



CONNECTICUT RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITION PROJECT

Statement Reaffirming Connecticut's Commitment Against Racial Profiling February 19, 2026

The Connecticut Racial Profiling Prohibition Project (CTRP3) reaffirms the state's unwavering commitment to prohibiting racial profiling in law enforcement.

A recent U.S. Supreme Court decision permitted federal immigration agents in Los Angeles to consider race, language, location, and type of work in certain enforcement action¹.

Since the enactment of the Alvin W. Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition Act in 1999, Connecticut has been a national model for equitable and transparent policing. Connecticut law explicitly prohibits racial profiling².

Through the collection and analysis of stop data and the ongoing work of CTRP3, Connecticut has built a strong accountability system that promotes fairness, transparency, and trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

It is important to note that the Supreme Court's temporary decision applies only to federal immigration enforcement actions in Los Angeles and does not affect state or local law enforcement. CTRP3 recognizes that such rulings can cause public concern. It is therefore essential to reaffirm that Connecticut's laws remain clear: racial profiling is prohibited, and every law enforcement officer in the state is required to uphold this standard.

More than 8,000 officers across Connecticut operate under these laws and values, reflecting the state's enduring commitment to justice and equal protection. CTRP3 will continue working with law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and community partners to ensure compliance, accountability, and the protection of civil rights.

Connecticut remains steadfast in its dedication to fair, impartial, and just policing for all residents.

¹ While *Perdomo v. Noem* permitted federal immigration agents in LA to consider race, language, location, and type of work in certain enforcement actions, the Supreme Court recognized that apparent ethnicity alone cannot furnish reasonable suspicion.

² CGS 54-1m explicitly prohibits stopping, detaining, or searching any person on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, age, gender, or sexual orientation except when [the] consideration of race, color, ethnicity, age, gender or sexual orientation is used in combination with other information seeking to apprehend a specific suspect whose race, color, ethnicity, age or gender is part of the description of the suspect.