

Ring Cameras Join Flock and Amazon to Now Create Direct Data Access for ICE

Doorbell and license-plate footage can now be accessed through ICE-linked systems



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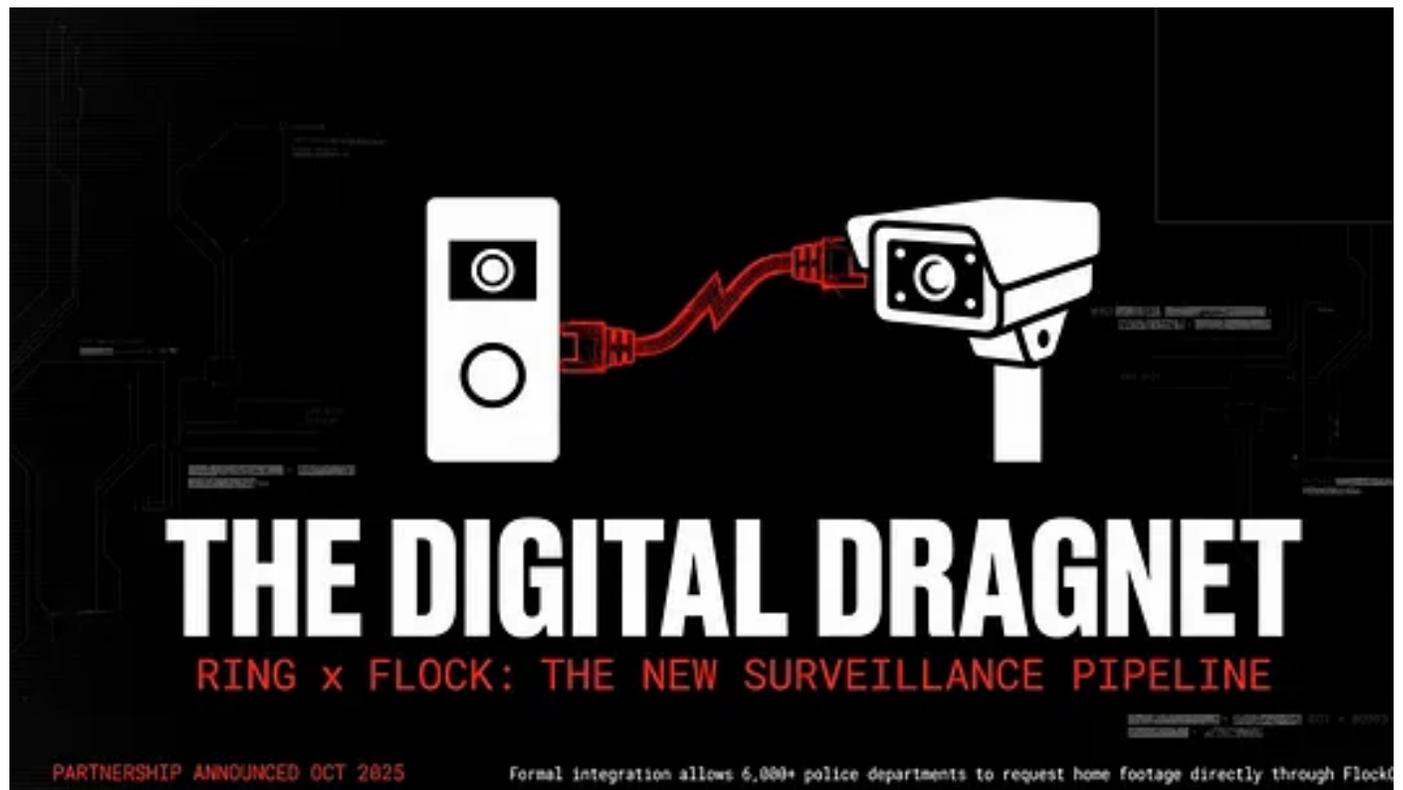
Ring, the Amazon-owned home surveillance company, announced a formal partnership with [Flock Safety](#), a private surveillance firm whose systems are already used by thousands of police departments across the United States.

The partnership, announced in October 2025, integrates Ring's *Community Requests* feature directly into Flock's law-enforcement platforms, **FlockOS** and **Flock Nova**,

allowing police departments to request Ring camera footage through Ring's Neight app.

Law enforcement agencies using Flock software can now issue Ring footage requests specifying location, timeframe, and case details, a move first reported by [TechCrunch](#)

Flock Safety operates one of the largest privatized surveillance networks in the country.



The company advertises contracts with more than **6,000 police departments nationwide**, providing AI-assisted video surveillance and automated license plate reader (ALPR) systems searchable across jurisdictions, according to [public company disclosures](#).

These systems are explicitly designed for data sharing between agencies.

Federal agencies, including **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)**, already access Flock-connected surveillance systems through local and state law-

enforcement partners.

Investigative reporting has documented that ICE, Homeland Security Investigation and the U.S. Secret Service have used Flock infrastructure without needing direct contracts with the company, instead relying on inter-agency data sharing agreements as detailed by [TechCrunch](#) and [San News](#).



ICE does not need Ring's permission.

It accesses data through police.

Between June 2024 and May 2025, law-enforcement agencies conducted **more than 4,000 immigration-related searches** using Flock-connected license plate reader systems, according to public records obtained by journalists.

These searches occurred even in states with laws restricting cooperation with federal immigration enforcement, as reported by [Reason](#).

Flock's standard law-enforcement contracts permit **cross-agency data sharing for investigative purposes**, limiting the ability of local departments to block federal access once data enters the system.

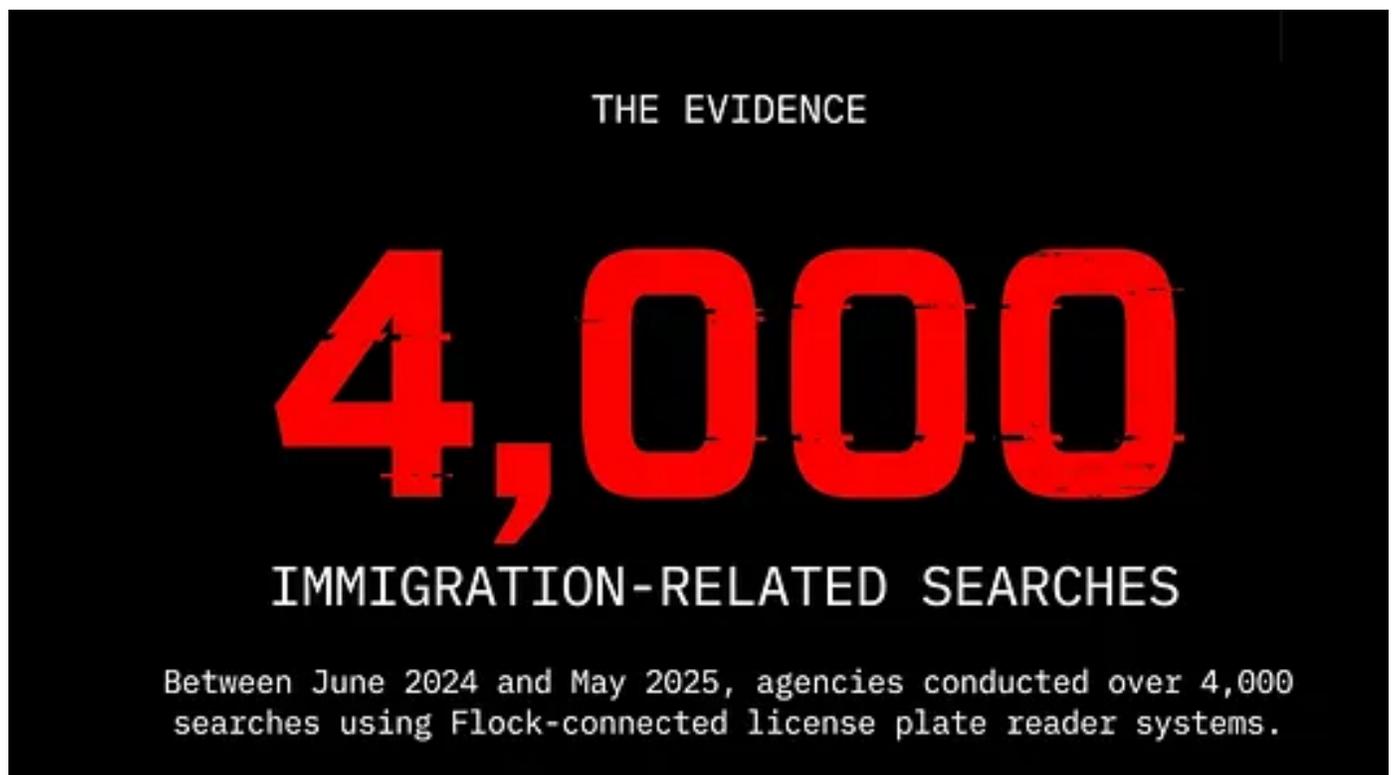
Civil liberties groups have warned that these agreements effectively override local restrictions, a concern outlined in [San News' contract analysis](#).

Ring's own history deepens those concerns.

Until 2024, the company operated a feature allowing police departments to directly request footage from users through the Neighbors app.

Ring removed the feature after sustained backlash from privacy advocates and lawmakers, according to the [Electronic Frontier Foundation](#).

Ring has also shared footage without user consent under claimed "emergency" circumstances.



In 2023, Amazon paid **\$5.8 million** to settle Federal Trade Commission charges that Ring employees and contractors had broad, unrestricted access to private customer videos due to inadequate safeguards, as documented in [FTC settlement reporting](#).

Security researchers have identified vulnerabilities in Flock hardware.

More than **60 Flock surveillance cameras** were previously found exposed on the open internet, allowing access to live feeds and archived footage, according to [San News investigations](#).

Senator Ron Wyden has publicly warned that the Ring–Flock partnership risks expanding federal surveillance access, citing evidence that ICE already uses Flock-connected systems through local law enforcement, as reported by [San News](#).

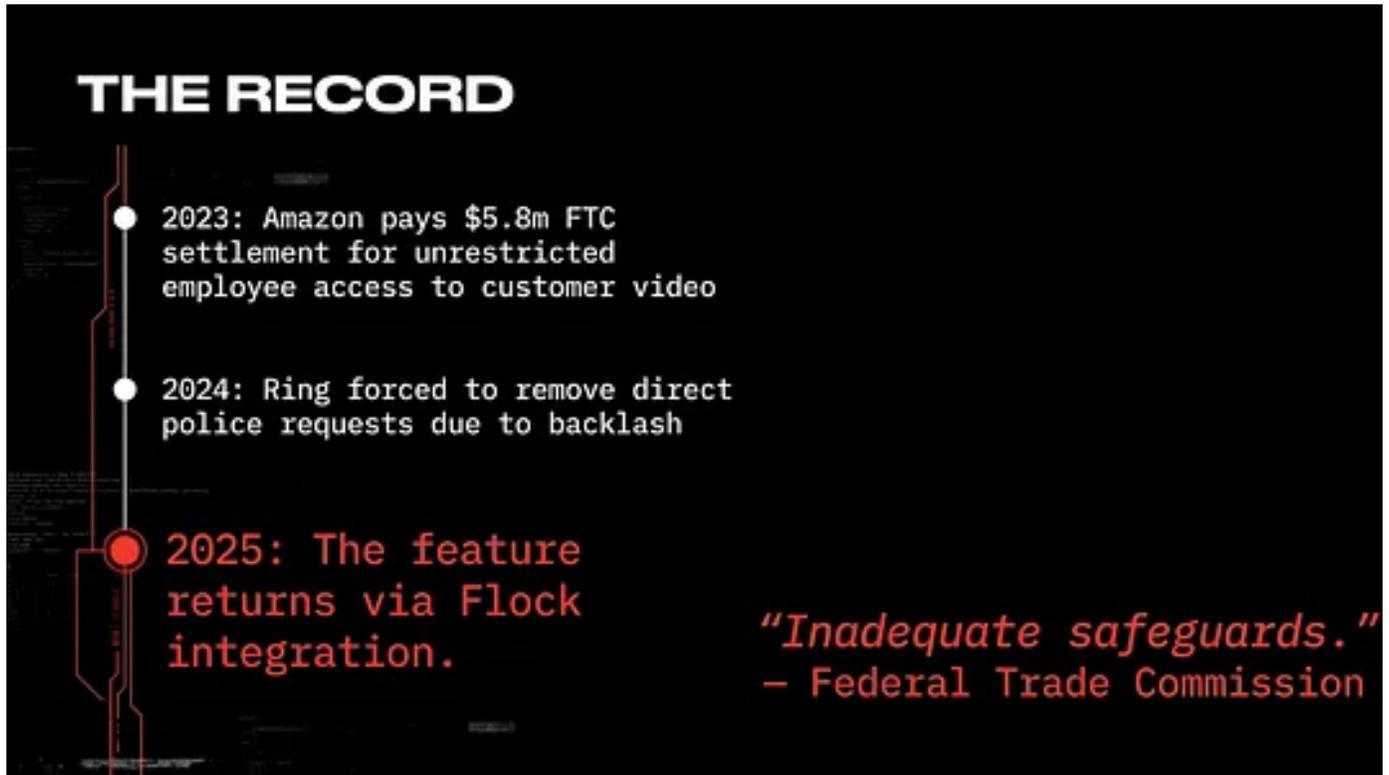
Amazon owns Ring.

Amazon Web Services already provides cloud infrastructure to government agencies.

The Ring–Flock integration expands Amazon’s surveillance footprint without new legislative approval or public oversight.

Ring states it does not “directly share” footage with ICE.

That statement does not address how data moves once it enters law-enforcement systems.



Once footage is shared with police through Flock's platform, downstream access is governed by inter-agency agreements, not homeowners.

There is no transparency.

There is no meaningful user control.

The result is straightforward.

Home surveillance footage is being routed into law-enforcement networks already accessed by federal immigration authorities.

This was built deliberately.

The evidence is public.

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