

ICE DOESN'T WORK ALONE

A system built to disappear us

A visual breakdown of the institutions that lead to ICE raids, arrests, and detentions so we can recognize the system and disrupt the harm.



HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL OF OCEANSIDE
OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA

  #HRCOSide

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Solo el Pueblo Salva al Pueblo

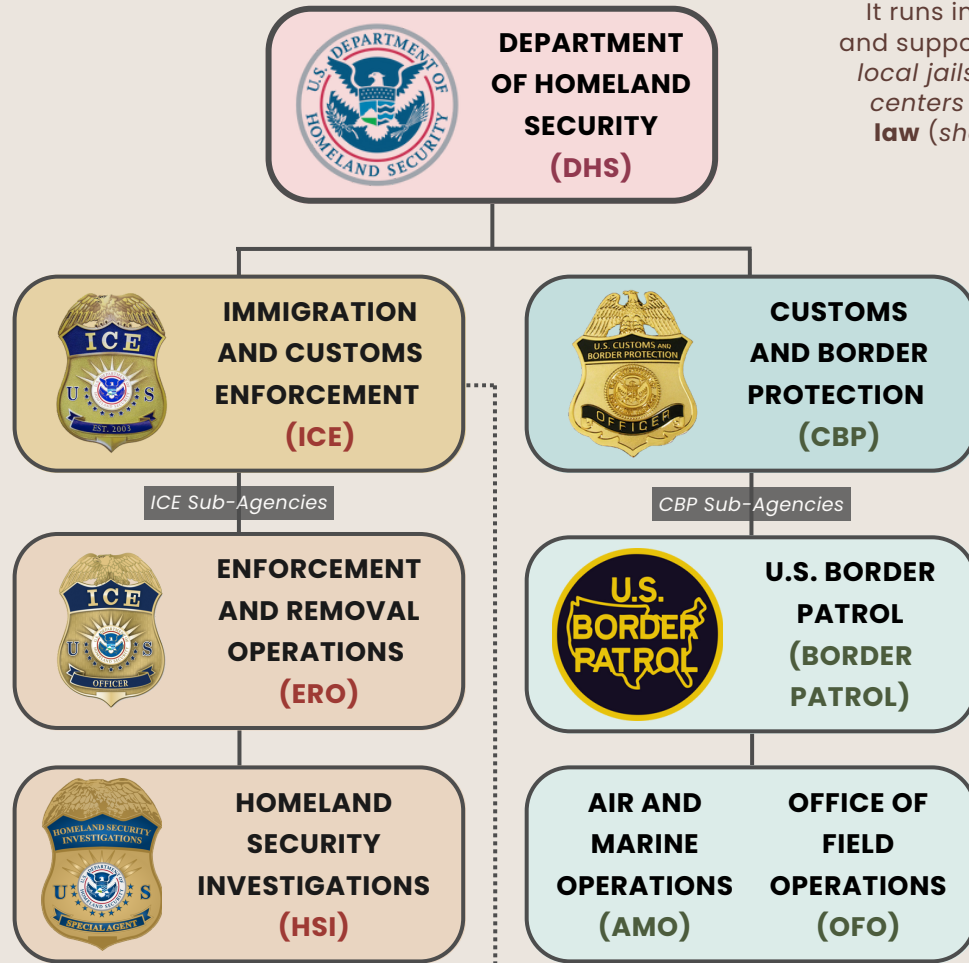
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HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL OF OCEANSIDE
OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA

OVERVIEW MAP OF THE DEPORTATION SYSTEM

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

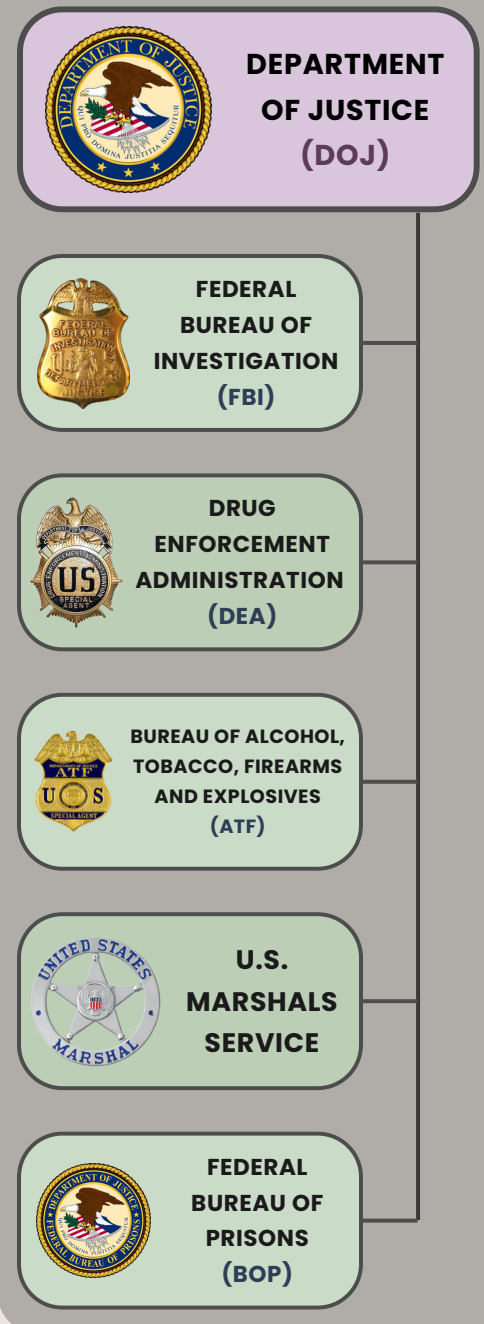


The **deportation system** is bigger than "ICE." **DHS** enforces. **DOJ** is a key federal collaborator. It runs immigration courts, issues legal decisions, and supports federal enforcement. **Institutions** like local jails, the DMV, DHCS, CMS, the IRS, and fusion centers share data to ICE. The **military** and **local law** (sheriff and police) also support operations.

This is the system we must recognize.

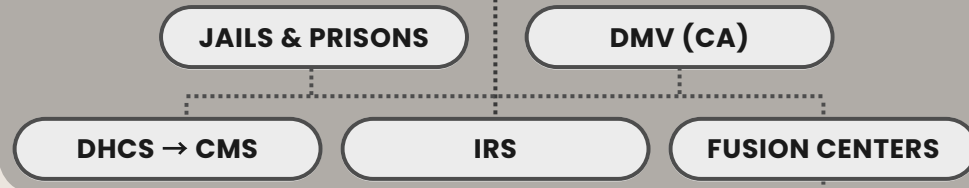
See "Slide 16" for references.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COLLABORATORS



INSTITUTIONS THAT FEED INFORMATION TO ICE

ICE mainly uses **DOJ** and **DHS** data to locate, detain, and deport. Other institutions may also share information, often without people knowing.



MILITARY + LOCAL LAW SUPPORT

Military and Local Law does not lead immigration enforcement. Supports operations like site security, arrests, or transfers.

Local law also shares real-time data with fusion centers.



DHS AGENCIES: VISUAL MAP

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES



**DEPARTMENT
OF HOMELAND
SECURITY
(DHS)**



**IMMIGRATION
AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT
(ICE)**

ICE Sub-Agencies



**ENFORCEMENT
AND REMOVAL
OPERATIONS
(ERO)**



**HOMELAND
SECURITY
INVESTIGATIONS
(HSI)**



**CUSTOMS
AND BORDER
PROTECTION
(CBP)**

CBP Sub-Agencies



**U.S. BORDER
PATROL
(BORDER
PATROL)**

**AIR AND
MARINE
OPERATIONS
(AMO)**

**OFFICE OF
FIELD
OPERATIONS
(OFO)**

See "Slides 5 to 9" for more about how these agencies operate on the ground.

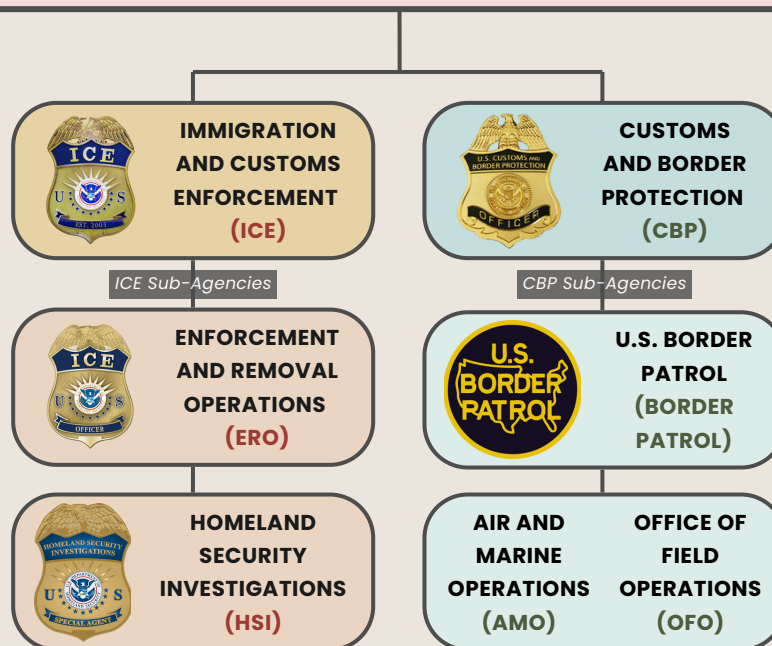
DHS AGENCIES: WHAT THEY DO

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

DHS

Oversees immigration enforcement strategy: *DHS sets policy, funds operations, and directs agencies like ICE and CBP*

- **Focus:** National security and immigration enforcement
- **Created:** After 9/11 to centralize border operations
- **Oversees:** ICE, CBP, TSA, FEMA, USCIS, and others
- **Coordinates:** Surveillance and agency-wide data sharing
- **Known for:** Turning policy into budgets and enforcement tools
- **Role:** Sets immigration enforcement strategy and control
- **Policy:** Establishes national priorities and legal protocols
- **Presence:** Global through embassies, contractors, and bases
- **Uniforms:** Not applicable
- **Vehicles:** Not applicable
- **Warrants:** Often needs criminal or federal order
- **Risk:** Indirect but foundational to the entire system



See "Slide 16" for references.

DHS AGENCIES: WHAT THEY DO

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES



ICE

Interior enforcement arm of DHS:

ICE arrests and removes noncitizens already inside the United States

- **Focus:** Targets individuals within U.S. borders
- **Created:** 2003, after Immigration and Naturalization Service
- **Oversees:** ERO and HSI
- **Collaborates with:** Local police and federal task forces
- **Known for:** Home raids, workplace raids, and arrests at courts
- **Role:** Enforces immigration law through detention and removal
- **Policy:** Executes DHS enforcement in the U.S. interior
- **Presence:** All 50 states (and Puerto Rico) with offices and detention sites
- **Uniforms:** Plainclothes with ICE or POLICE markings
- **Vehicles:** Unmarked, sometimes labeled "POLICE/ICE"
- **Warrants:** Administrative warrants not always signed by a judge
- **Risk:** High for undocumented people inside the U.S.

CBP

Border enforcement arm of DHS:

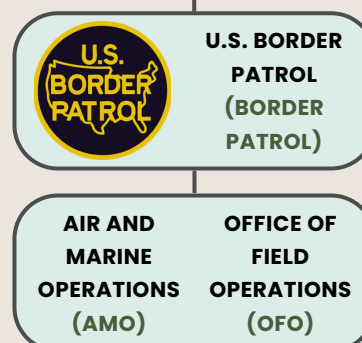
CBP regulates entry at ports, borders, and coastlines

- **Focus:** Entry points like borders, airports, and seaports
- **Created:** 2003 under DHS to centralize border operations
- **Oversees:** Border Patrol, OFO, and AMO
- **Collaborates with:** ICE, local police, Coast Guard, military
- **Known for:** Detentions, profiling, and border surveillance
- **Role:** Screens travelers, seizes goods, enforces border law
- **Policy:** Carries out DHS customs and border priorities
- **Presence:** All ports of entry and the 100 mile border zone
- **Uniforms:** Law enforcement or military style gear
- **Vehicles:** Marked trucks, boats, ATVs, aircraft, and drones
- **Warrants:** Not required in border zone operations
- **Risk:** High for immigrants and travelers near borders

ICE Sub-Agencies



CBP Sub-Agencies



See "Slide 16" for references.

DHS AGENCIES: WHAT THEY DO

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES



ERO

ICE Sub-Agencies

CBP Sub-Agencies

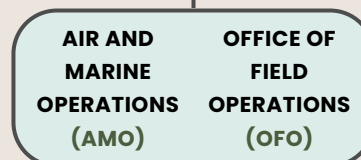
BORDER PATROL

ICE's deportation unit: ERO arrests, detains, and departs people already in the U.S.

- **Focus:** Interior arrests, detention, and deportation
- **Created:** As part of ICE in 2003
- **Oversees:** Field offices, detention centers, and ICE Air
- **Collaborates with:** Jails, police, task forces, and data firms
- **Known for:** Arrests at homes, jobs, and during check-ins (not HSI)
- **Role:** Carries out removals and manages immigrant detention
- **Policy:** Implements DHS and ICE interior enforcement strategy
- **Presence:** All 50 states with field offices and staging centers
- **Uniforms:** Plainclothes or tactical gear with ICE markings
- **Vehicles:** Unmarked vans, SUVs, and ICE Air aircraft
- **Warrants:** ICE-issued admin. warrants/no judicial oversight
- **Risk:** High for undocumented people under removal orders

CBP's ground force: U.S. Border Patrol arrests people between ports of entry

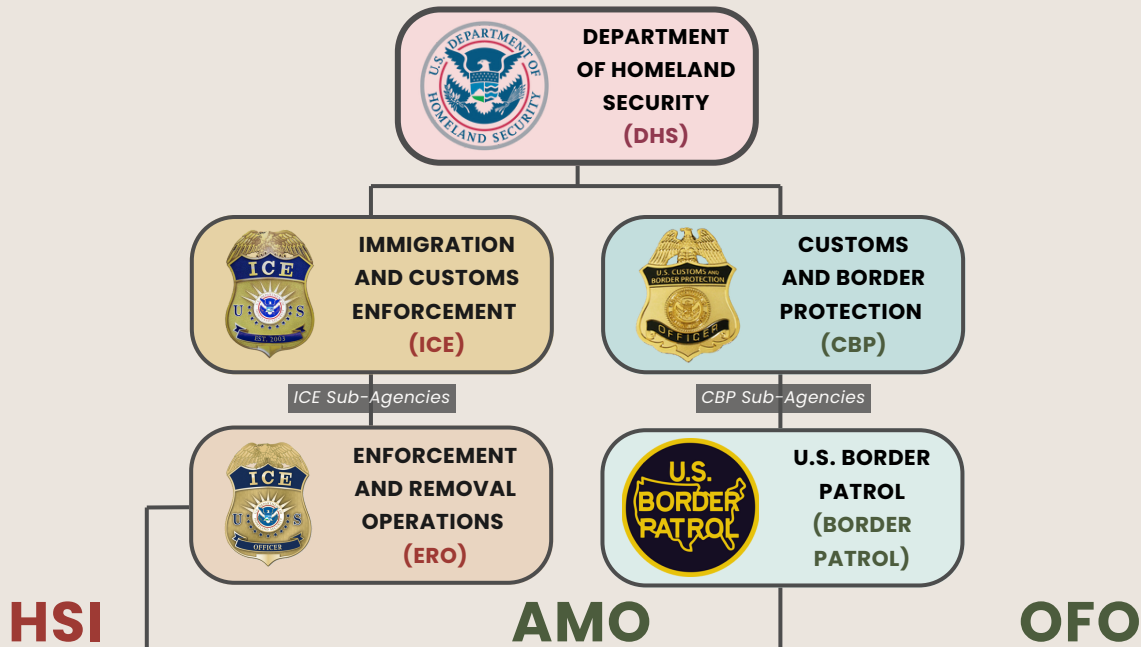
- **Focus:** Apprehends those crossing borders without inspection
- **Created:** In 1924 under the Department of Labor
- **Oversees:** Regional sectors and stations, no sub-agencies
- **Collaborates with:** CBP, ICE, local police, and task forces
- **Known for:** Checkpoints, highway stops, and foot pursuits
- **Role:** Tracks, detains, and transfers people to ICE custody
- **Policy:** Patrols the 100-mile border zone and interior corridors
- **Presence:** U.S. southern and northern borders, interior highways, beaches
- **Uniforms:** Olive green with CBP patches and badges
- **Vehicles:** Marked trucks, ATVs, horses, and unmarked SUVs
- **Warrants:** Does not need warrant within 100-mile border zone
- **Risk:** High for undocumented people near borders/checkpoints



See "Slide 9" for source.

DHS AGENCIES: WHAT THEY DO

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES



ICE's investigative branch:

HSI targets cross-border crime, immigration offenses, and handles investigations

- **Focus:** Smuggling, trafficking, fraud, and transnational crime
- **Created:** As part of ICE in 2003
- **Oversees:** Criminal investigations and international operations
- **Collaborates with:** FBI, DEA, foreign govts, and ICE units
- **Known for:** Raids, stings, cybercrime, and trafficking cases
- **Role:** Investigates and builds cases for federal prosecution
- **Policy:** Pursues criminal violations tied to immigration/borders
- **Presence:** U.S. field offices and agents posted abroad
- **Uniforms:** Plainclothes with ICE or HSI lanyards or jackets
- **Vehicles:** Unmarked, vary based on the operation
- **Warrants:** Often operates w/ criminal warrants from fed courts
- **Risk:** Targets people for protest or mutual aid

CBP's air and sea unit:

Tracks and intercepts along coasts and waters

- **Focus:** U.S. airspace and marine zones
- **Created:** 2006 under CBP structure
- **Oversees:** Air and marine teams
- **Collaborates with:** BP, ICE, OFO
- **Known for:** Boat chases/coastal patrols
- **Role:** Tracks and helps ground arrests
- **Policy:** Enforces CBP marine strategy
- **Presence:** Coasts, ports, border air lanes
- **Uniforms:** Navy gear with unit patches
- **Vehicles:** Drones, boats, copters, planes
- **Warrants:** Not needed in border waters
- **Risk:** High for people on coastal routes

CBP's port officers:

Run checkpoints at airports, borders, and seaports

- **Focus:** Screens travelers and cargo
- **Created:** 2003 under CBP structure
- **Oversees:** Staff at entry points in U.S.
- **Collaborates with:** ICE, HSI, TSA, AMO
- **Known for:** Port holds and inspections
- **Role:** Decides entry, seizes contraband
- **Policy:** Enforces customs, entry laws
- **Presence:** U.S. ports and border stations
- **Uniforms:** Dark blue with CBP badges
- **Vehicles:** Booths, scanners, mobile units
- **Warrants:** Not needed at ports of entry
- **Risk:** High for flagged noncitizens

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ERO

ICE Sub-Agencies

ICE's deportation unit: ERO arrests, detains, and deports people already in the U.S.

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See "Slide 16" for references.

FEDERAL LAW (DOJ) & MILITARY SUPPORT

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COLLABORATORS



**DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE
(DOJ)**



**FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
(FBI)**



**DRUG
ENFORCEMENT
ADMINISTRATION
(DEA)**



**BUREAU OF ALCOHOL,
TOBACCO, FIREARMS
AND EXPLOSIVES
(ATF)**



**U.S.
MARSHALS
SERVICE**



**FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
PRISONS
(BOP)**

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is not an immigration agency. DOJ agencies like the FBI, DEA, ATF, and U.S. Marshals can **collaborate with ICE**, conduct surveillance, make arrests, and share data that feeds immigration enforcement.

Supports Immigration Enforcement:

Coordinates criminal investigations and prosecutions that impact immigration

- **Focus:** Surveillance, arrests, immigrant transfer
- **Created:** Not an immigration agency
- **Oversees:** FBI, DEA, ATF, Marshals, BOP
- **Collaborates with:** ICE under federal orders
- **Known for:** Raids, intel, arrests, detention
- **Role:** Shares data, backs ICE, detains people
- **Policy:** Enforces laws, aids DHS operations
- **Presence:** Federal courts and across all states
- **Uniforms:** Plainclothes, vests, tactical gear
- **Vehicles:** Unmarked or federal agency vans
- **Warrants:** Often needs criminal or federal order
- **Risk:** High when aiding ICE or under directives

MILITARY SUPPORT

*Does not lead immigration enforcement.
Supports operations like site security, arrests, or transfers.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD



See "Slide 16" for references.

FEDERAL LAW (DOJ) & MILITARY SUPPORT

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COLLABORATORS



DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE
(DOJ)



FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
(FBI)



DRUG
ENFORCEMENT
ADMINISTRATION
(DEA)



BUREAU OF ALCOHOL,
TOBACCO, FIREARMS
AND EXPLOSIVES
(ATF)



U.S.
MARSHALS
SERVICE



FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
PRISONS
(BOP)

MILITARY SUPPORT

*Does not lead immigration enforcement.
Supports operations like site security, arrests, or transfers.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD



Department of Defense (DoD) is not an immigration agency. Under the justification of national security, the military including active duty troops and National Guard units can suppress dissent, protect ICE operations, and surveil civilians at the request of federal or state officials.

Supports Immigration Enforcement: *Backs ICE and CBP*

through logistics, protection, and military presence

- **Focus:** Surveillance, transport, logistics, protest control
- **Created:** Defense Department established in 1947
- **Oversees:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard
- **Collaborates with:** ICE, CBP, DHS under security orders
- **Known for:** Guarding detention centers, patrolling borders
- **Role:** ***Does not lead immigration enforcement. Troops may secure sites, assist logistics, or suppress protest***
- **Policy:** Follows executive orders and security directives
- **Presence:** Border zones, protest sites, federal properties
- **Uniforms:** Military camouflage, tactical gear, helmets
- **Vehicles:** Humvees, military trucks, helicopters, aircraft
- **Warrants:** Cannot arrest but may detain or support ICE
- **Risk:** High in protest zones or under state or federal orders

See "Slide 16" for references.

INSTITUTIONS & LOCAL LAW SUPPORT



IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (ICE)

ICE doesn't work alone. **Local jails**, the **DMV**, **DHCS**, **CMS**, **IRS**, **fusion centers**, and **local law enforcement** all share data with ICE. Most people ICE arrests are already in systems that expose them. These systems make people visible, vulnerable, and deportable *before ICE even knocks*.

INSTITUTIONS THAT FEED INFORMATION TO ICE

ICE mainly uses **DOJ** and **DHS** data to locate, detain, and deport. Other institutions may also share information, often without people knowing.

JAILS & PRISONS

Many jails and prisons share information with ICE.

Once someone is fingerprinted and booked, their data often flows into federal systems that trigger immigration alerts or detainers.

- Fingerprints sent to FBI, then ICE
- ICE uses jail bookings to locate targets
- Local agencies can notify ICE of release
- No need for conviction to trigger action
- Federal & state jails both share data

DMV (CA)

Departments of Motor Vehicles hold personal data like names, photos, and addresses. ICE can access this info through subpoenas or data-sharing agreements.

- ICE accesses license data and photos
- Some states restrict ICE access, others do not
- Data used to find and track immigrants
- Requests can happen without a warrant
- DMV info has led to home arrests

DHCS → CMS

California's Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) sends eligibility data to the federal Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). CMS may share this with DHS through data matches and verification tools used to track immigrants.

- Data shared through Medi-Cal enrollment
- Matches may confirm identity/status
- Shared info includes names/addresses
- DHS uses data to investigate immigrants

IRS

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) holds sensitive data like addresses, tax filings, and work info. Though IRS policy limits sharing, ICE and DHS use administrative subpoenas to access tax data during investigations.

- ICE uses tax records tied to ITINs
- Subpoenas enable access without notice
- Data may be used to track and arrest targets
- IRS agents can assist federal investigations
- Risk applies to undocumented tax filers

FUSION CENTERS

Fusion Centers are surveillance hubs run by local, state, and federal agencies. San Diego's center shares real-time data with DHS, police, and ICE.

- Gather intel from multiple government sources
- Track location, travel, and behavioral patterns
- Work with state and federal agencies
- Funded by DHS, managed locally
- Can alert ICE without public knowledge

LOCAL LAW SUPPORT (SHERIFFS + POLICE)

Local law also shares real-time data with fusion centers.

Does not lead immigration enforcement. Supports operations like site security, arrests, or transfers.



SAN DIEGO COUNTY SHERIFF



**OCEANSIDE POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

To learn more about ICE's role, see "Slide 4." See "Slide 16" for references.

INSTITUTIONS & LOCAL LAW SUPPORT



IMMIGRATION
AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT
(ICE)

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JAILS & PRISONS

DMV (CA)

DHCS → CMS

IRS

FUSION CENTERS

LOCAL LAW SUPPORT (SHERIFFS + POLICE)

Local law also shares real-time data with fusion centers.

Does not lead immigration enforcement. Supports operations like site security, arrests, or transfers.



SAN DIEGO COUNTY SHERIFF



OCEANSIDE POLICE
DEPARTMENT

Supports Immigration Enforcement: Local police and sheriff departments share data, assist with transfers, and book people into jails that feed ICE. Even in "sanctuary" cities, these agencies create a direct path to deportation.

- **Focus:** Jail bookings, data transfers, traffic stops, ICE assists
- **Created:** Law enforcement systems not meant for immigration
- **Oversees:** Local and state law enforcement agencies
- **Collaborates with:** ICE, DHS, jails, federal partners
- **Known for:** Making undocumented people visible and vulnerable
- **Role:** **Does not lead immigration enforcement. Officers may assist arrests, transfers, or data-sharing**
- **Policy:** May claim SB 54 compliance but still cooperate
- **Presence:** Every city, every traffic stop, every jail
- **Uniforms:** Police, sheriff, or plainclothes
- **Vehicles:** Local patrol cars or unmarked units
- **Risk:** High once someone is arrested or jailed
- **Warrants:** May not be needed for data sharing or ICE transfer

To learn more about ICE's role, see "Slide 4." See "Slide 16" for references.

CALL TO ACTION

Recognize the system. Disrupt the harm.

The deportation system is *intentionally confusing, violent, and layered*. These visuals help expose the system in ways people can follow, question, and resist. This is a tool to translate oppression into something visible. Something we can name and interrupt together.

For people who are just starting to learn

- Share this resource with your community, especially those at risk.
- Talk to family, elders, and youth about how the system really works.
- Use Slide 3 during community education and response.
- Debrief ICE patrols or activity with this as a guide.

 Who could you share this with right now who might need it?

For people already doing mutual aid or community work

- Ground yourself and others in facts and local support.
- Use this tool in know-your-rights trainings, youth education, or healing spaces.
- Adapt the slides for your neighborhood, school, or language.
- Build community defense teams who know what to do and how to show up.

 Where does fear show up in your community?
What helps bring people back to clarity?

For people ready to speak out or intervene

- Disrupt misleading narratives about immigration enforcement.
- Host a teach-in using the slides as a conversation starter.
- Organize to shift power away from ICE and toward collective care.
- Pressure local officials to be transparent about collaboration with DHS.

 Have you seen someone get taken or targeted?
Can you trace who showed up and why?

For people looking to connect with others

- Form a study group to go through this tool together.
- Link this with local hotlines or raid support lists.
- Reach out to orgs doing this work and offer support or collaboration.

 Does your local jail share data with ICE?
If you don't know, who can you ask?

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why do I see Border Patrol along the Oceanside beach or San Diego coast?	Border Patrol patrols the coastline as part of DHS operations. This includes surveillance of ports of entry, beaches, and nearby transit routes. Their presence does not always mean a specific incident, but is part of DHS surveillance strategies.
Is Medi-Cal directly sharing my info with ICE?	Medi-Cal does not send data directly to ICE. When someone applies, their info goes to California's Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), which may share it with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). CMS works with DHS on data checks. HIPAA protects privacy, but matches during eligibility reviews can still expose people to enforcement.
Why would Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) be out in the community?	HSI handles cases involving smuggling, fraud, or criminalized migration. They may operate in plainclothes and often show up with other federal or local law enforcement. Their presence does not always mean a "serious" crime. People have seen them at worksites, homes, and community spaces.
What is a warrant and when is one used?	A warrant is a legal order signed by a judge or immigration official that allows arrest or search. ICE and DHS use different types of warrants. Some are criminal warrants signed by a judge. Others, like administrative warrants, are not reviewed by a judge and do not require consent. Local police are not required to honor immigration warrants, but some still cooperate.
What is a Fusion Center?	Fusion centers are surveillance hubs where federal, state, and local agencies share data. They collect information from law enforcement, DHS, and local tools like traffic cameras or license plate readers. Our region's fusion center covers both San Diego and Imperial Counties, and can pass this data to ICE in real time.
Do immigration agents always wear uniforms?	No. Some agents wear official uniforms, while others, especially from HSI or joint task forces, may be in plainclothes. This makes it harder for people to know who they are or what agency they represent.
I thought California was a sanctuary state. What changed?	California limits how much local police can help ICE, but many loopholes remain. Jails still share data. Police may assist with arrests. Some agencies cooperate through back channels or task forces. Sanctuary laws exist, but enforcement still happens through other means.

STILL CONFUSED? THAT'S ON PURPOSE.

If you feel overwhelmed, that's valid. You are not alone. This tool helps us name the harm and respond together. If you don't know how this works in your city, it's okay to ask or find someone who does.

REFERENCES

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

ICE, CBP, ERO, HSI, Border Patrol, AMO, OFO

► DHS is the command center for ICE and CBP

Source: Department of Homeland Security
DHS oversees both ICE and CBP. Created in 2002, it consolidated multiple agencies to enforce immigration and national security.
<https://www.dhs.gov>

► ICE Agents' Use of Masks and Unmarked Vehicles

Source: Axios
ICE agents in some states have used unmarked vehicles and face coverings during operations, raising public concern over legality.
<https://www.axios.com/local/denver/2025/07/07/ice-immigration-enforcement-powers-colorado>

► ICE's Mission and Structure

Source: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICE enforces immigration laws within the U.S. interior, focusing on arrests, detention, and removal of undocumented individuals.
<https://www.ice.gov/about-ice/ero>

► Bill to Ban Masked ICE Agents

Source: The Guardian
Senators introduced legislation to ban ICE agents from wearing masks during raids, citing concerns about accountability and community fear.
<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jul/08/ice-agents-masks-bill-democrats>

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COLLABORATORS

DOJ, FBI, DEA, ATF, Marshals

► DOJ's Expanded Role in Immigration Enforcement

Source: Migration Policy Institute
The Trump administration significantly increased DOJ's involvement in immigration enforcement, including assigning more immigration judges and enhancing DOJ-DHS coordination.
<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/four-years-change-immigration-trump>

► DOJ Agencies: Immigration Enforcement

Source: ABC News
DHS authorized DOJ components like the DEA, ATF, and U.S. Marshals to perform immigration enforcement functions, expanding their roles in deportation operations.
<https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/dhs-allows-us-marshals-dea-atf-carry-immigration/story?id=118022307>

INSTITUTIONS THAT FEED INFORMATION TO ICE

DHCS, CMS, DMV, IRS, Fusion Centers, Jails, +

► Medi-Cal Data & CMS Link to ICE

Source: CA Department of Health Care Services
DHCS submits Medi-Cal data to CMS, which may be accessed by federal agencies, raising privacy concerns.
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/publications/oc/Pages/2025/25-20-Statement-Federal-Use-Medi-Cal-Data-6-13-25.aspx>

► Fusion Centers Circumvent Sanctuary Policies

Source: Wired
Fusion centers help ICE bypass local sanctuary laws by centralizing and redistributing law enforcement data across jurisdictions.
<https://www.wired.com/story/ice-sanctuary-cities-fusion-centers/>

► DHS Fusion Center Engagement Plan

Source: Department of Homeland Security
Outlines how DHS works with fusion centers to streamline information sharing across law enforcement for counterterrorism and immigration operations.
<https://www.dhs.gov/publication/department-homeland-security-fusion-center-engagement-and-information-sharing-strategy>

► How ICE Uses Databases and Information Sharing

Source: National Immigration Law Center
ICE utilizes various databases and information-sharing systems, including those from state and local agencies, to identify individuals for deportation.
<https://www.nilc.org/articles/how-ice-uses-databases-and-information-sharing-to-deport-immigrants/>

MILITARY + LOCAL LAW SUPPORT

Military, National Guard, Local Police, Sheriffs

► Deployment of Marines to Assist ICE

Source: Reuters
The U.S. military has deployed Marines to assist ICE with administrative and logistical tasks, marking increased military involvement in immigration enforcement.
<https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-military-says-200-marines-being-sent-support-ice-florida-2025-07-03/>

► Local Police Enabling ICE's Deportation Efforts

Source: VisaVerge
Local police departments have expanded their roles in immigration enforcement through 287(g) agreements, aiding ICE in arrests and removals.
<https://www.visaverge.com/news/how-local-police-departments-enable-ices-deportation-efforts/>

KNOW THE SYSTEM. DISRUPT THE HARM.

This is not just information. It's protection.

When we understand how deportations happen, we can:

- See the warning signs early.
- Spot the signs and name the players, even when they do not wear ICE uniforms.
- Protect ourselves and our communities.
- Intervene, organize, and stop the harm.

Learn it. Share it. Use it.

Together, we can stay ready.

Created to help our community understand how ICE raids happen and how to recognize and resist them.

Want to get involved with HRCO?

Follow us on Instagram/Facebook:
@HRCOSide

Visit our website to get updates,
alerts, and ways to plug in:

bit.ly/HRCOSide

