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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

ARGHAVAN SALLES; ABIGAIL HATCHER;
ANDREA ROSSO; ANN D. COHEN-WILSON;
DOLORES ALBARRACÍN; HEIDI MOSESON;
JADE PAGKAS-BATHER; JONATHAN KYLE
DAW; KATIE EDWARDS; KELTON MINOR;
MICHAEL D. GREEN; SARA JACKSON;
SUZANNE BELL; JORDAN DOE 1; JORDAN DOE
2; JORDAN DOE 3; and JORDAN DOE 4, *on behalf
of themselves and all others similarly situated,*

Plaintiffs,

v.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH; JAY
BHATTACHARYA, *in his official capacity as
Director of the National Institutes of Health*; UNITED
STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES; ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR.,
*in his official capacity as Secretary of the United States
Department of Health and Human Services*; and
UNITED STATES DOGE SERVICE,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:26-cv-10510-SK

DECLARATION OF SARA JACKSON

* Application for *Pro Hac Vice* Admission Forthcoming

** Out-of-State Licensee Renewal Pending

(Additional Counsel on Behalf of Plaintiffs)

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* Application for *Pro Hac Vice* Admission Forthcoming

1 I, Sara Jackson, declare:

2 1. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration, and if called to testify
3 as a witness thereto, could do so competently under oath.

4 2. My name is Sara Jackson. I previously went by my married name "Sara Bybee".

5 3. I am offering this declaration in my individual capacity and not on behalf of my
6 employer.

7 4. I am a Licensed Clinical Social Worker and an Assistant Professor at the University of
8 Utah College of Nursing. My research focuses on health equity and structural determinants of health in
9 complex care settings. Specifically, I examine how systemic barriers shape health outcomes for
10 historically marginalized populations, with particular emphasis on dementia, palliative care and chronic
11 illness management.

12 5. I earned my PhD in Nursing from the University of Utah and did postdoctoral work
13 through the Utah Clinical and Translational Science Institute, where I investigated screening for and
14 addressing social needs in medical settings.

15 6. I am widely published in top medical journals, including The American Journal of
16 Hospice and Palliative Medicine, The Journal of Clinical Oncology, and Psychology & Sexuality,
17 among many others.

18 7. I have been funded on multiple NIH awards including as a co-investigator on the
19 following studies:

- 20 • Enhanced Digital Access to Bridge Social Needs and Reduce Health Disparities: The e-
21 SINCERE Study. National Institute of Nursing Research (1R01NR021501/NIH; PI: A.
22 Wallace);
 - 23 • LEADing End-of-Life Dementia Care Conversations. National Institute on Aging
24 (1R01AG069033-01A1/NIH; PI: K. Dassel);
 - 25 • Intensifying Community Referrals for Health: The SINCERE Intervention to Address
26 Covid-19 Health Disparities. National Institute of Nursing Research (1R01NR019944;
27 PI: A Wallace).
- 28

8. These studies have resulted in multiple publications in high impact journals such as the following:

- Bybee, S. G., Clayton, J., Aruscavage, N., Utz, R., Bigger, S. E., Iacob, E., & Dassel, K. (2025). Engaging in the Life-Planning in Early Alzheimer's and other Dementias (LEAD) Advance Care Planning (ACP) intervention is associated with perceived ACP concordance and interpersonal connectedness. The Gerontologist. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnaf179>
- Bybee, S., Tedford, N.J., Grigorian, E.G., Luther, B., Guo, J-W., Wong, B., Diamond, L., and Wallace, A.S. (2025). Focus groups reveal how threat vigilance hinders social needs screening and referrals in the emergency department. Frontiers in Communication, Volume 10 – 2025. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomm.2025.1558250>
- Bybee, S., Sharareh, N., Guo, J-W., Luther, B., Wang, C-Y., Wong, B., & Wallace, A. (2024). A secondary data analysis of technology access as a determinant of health and impediment in social needs screening and referral processes. AJPM Focus, 3(2), 100189. doi: 10.1016/j.focus.2024.100189

9. I was funded by the Interdisciplinary Training in Cancer, Caregiving, and End-of-Life Care training program as a pre-doctoral student (National Institute of Nursing Research (T32 NR013456; MPIs: L. Ellington & K. Mooney). And I served as a graduate research assistant on the following NIH projects:

- Sexual and Gender Minority Cancer Caregivers and Hospice Team Alignment. SGM Admin Supplement, National Institute of Nursing Research (PA-17-098; NINR/1R01NR016249; PI: L Ellington);
- Cancer Caregiver Interactions with the Hospice Team: Implications for End of Life and Bereavement Outcomes. National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR/1R01NR016249; PI: L. Ellington).

10. I am also currently the Principal Investigator on an Alzheimer's Association funded study, Fostering Equitable Dementia Care for Hispanic/Latino Communities.

11. I am the recipient of the Carroll L. Estes Rising Star Award bestowed upon me by the Social Research Policy and Practice Section of the Gerontological Society of America. In 2024, I was awarded the Excellence in Research Award by Sigma Theta Tau International Gamma Rho Chapter, and in 2025 I was honored to receive a 40 Under 40 Public Health Catalyst Award from the Boston Congress of Public Health.

12. The research I conduct is important to me because it allows me to help those who have been historically under researched or who do not have the same access to resources or assistance that those more fortunate may have. Improving quality of life for individuals, families, and communities is not only fulfilling, but I feel it is my responsibility as a scientist.

13. In 2024 I was named as a PI on a R01 grant titled Developing an Inclusive Measure of Financial Hardship for People Living with Dementia and their Care Contributors. The grant has a project term of 8/15/2024 through 6/30/2029.

14. NIH grant applications are incredibly demanding. Preparing one can take months or even years. Proposals often exceed 200 pages and must make a compelling case that the health issue being studied is urgent and scientifically significant. Applicants must prove that their proposed methods are the best possible approach to solve the problem. They must also demonstrate that their team is uniquely qualified. Every application undergoes rigorous peer review by experts, and funding rates are low—especially for R01 grants, where many researchers apply multiple times before ever being funded. To ensure this proposal was a success, I devoted nearly all my working time as well as some personal time towards developing a rigorous proposal. This meant that I took time away from my young children to devote myself to this proposal. Securing a grant is not just about money—it's an indication of a project's scientific importance, methodological rigor, and real-world potential to improve public health.

15. The award focuses on the financial burdens borne by people living with dementia (PLWD) and their care contributors, with a special emphasis on the increasing diversity of older adults in the US, who may have support networks involving families of choice. My goal is to develop and psychometrically validate an inclusive measure of financial hardship for PLWD which attends to the specific disease trajectory of Alzheimer's Disease and other forms of dementia and expands the concept of family to include non-kin care contributors, thus laying the groundwork for future intervention studies

1 designed to reduce financial and health inequities among this population. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is
2 a true and correct copy of this R01 grant's Notice of Award (i.e., NOA).

3 16. During the first two years of the grant, my research team and I successfully recruited
4 dementia professionals and experts in sexual and gender minority health to participate in a focus group.
5 We also developed an eligibility survey to screen LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ persons living with
6 dementia and care partners for potential participation in our other two focus groups. All three focus
7 groups were completed as of 2026. During focus groups, we asked participants for their opinions on
8 several dementia-related expenses to better understand which items had the greatest impact on their
9 financial hardship and quality of life (for example, adult day care, insurance co-payments, medications).
10 We asked participants about their experiences affording care, how that affects their psychological
11 wellbeing, and what types of strategies they have used to navigate any financial difficulties. We have
12 also completed interviews with participants of these focus groups to further refine our measure of
13 financial hardship. During interviews, we asked participants for their opinions on the wording of the
14 measure's instructions, and to identify any areas that were confusing or where the instructions were
15 unclear. We also asked participants for suggestions on how to ensure the measure was applicable to both
16 persons living with dementia and to care partners, as well as how to make the measure inclusive enough
17 to capture the lived experiences of LGBTQ+ persons living with dementia and their care partners.

18 17. Our next steps include refining our measure based on feedback received from our
19 interviews and testing the refined measure with a sample of thirty care partners to persons living with
20 dementia. We will then ensure the measure is reliable by testing it with a new sample of 435 care
21 partners to persons living with dementia, half of which will be care partners to LGBTQ+ persons living
22 with dementia so we can ensure the measure is inclusive enough to capture the unique caregiving
23 experiences of these individuals.

24 18. In 2025, I heard through my university that I should reach out to my program officer
25 (PO) at NIH and ask to edit my public-facing grant details, including the abstract and public health
26 relevance statement, to remove disfavored terms, to avoid the termination of my grant. While I had some
27 misgivings about doing this, I made the changes in an effort to protect my research. Since my project is
28 open to any person living with dementia and their care partner and not solely focused on LGBTQ+

1 persons, I re-wrote the public-facing abstract to reflect this fact and removed the terms LGBTQ+, sexual
2 and gender minority, etc. The scientific aims of the study did not change at this time.

3 19. After making these changes, and submitting my annual progress report as required, I
4 received a second year of funding.

5 20. I submitted my second annual progress report in a timely manner.

6 21. On May 27, 2026, I received an email from my program officer stating that “to proceed
7 with funding consideration” I would need to renegotiate the scope of my award “to make it consistent
8 with NIH’s ongoing internal review of HHS/NIH’s priorities and the alignment of awards with those
9 priorities.” Specifically, I would “need to review the current annual progress report to remove any DEI
10 language and, if needed” adjust my budget to avoid supporting any “DEI activities [] or programs.” The
11 email indicated that I had three days to rewrite my project materials, including my project aims, which
12 included conducting focus groups with LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ individuals.

13 22. I have never heard of a request to renegotiate an already-awarded grant. It is common for
14 NIH to request changes to a research plan prior to awarding funding, but with the exception of budgetary
15 changes, I have not heard of NIH requesting changes in agreed-upon research.

16 23. As I had already completed these research aims, I did not feel that I could re-write them
17 without being dishonest about the work, so my authorized organization representative in the Office of
18 Sponsored Projects at the University of Utah emailed my PO to state that I would not be renegotiating
19 the scope of my work.

20 24. An NIH supervisory grants management specialist responded by asking “[i]f the PI is not
21 willing to renegotiate the scope of work, will you be submitting a request for early termination?”

22 25. I responded that I would not; that I wanted to “continue on with the award as originally
23 agreed upon in the notice of award I received in 2024.” Upon NIH’s request, my university indicated
24 their concurrence with that decision. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of this
25 email correspondence.

26 26. I have not heard from NIH since. I have not received a termination notice, but I have also
27 not received any confirmation of my third year of funding. My second-year budget ended June 30, 2026.
28 Given my refusal to renegotiate my research aims to remove all mention of LGBTQ+ people and other

1 “DEI language,” I expect that my project will be terminated, either through a notice of termination, a
2 denial of my noncompetitive renewal (NCR), or through what has come to be called a “ghost
3 termination”—when NIH does not award or deny continuation funds, but simply lets the award languish
4 without funding.

5 27. I have begun planning for what I will do without the final three years of anticipated
6 funding. I am looking for bridge funding, and trying to come up with creative ways to continue the
7 work, but unless my NCR arrives soon, I expect to have to lay off two employees, and discontinue work
8 on this research study. One of my employees has already accepted another job because of our lapse in
9 funding.

10 28. My work relies on NIH funding, so unless this situation resolves soon, I will likely have
11 to pivot to other areas of research, like palliative care, that are not currently disfavored by the NIH. Once
12 I make that change it is unlikely that I will be able to restart my current work.

13 29. Ending work on this project means that the individuals who participated in the focus
14 groups and cognitive interviews (those who have shared some of their most personal and painful stories
15 related to dementia) will have to be told that their contributions will not make a difference in the lives of
16 others in the future, as they originally were told.

17 30. In addition to the loss of three staff members, I have four additional co-investigators on
18 this project, who are all losing time devoted to this project. For some, this means that a lower percentage
19 of their time is covered by NIH funding, which could affect their requirements for receiving tenure. The
20 loss of this funding means I will no longer manage a research lab in which I can supervise trainees,
21 including pre-doctoral and postdoctoral scholars. Our ability to disseminate any findings from the focus
22 groups and cognitive interviews is also affected, as funding was allocated to publishing fees as well as
23 conference registration and travel that would have allowed us to present our findings at national and
24 international conferences.

25 31. Furthermore, as an early-career scholar, the termination of this funding may put me at
26 jeopardy of not receiving tenure or promotion to associate professor in the future. My income comes
27 from a base salary plus incentive pay for NIH funding above and beyond what is required. Without the
28 NIH funding, my income will be substantially reduced.

