

EXHIBIT 6

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

FLORIDA ACTION COMMITTEE, INC.,

CASE NO.

Plaintiff,

v.

**MARK GLASS, in his official capacity as
Commissioner of the Florida Department
of Law Enforcement,**

Defendant.

_____ /

**DECLARATION OF [REDACTED]
IT CHAIRPERSON, FLORIDA ACTION COMMITTEE, INC.**

I, [REDACTED], declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 that the following is true and correct:

1. I am over the age of 18, a member of the Board of Directors and Chairperson of the IT Committee of Florida Action Committee, Inc. ("FAC"), Plaintiff in this action. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this Declaration and, if called as a witness, could and would testify competently thereto.
2. FAC is a nonprofit organization that advocates on issues affecting individuals required to register as sexual offenders or sexual predators in Florida.
3. FAC maintains a website, www.floridaactioncommittee.org.
4. As part of FAC's efforts to evaluate the real-world effects of the registry, FAC maintains an online Case Consideration Form that individuals voluntarily complete when seeking FAC's assistance or requesting that FAC consider their circumstances for potential legal action or advocacy.

5. The Case Consideration Form collects information concerning, among other things, the housing-related impacts of Sex Offender Residency Restrictions ("SORRs"). Among the questions, respondents are asked whether they have experienced the following:
 - a. I have been denied an otherwise suitable and affordable residence because of a SORR.
 - b. I have been unable to move into the existing residence of a family member other than my spouse because of a SORR.
 - c. I have been unable to live with my spouse in my spouse's existing residence because of a SORR.
 - d. I have been forced to move from a residence because of a SORR.
 - e. I have been homeless for a period of time, even though I could have stayed with family members or friends but for a SORR.
6. FAC compiled and reviewed the responses submitted through this Case Consideration Form. Of the 910 individuals who completed the questionnaire:
 - a. 50% responded "Yes" to having been denied an otherwise suitable and affordable residence because of a SORR.
 - b. 31% responded "Yes" to having been unable to move into the existing residence of a family member other than a spouse because of a SORR.
 - c. 22.2% of respondents who indicated they were married responded "Yes" to having been unable to live with their spouse in the spouse's existing residence because of a SORR.
 - d. 33% responded "Yes" to having been forced to move from a residence because of a SORR.
 - e. 21% responded "Yes" to having been homeless for a period of time despite having family members or friends with whom they otherwise could have resided but for a SORR.
7. FAC has maintained its online Case Consideration Form for more than twelve years. The first submission to the database was received on April 19, 2014, and FAC has continuously collected responses since that time. Because the survey has remained consistent, it provides a longitudinal dataset reflecting the experiences of individuals affected by these restrictions over an extended period.

8. As SORRs have expanded, the adverse impacts reported by respondents have likewise become more pronounced. To evaluate current conditions rather than historical averages, I analyzed responses submitted during the most recent one-year period. That analysis demonstrates that the consequences of SORRs have become increasingly more dramatic.
9. The impact is felt most notably on families and stability in current housing. When analyzing the submissions of individuals who completed the questionnaire within the past year, 58% of married respondents responded "Yes" to having been unable to live with their spouse in the spouse's existing residence because of a SORR (more than double the 12-year average), and 42% indicated that they were forced to relocate because of a SORR (compared to the 12-year average of 33%).
10. The comparison between the twelve-year dataset and responses submitted during the most recent year indicates that the severity of these impacts has increased as SORRs have expanded. The substantial increase in respondents reporting separation from spouses and forced relocation suggests that current residency restrictions are producing greater disruption to family unity and residential stability than they did in prior years.
11. The responses summarized above are based upon information voluntarily provided by individuals completing FAC's Case Consideration Form in the ordinary course of FAC's operations. The data was compiled from those responses without alteration, and the figures reported above accurately reflect the responses received.
12. The responses demonstrate a consistent pattern of housing instability experienced by registrants as a result of SORRs. The data is indicative of the substantial barriers SORRs create to obtaining and maintaining stable housing, reunifying with family members, and avoiding homelessness.
13. With respect to the recent amendment to Florida's SORR, FAC's twelve years of continuously collected survey data show that as SORRs have become increasingly burdensome over time, their impact on housing instability, family separation, and homelessness among affected individuals has increased. With such a substantial expansion to the exclusion zones as SB 212/HB 45 (the 2026 amendment to Florida's SORR) have created, the impact will become even more dramatic.
14. The trend reflected in the data collected by FAC is consistent with the findings of the Florida Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability's (OPPAGA)

December 2024 “Sex Offender Registration and Monitoring Triennial Review” (<https://oppaga.fl.gov/Documents/Reports/24-11.pdf> - last viewed July 17, 2026), which documented the significant housing instability and homelessness among Florida's registered sexual offenders has increased over time.

15. While FAC's data corroborate OPPAGA's numbers, FAC's perspective extends beyond numerical analysis or statistics in a report. Because FAC's membership is comprised individuals required to register as sexual offenders and their family members, FAC regularly receives firsthand accounts describing the real-world consequences of these restrictions. FAC hears from devastated spouses, parents, siblings, adult children, and other loved ones who are unable to provide safe, stable housing to family members solely because of residency restrictions. FAC has witnessed the emotional and financial toll these restrictions impose on entire families, including situations in which willing family members are prevented by law from housing a loved one, leaving that individual with no lawful housing option other than homelessness.
16. These accounts frequently describe individuals sleeping on sidewalks, in the woods, under bridges, or in other unsuitable locations despite having family members ready and willing to provide a stable residence. These firsthand accounts demonstrate that the impact of expanding residency restrictions extends well beyond the statistical measures reflected in government reports and has resulted in profound human consequences for both registrants and their families.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Sworn to and signed by me on July 21st 2026.

