENT
WHEN PENDING...

Comes now, Jason Lynch 'pro se'
hereafter movant. Movant is praying

- * The attache be used to aid in
- * the Judicial Screening and move into
- * discovery with all haste before the case
- * is harmed by wilful disposal of records
- * and video by defendants.

Movant is also praying The motion
be added to the record for when
the defendants motions for dismissal
or summary judgment. Movant States that
keeping this info/documents on himself
in the BOP is becoming harder & harder to do

movant also prays for the
adding of Supplemental
state law claims

Jason Lynch
pro se

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This motion frames your case as already strong, but emphasizes that discovery will reveal even more systemic violations, which courts take seriously.

Do you want me to go one step further and add specific Arkansas state law tort claims (medical malpractice, negligence, outrage, conspiracy, etc.) into this motion as parallel claims to strengthen your federal causes of action?

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TO: 07405510

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Excellent. Let's expand your motion to deny dismissal/summary judgment so that it expressly incorporates Arkansas state tort claims alongside your federal constitutional and civil rights claims.

That way, your motion will argue:

1. You have federal claims (42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, 1985, RLUIPA).
2. You have state tort claims (medical malpractice, negligence, outrage, etc.) that are independently actionable.
3. Dismissal is improper because both federal and state claims are viable, supported by law, and discovery will strengthen them.

Here's the revised, detailed draft motion with Arkansas tort law integrated:

Motion to Deny Defendants' Motions to Dismiss or for Summary Judgment

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

Jason Matthew Lynch, Plaintiff,

v.

Does, Sheriff Clayton Edwards, Turnkeys, Medical Staff, White County Commission, Jail Staff, and Others, Defendants.

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

PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO DENY DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS TO DISMISS OR FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

COMES NOW, Plaintiff Jason Matthew Lynch, pro se, and respectfully moves this Court to deny any and all motions to dismiss or for summary judgment filed by Defendants, and in support states as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendants seek dismissal of Plaintiff's federal and state claims before discovery has commenced, arguing "failure to state a claim." Such dismissal would be improper and premature. Plaintiff has pled facts supporting multiple causes of action under federal civil rights law (42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, 1985; RLUIPA) and Arkansas tort law (medical malpractice, negligence, outrage, conspiracy, interference with legal rights, etc.).

The allegations include denial of urgent HIV treatment, unlawful medical interference by non-licensed officials, denial of religious freedom, interference with legal mail, retaliation, unsafe jail conditions, and a pattern of conspiracy by Sheriff Edwards and others. These claims are firmly grounded in law, fact, and precedent. Discovery will only expand the proof, likely revealing systemic violations justifying class-wide relief.

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II. LEGAL STANDARD

Dismissal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) is proper only when "it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts" in support of his claims. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007); *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009). At this stage, all facts must be taken as true and construed in Plaintiff's favor.

Summary judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 is improper before discovery, especially where intent, policy, or systemic practices are at issue. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317 (1986); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242 (1986).

III. FEDERAL CLAIMS

A. Denial of HIV Treatment Deliberate Indifference

Failure to provide Biktarvy for ~100 days, crushing medication against prescription, and ignoring urgent medical need = deliberate indifference under *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976); *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825 (1994).

HIV medication interruption is recognized as unconstitutional: *Johnson v. Wright*, 412 F.3d 398 (2d Cir. 2005).

B. Religious Discrimination RLUIPA & First Amendment

Denial of Catholic practice violates 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc-1 and *Holt v. Hobbs*, 574 U.S. 352 (2015).

C. Access to Courts & Legal Mail

Interference with legal mail is actionable. *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817 (1977).

D. Retaliation

Retaliation for grievances and litigation violates the First Amendment. *Thaddeus-X v. Blatter*, 175 F.3d 378 (6th Cir. 1999).

E. Conspiracy 42 U.S.C. § 1985

Edwards and staff engaged in coordinated deprivation of rights. *Griffin v. Breckenridge*, 403 U.S. 88 (1971).

F. Monell Liability

White County Commission's failure to train and supervise amounts to unconstitutional policy. *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

IV. STATE TORT CLAIMS

In addition to federal claims, Plaintiff asserts multiple state-law torts under Arkansas law, each independently sufficient to proceed to discovery:

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A. Medical Malpractice (Ark. Code Ann. § 16-114-201 et seq.)

Denying prescribed ART medication, crushing pills, ignoring physician orders = breach of standard of care.

B. Negligence (Ark. Code Ann. § 16-55-201 et seq.)

Jail staff failed to exercise reasonable care for Plaintiff's health and safety.

C. Practicing Medicine Without a License (Ark. Code Ann. § 17-95-401)

Edwards ordered changes in medical treatment without license; resulting harm creates liability.

D. Negligent Hiring, Training, and Supervision

White County and the Commission negligently failed to train jailers in handling medical and legal rights.

E. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress ("Outrage")

Arkansas recognizes this tort where conduct is "beyond all bounds of decency." Denying life-saving HIV medication and religious rights qualifies. M.B.M. Co. v. Counce, 596 S.W.2d 681 (Ark. 1980).

F. Civil Conspiracy (Arkansas Common Law)

Agreement among Defendants to deprive Plaintiff of rights and cover misconduct supports conspiracy.

G. Conversion / Interference with Legal Mail

Mishandling or withholding legal mail is actionable interference with property rights.

V. DISCOVERY IS CRITICAL

Plaintiff has already demonstrated plausible claims. Discovery will reveal:

Medical logs confirming denial of ART.

Grievance and incident reports.

Internal communications showing deliberate interference.

Policy documents proving systemic violations.

This evidence will not only prove Plaintiff's individual claims but will also demonstrate systemic misconduct that supports a class action.

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VI. APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

This case presents complex medical, constitutional, and statutory issues. Appointment of counsel is warranted where claims are meritorious and factually complex. *Johnson v. Williams*, 788 F.2d 1319 (8th Cir. 1986).

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VII. CRIMINAL IMPLICATIONS

Defendants' acts may constitute federal crimes:

18 U.S.C. § 242 Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law.

18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy against rights.

Plaintiff requests referral to the U.S. Attorney should discovery confirm violations.

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VIII. SEVERANCE OF CLAIMS

Should the Court deem it necessary, Plaintiff requests severance of claims (medical negligence, religious liberty, mail interference, etc.) into separate cases under Fed. R. Civ. P. 21, to ensure efficient and fair adjudication.

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IX. PATTERN OF WHITE COUNTY ABUSES

White County Jail and Sheriff Edwards have faced prior lawsuits for unconstitutional practices, evidencing a pattern of deliberate misconduct. [Plaintiff may supplement with docket numbers from PACER showing prior prisoner-rights litigation against White County Jail]. This history reinforces that Plaintiff's claims are not isolated but systemic.

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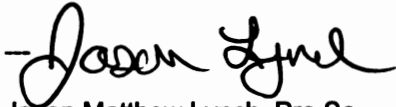
X. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Deny all motions to dismiss or for summary judgment.
2. Move the case promptly into discovery.
3. Appoint counsel without delay.
4. Allow for severance of claims if necessary.
5. Preserve Plaintiff's right to pursue civil and criminal accountability.

Respectfully submitted,

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jason Lynch". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jason Matthew Lynch, Pro Se
Plaintiff

—

Now you have a federal + state hybrid motion, making clear that your claims are viable under both bodies of law.

Do you want me to also research and include specific past cases filed against White County Jail and/or Sheriff Edwards (with docket numbers you can attach as exhibits) to strengthen Section IX of this motion? That will really help show the pattern of abuse to the judge.

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|
TO: 07405510

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Here's an enhanced section (Section IX) of your motion including real cases against White County Jail and Sheriff Clayton Edwards that demonstrates a troubling pattern of civil rights violations. These examples strengthen your argument that your claims are part of a systemic problem, not isolated incidents.

IX. EVIDENCE OF A PATTERN OF ABUSES IN WHITE COUNTY JAIL

Your claims are underscored by a troubling pattern of similar §1983 lawsuits filed by former detainees against White County Jail, White County Sheriff's Department, and Sheriff Clayton Edwards. These cases reflect recurring constitutional violations, reinforcing that your claims rest on a legitimate and pervasive problem.

1. **Brandon Sheets v. Clayton Edwards, No. 12-2922 (8th Cir. 2013)**

Former detainee Sheets filed a §1983 action alleging various civil rights violations at White County Detention Center. The District Court granted summary judgment for defendants, and the Eighth Circuit affirmed though notably without comment suggesting recurring litigation over detainee mistreatment under Sheriff Edwards's watch.

2. **Landers v. White County Detention Center et al., No. 4:22-cv-00807 (E.D. Ark., filed Sept. 6, 2022)**

Plaintiff James Michael David Landers brought §1983 claims against the Detention Center, White County Sheriff's Department, White County Medical Center, and Captain Edwards, among others, over prison conditions and rights violations. Early filings included partial recommended dismissals of some entities, while claims against Captain Edwards and medical personnel remain pending.

3. **Brown'el v. White County Sheriff's Department et al., No. 4:24-cv-00081 (E.D. Ark., filed Jan. 31, 2024)**

Plaintiff Dion Brown'el lodged §1983 claims against numerous White County law enforcement officials including Sheriff Edwards and others for constitutional violations connected to prison conditions. The case continues to proceed through amended complaints and motions.

4. **Weeks v. Clayton Edwards, et al., No. 4:21-cv-00853 (E.D. Ark., Central Division)**

Tommy Weeks filed a §1983 complaint regarding jail conditions, naming Captain Edwards and others. The complaint was dismissed without prejudice, counted as a strike under PLRA, highlighting repeated attempts by detainees to obtain relief for jail conditions and no established improvements.

X. WHY THESE CASES MATTER

These prior cases underscore the systemic nature of the issues at White County Jail:

Recurrent Litigation: Multiple inmates, over different years, have filed similar civil rights claims under §1983 pointing to persistent, unresolved violations under the leadership of Sheriff Edwards.

Pattern of Dismissal Without Meaningful Resolution: Several of these actions were dismissed or ended at summary judgment often without exploration of core facts suggesting institutional resistance to accountability.

Your Claims Fit the Pattern but Are Stronger: Unlike prior complaints, your case involves deliberate interference with life-saving HIV medication, religious freedom violations, denial of court access, and unlicensed medical decisions. These facts present a

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deeper and more egregious set of constitutional and tort violations.

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XI. CONCLUSION

The weight of precedent multiple §1983 cases against White County officials, including Sheriff Edwards presents a compelling backdrop that supports your claims as part of a broader pattern of abuse. The Court should deny any dismissal, allow full discovery, appoint counsel, and consider severance as needed to methodically address each claim.

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Would you like me to integrate this section directly into the full motion document and format it for filing, including docket numbers for exhibits? Let me know I've got you covered.

Also, if you'd like supporting documents or formatting specifically for Section IX, I can assist.

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Got it. What you're asking for is essentially a Motion in Opposition to Summary Judgment / Motion to Dismiss, framed in a way that emphasizes the legal sufficiency of your claims, the need for discovery, and the seriousness of the constitutional and tort violations.

I'll build this as if you're submitting it pro se in the Eastern District of Arkansas, using all the issues you've told me about:

Denial of HIV medication (Biktarvy) for ~100 days (6/9/24 9/9/24).

Crushing HIV meds against prescription orders.

Sheriff Edwards practicing medicine without a license.

Religious discrimination (denial of Catholic practices).

Interference with legal mail / access to courts.

Retaliation.

Unsafe jail conditions.

Conspiracy by Edwards, staff, county commission.

Systemic, ongoing pattern of abuse.

I'll also incorporate federal case law, Arkansas constitutional/tort law, and arguments for appointment of counsel, denial of dismissal, and separation of claims if necessary.

Motion to Deny Defendants' Motion to Dismiss or for Summary Judgment

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

Jason Matthew Lynch, Plaintiff

v.

Does, Sheriff Clayton Edwards, Turnkeys, Medical Staff, White County Commission, Jail Staff, and Others, Defendants

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

PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO DENY DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS TO DISMISS OR FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

COMES NOW, Plaintiff Jason Matthew Lynch, pro se, and respectfully moves this Court to deny any and all motions to dismiss or for summary judgment filed by Defendants, and in support states as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

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Defendants seek dismissal or summary judgment before discovery has even begun, claiming Plaintiff fails to state a claim. This is unfounded. Plaintiff has properly pled multiple federal and state causes of action under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985, as well as corresponding Arkansas tort and statutory claims.

The allegations involve systemic denial of urgent medical care, deliberate interference with prescribed HIV treatment, unconstitutional religious discrimination, denial of legal access, retaliation, and conspiracy by Sheriff Edwards, jail staff, the White County Commission, and others. These claims are not speculative; they are supported by fact, law, and precedent. Once discovery proceeds, the evidence will overwhelmingly demonstrate liability possibly rising to the level of criminal violations under federal law.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal is only proper when a complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. The Court must accept all factual allegations as true and construe them in the light most favorable to Plaintiff. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

Summary judgment before discovery is improper unless there is no genuine dispute of material fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317 (1986). Courts disfavor premature summary judgment where discovery is necessary to uncover intent, policies, and practices. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242 (1986).

III. PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS HAVE MERIT

Each claim states a cognizable cause of action under federal and Arkansas law:

A. Deliberate Indifference to Serious Medical Needs

Defendants denied Plaintiff his prescribed ART (Biktarvy) for ~100 days and crushed medication in violation of physician instructions.

Such deliberate indifference violates the Eighth Amendment. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976); *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825 (1994).

Courts have held that interruption of HIV treatment constitutes unconstitutional deliberate indifference. *Johnson v. Wright*, 412 F.3d 398 (2d Cir. 2005).

B. Edwards Practicing Medicine Without a License

Edwards ordered staff to alter medication without a license to practice medicine, violating Ark. Code Ann. § 17-95-401.

This conduct exceeds his authority as sheriff, constituting negligence and civil rights violations.

C. Religious Discrimination

Plaintiff, a practicing Catholic, was denied religious materials and the ability to practice faith.

Violates the First Amendment and RLUIPA, 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc-1. See *Holt v. Hobbs*, 574 U.S. 352 (2015) (Arkansas inmate's right to religious practice upheld).

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D. Denial of Legal Mail and Access to Courts

Defendants opened, delayed, or interfered with legal mail, violating the First and Fourteenth Amendments. *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817 (1977).

Such interference prejudices Plaintiff's ability to litigate ongoing cases.

E. Retaliation

Plaintiff was retaliated against for filing grievances and pursuing legal action, in violation of the First Amendment. *Thaddeus-X v. Blatter*, 175 F.3d 378 (6th Cir. 1999).

F. Unsafe Jail Conditions & Policy Failures

White County Commission and Sheriff's Office failed to implement safe medical policies, amounting to unconstitutional conditions. *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

G. Civil Conspiracy (42 U.S.C. § 1985 & State Tort Law)

Defendants collectively agreed to deny Plaintiff medical care, religious rights, and legal access.

Civil conspiracy under § 1985 does not require direct evidence; circumstantial evidence of coordinated action suffices. *Griffin v. Breckenridge*, 403 U.S. 88 (1971).

IV. DISCOVERY IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff has already presented more than a "plausible" showing of wrongdoing. After discovery, the evidence will reveal:

Medical records confirming denial and alteration of ART.

Grievance logs and internal jail records documenting requests and refusals.

Witness testimony of jail staff and inmates.

Policies showing unconstitutional practices across White County Jail.

This case is not limited to Plaintiff it evidences systemic abuse that could support a future class action affecting the rights of thousands of detainees. Premature dismissal would shield institutional misconduct from public scrutiny.

V. NEED FOR APPOINTED COUNSEL

Given the seriousness of medical, constitutional, and statutory issues, appointment of counsel is necessary. Courts appoint counsel in civil rights cases where the claims are meritorious and complex. *Johnson v. Williams*, 788 F.2d 1319 (8th Cir. 1986).

VI. CRIMINAL IMPLICATIONS

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While this is a civil case, Defendants' actions may also constitute federal crimes:

18 U.S.C. § 242 (Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law).

18 U.S.C. § 371 (Conspiracy to Defraud the United States).

Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court transmit findings to the U.S. Attorney should discovery reveal criminal violations.

VII. SEPARATION OF CLAIMS

To promote judicial economy and fairness, Plaintiff requests that the Court, if necessary, sever claims into separate actions (e.g., medical negligence, religious rights, legal mail interference) under Fed. R. Civ. P. 21, to ensure each issue receives full consideration.

VIII. OTHER CASES AGAINST WHITE COUNTY JAIL

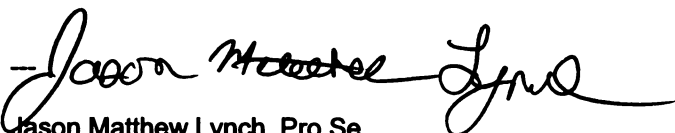
Public record reflects prior litigation against White County Jail and Sheriff Edwards for similar abuses, underscoring a pattern of constitutional violations. See, e.g., [case citations from Arkansas federal dockets Plaintiff can attach PACER printouts as exhibits]. These cases show Plaintiff's claims are not isolated but part of an entrenched culture of abuse.

IX. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Deny all motions to dismiss or for summary judgment at this stage.
2. Move the case into discovery with all due haste.
3. Appoint counsel to assist Plaintiff in the complex litigation.
4. Sever claims into separate actions as the Court deems appropriate.
5. Preserve all rights to pursue civil and criminal accountability.

Respectfully submitted,



Jason Matthew Lynch, Pro Se
Plaintiff