

# LIVINGSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT



*Integrity – Respect – Trust – Honor*

## Annual Report of Statistics 2024



# **MISSION STATEMENT**

**of the**

## **LIVINGSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT**

*It is the mission of the Livingston Police Department to enforce the laws of the United States, the State of Montana and the City of Livingston, to assist the citizens of Livingston in protecting their lives and property, and to provide service to the public to the extent which we are empowered and enabled to do so by law, by department regulation, and by financial consideration.*





## **LIVINGSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL**

The Livingston Police Department is staffed with sixteen sworn officer positions and one part time administrative assistant. The police chief is responsible for all department activities and delegates tasks to ensure the department's mission is accomplished. The assistant police chief is responsible for operations, training, internal investigations, and professional standards. The sergeants are responsible for the day to day patrol activity and they are delegated additional tasks by the assistant chief as needed. Detectives investigate all felony offenses, monitor Sexual/Violent Offender Registry (SVOR) compliance, and conduct general investigations as assigned by administrative staff or sergeants. The School Resource Officer (SRO) is assigned to the school district to provide law enforcement support to Livingston schools. The SRO spends the majority of their time at Park High School, but has responsibility for all Livingston schools. The SRO position is also tasked with forming relationships with students, staff, and families in order to improve department and community relations. Patrol officers are tasked with enforcing the law, preserving the peace, and providing service to the community on a day to day business. There is one part time administrative assistant who provides logistical support to the department.

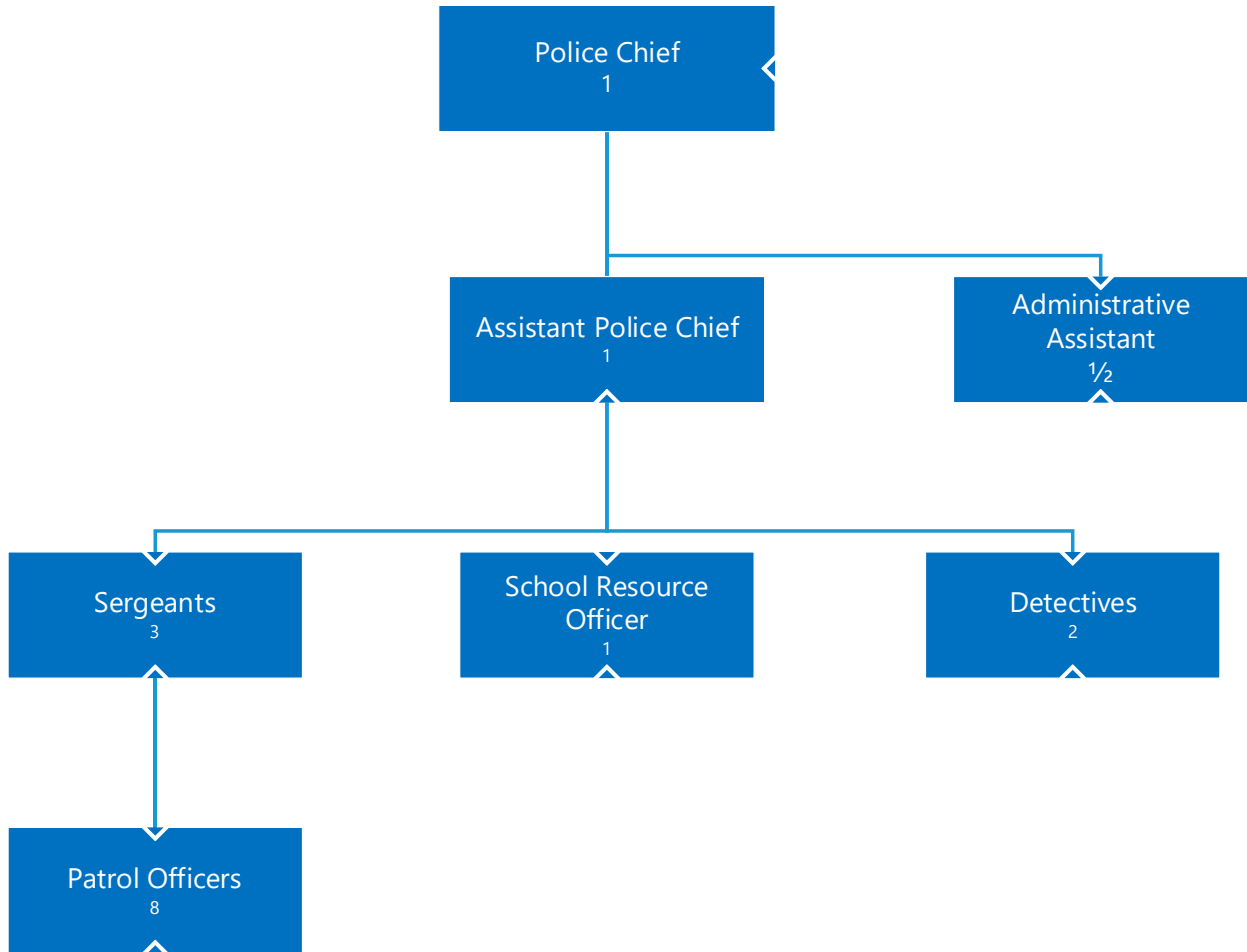
In 2024 the department was staffed at fourteen positions for the majority of the year. Officer Jonathan Manley was hired in February. Assistant Chief Andrew Emanuel was rehired to the department in March after a brief departure, and Sergeant Kevin Engle returned to the department in June after a military deployment. Officer Ethan Bullock resigned in September, and Officer Taylor Bauer was hired in October. Officer Hannah Buckley accepted an assignment as the School Resource Officer, which will be a minimum of two years.

The department has been recruiting open positions steadily throughout 2024, and continues to pursue new officers to fill open positions into 2025.





## DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION



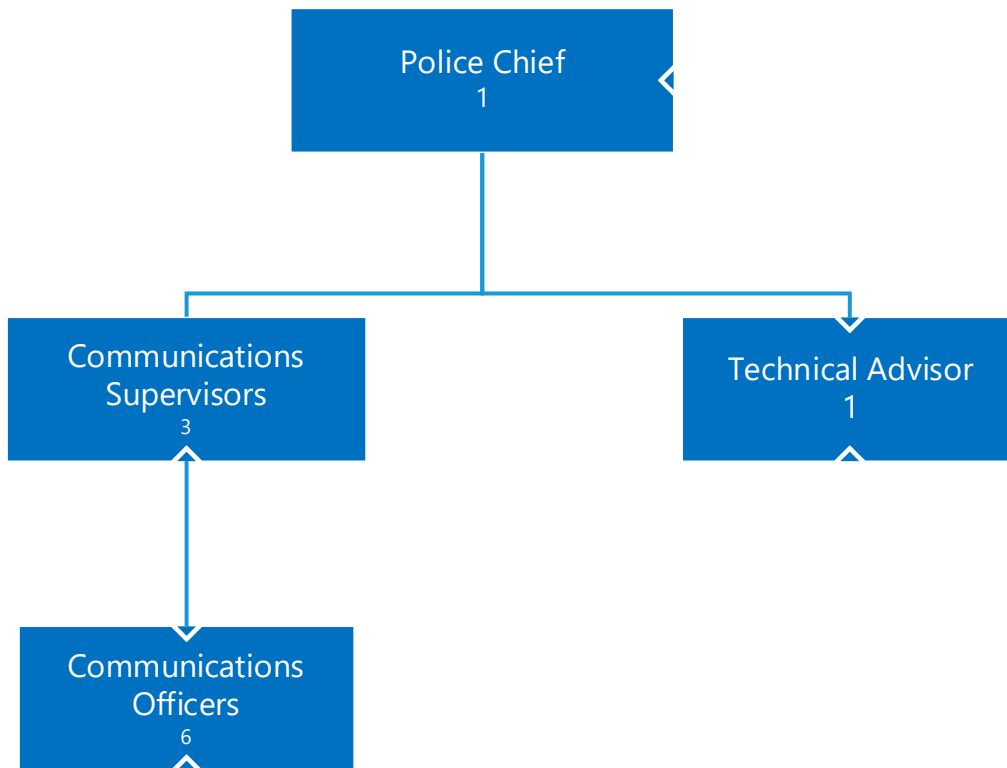
The department reorganized the detective division in 2024 to allow for two full time detectives. This was intended to assist with a growing felony caseload and to allow patrol officers to refer investigations that are more time consuming. The department also added a part time administrative assistant to assist with clerical and logistical tasks.





### LIVINGSTON/PARK COUNTY 911

Historically, the Livingston/Park County 911(LPC 911) was under the supervision of the Livingston Police Department since its creation. For a short while, LPC 911 was its own autonomous entity under the direct supervision of the city manager. In 2018, after a citywide restructuring, LPC 911 was once again placed under the supervision of the Livingston Police Department’s Chief of Police with a Technical Advisor position created to handle the technical aspects and equipment needs of the center. LPC 911 is budgeted for ten (10) positions, which include the Technical Advisor who also works the dispatch console part time, three (3) supervisors and six (6) communications officers.



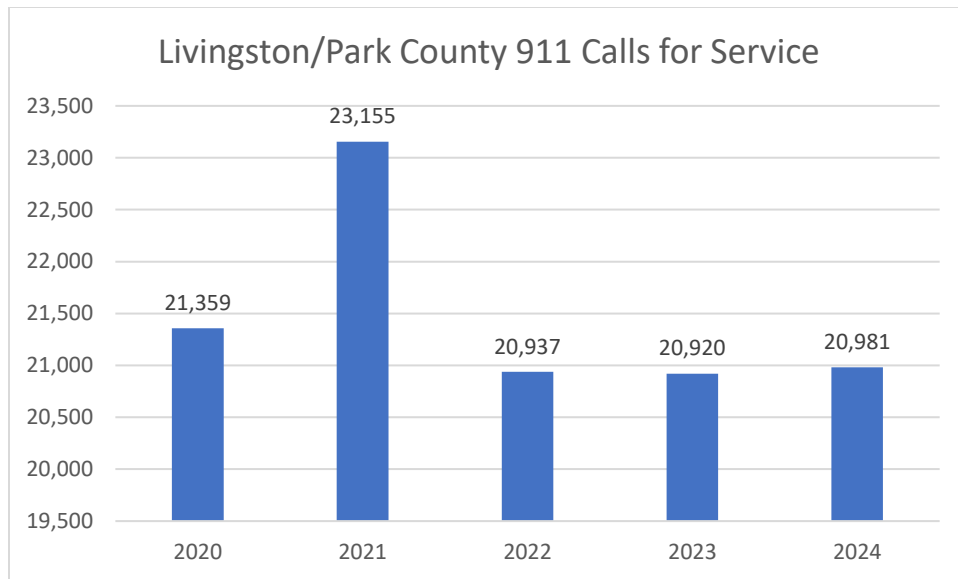
The LPC 911 is the primary dispatching center for the entire county. Agencies include the Livingston Police Department, Park County Sheriff’s Office, Livingston Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire #1, Wilsall Rural Fire, Clyde Park Rural Fire, Clyde Park City Fire and EMS, Paradise Valley Fire and EMS and Fish and Game. Additionally, LPC 911 assists with the Montana Highway Patrol and Montana Department of Transportation.





## CITIZEN CALLS FOR SERVICE

In 2024, LPC 911 handled 20,981 calls for service for the various entities in Park County. This does not include calls received on a daily basis that do not require any type of action from a first responder or emergency services. These are things such as, requesting phone numbers for other organizations, questions not pertaining to emergency services, or other irrelevant issues that tie up the dispatch lines and personnel. Including non-emergency calls the total number of incoming calls to LPC 911 was 62,978.



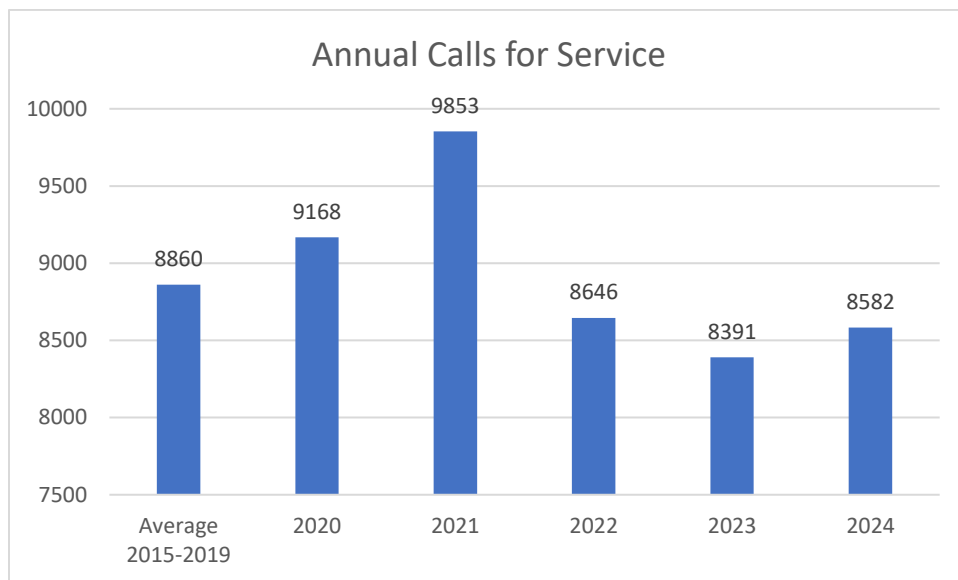
Total calls for service handled by LPC 911 peaked in 2021 before a slight decline, but has remained consistent the last three years.





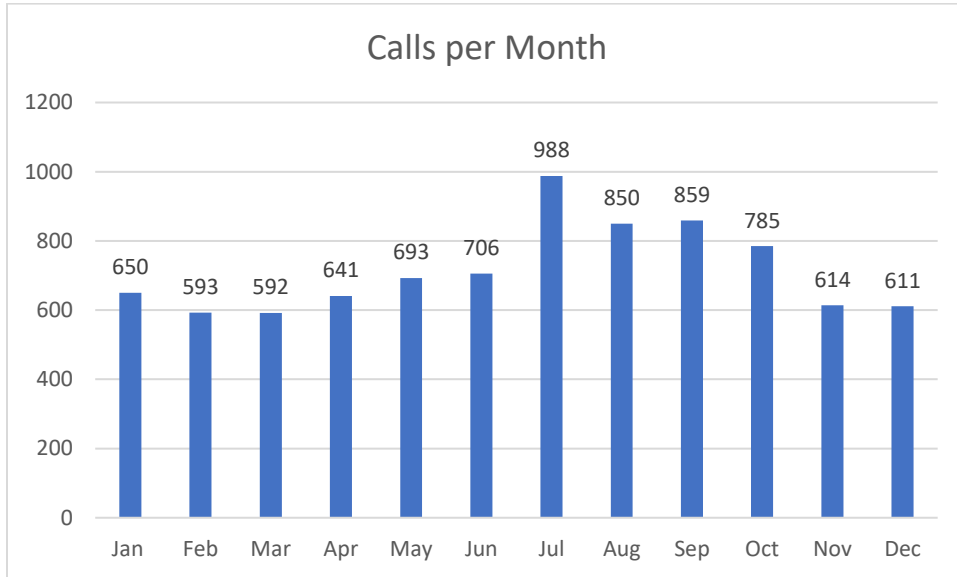
## POLICE DEPARTMENT CALLS FOR SERVICE

The police department received 8,582 calls for service in 2024. Calls for service represent all calls received by LPC 911 that fall within our jurisdiction in which the Livingston Police Department respond, including Fire/EMS and animal related calls.

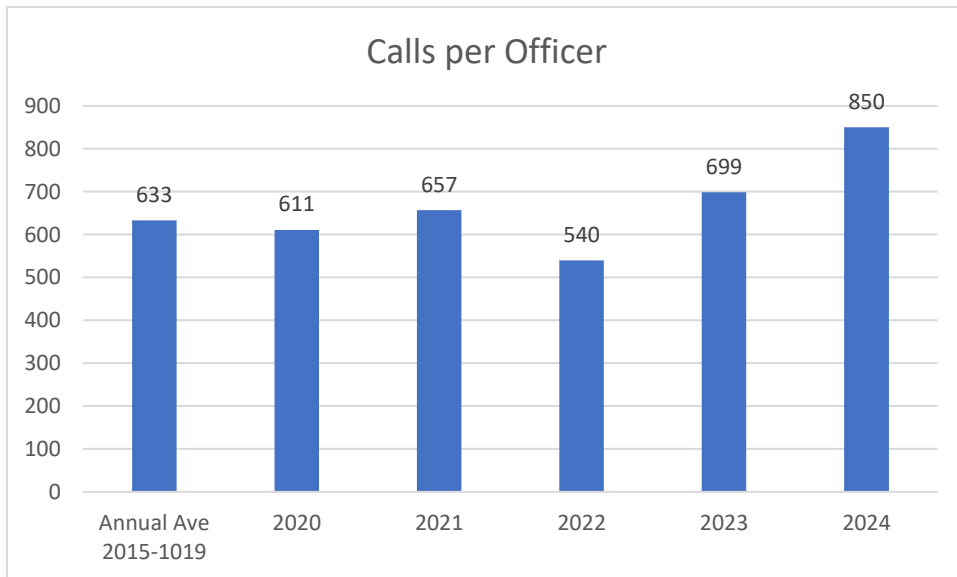


Annual calls for service for LPD peaked in 2021 and then declined slightly. The number of calls for service has remained consistent for the last three years which follows the same trend as the total number of calls for service to Livingston/Park County 911.





The number of calls per month shows a trend of an increase in call volume during the summer months. This is consistent with prior years. July is normally the busiest month of the year for the department.



Including the chief, assistant chief, detectives, and the SRO, the average number of calls per officer was 536 in 2024 if fully staffed. It is important to consider that the police chief, assistant



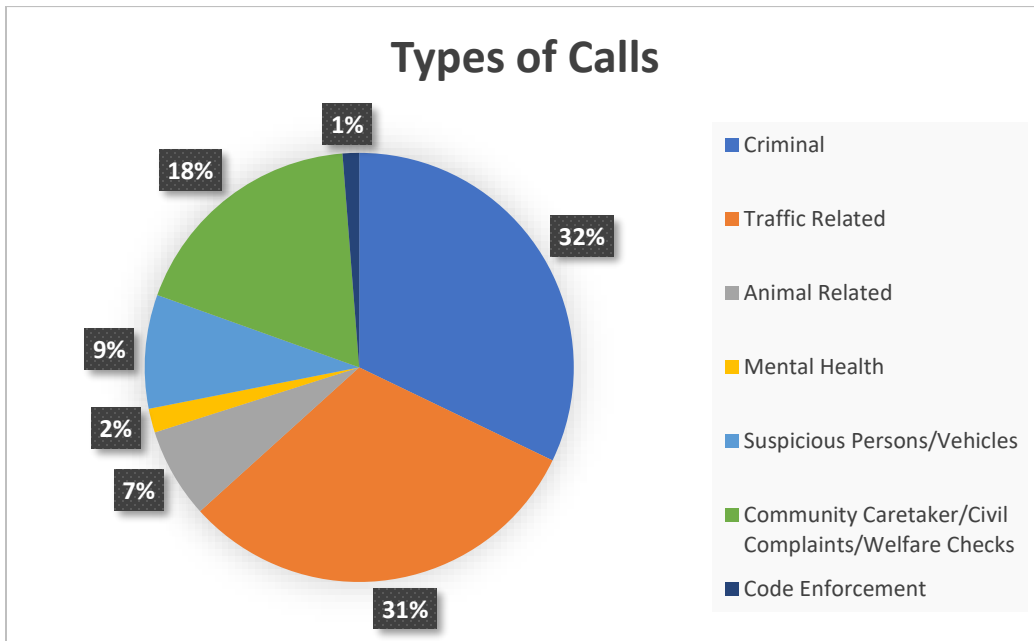




police chief, detectives, and school resource officer ordinarily do not take calls. Taking this into account, the number of calls per officer, if fully staffed would be approximately 700. Due to staffing shortages and restructuring a detective position, the number is significantly increased - approximately 850 calls per patrol officer.

### TYPES OF CALLS RECEIVED

Officers respond to a wide variety of calls, many of which may be unrelated to crime or law enforcement activities but are time consuming for the officers. Consistent with previous years, a large portion of calls received are of a non-criminal nature, but require an officer’s time regardless.



The number of criminal calls declined from 2023, which resulted in less incident reports generated by officers. The number of traffic related calls increased from 2023. Other categories remained consistent with minimal changes with the exception of code enforcement calls. The number of code enforcement calls that officers handled dropped drastically due to the responsibility for code enforcement being moved to a civilian position outside the department. Officers still respond to some code enforcement complaints when the code enforcement officer is not available, or if they need assistance.





## **POLICE ACTIVITY**

### **PATROL DEPARTMENT HISTORY**

Patrol officers respond to the vast majority of calls for service we receive. There are times staffing shortages can be expected due to vacation, sick leave, injury, and training. Although available when needed, the chief, assistant chief, detective and the school resource officer (during school months) do not typically respond to calls for service on a routine basis.

In the 1980's, based on full staffing of ten (10) sworn officers as of 1989, officers averaged 317 calls per year. Despite adding two (2) sworn positions in the 1990's, this average rose when the number of calls escalated rapidly during this time period. A new position was added in the fall of 2001 when the city entered into an agreement with the school district and a private citizen to fund a School Resource Officer (SRO) position. The SRO position is now jointly funded by the city and the school district. Although the SRO is assigned to the schools during the school year, the position is available for patrol during the summer months to assist with the added workload. Despite this added position, the workload continued to grow.

The average number of calls per officer from 2000-2009 reflect a 70% increase from the 1980's and a 20% increase from the 1990's. A fourteenth (14<sup>th</sup>) sworn position was added in 2009, which attributed to a decline in the average numbers of calls per officer in subsequent years. The 2020 calls for service per officer is considerably higher than the 1980's and prior, higher than the 1990's, and has surpassed the number of calls per officer in the 2000's. Over the past several years, the workload of officers continues to grow reaching record numbers every year.

In 2018, the city underwent personnel restructuring and moved Code Enforcement from the public works department to the police department and making the position a sworn officer position. Thus, increasing the total number of sworn officers to 15. With call volumes continuing to increase, in 2021, the city added one additional sworn officer position to the police department increasing the number of sworn officers to 16. The same year, they moved the Animal Control Officer (ACO) under the supervision of the police department. The city restructured again in 2023, moving the Code Enforcement and ACO positions to the administrative division. The department retained the sworn position, and the department remains at sixteen (16) sworn positions.



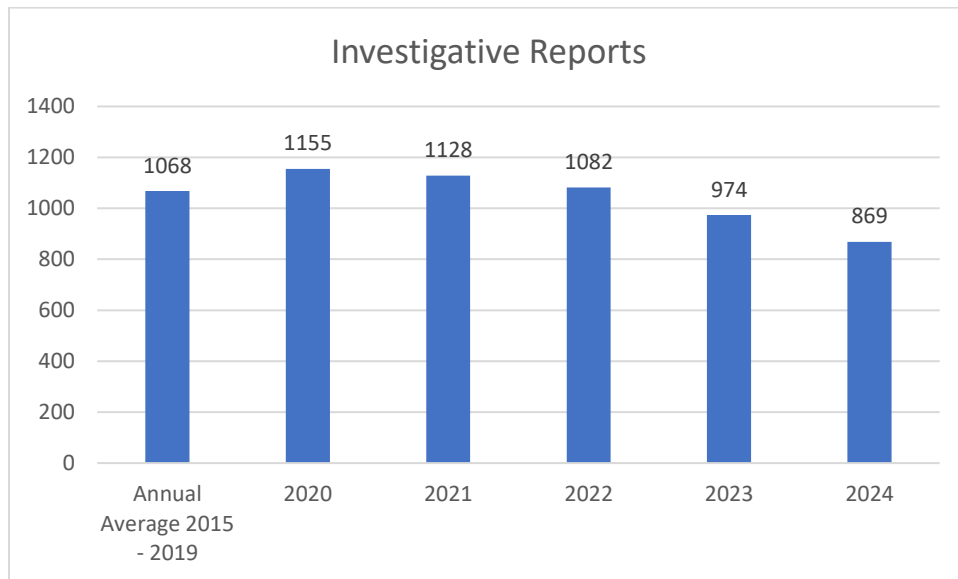


Each call for service can be time consuming, some more so than others, including response time and follow-up work that may need to be completed. Calls that require an investigation or that lead to an arrest require several written reports to be generated and data entered into the computerized records management system, in addition to time dedicated to the investigation or activity related to the call.

Regardless of the number of calls for service officers must respond to, it is important to recognize that most of the time there are only two (2) patrol officers on duty and often only one (1) officer is on duty. While most calls we receive are non-threatening in nature, on-duty officers are expected to immediately respond to whatever situation occurs. At times officers have to deal with hostile situations and dangerous persons alone or with little assistance. Typical of smaller jurisdictions, our officers do not always benefit from relying on multiple officers to assist with a dangerous situation.

### INVESTIGATIONS

Officers generated 869 written Investigative reports. Investigative Reports are written when a call for service results in a criminal investigation, arrest or other police action requiring written investigative reports and follow-up activity.

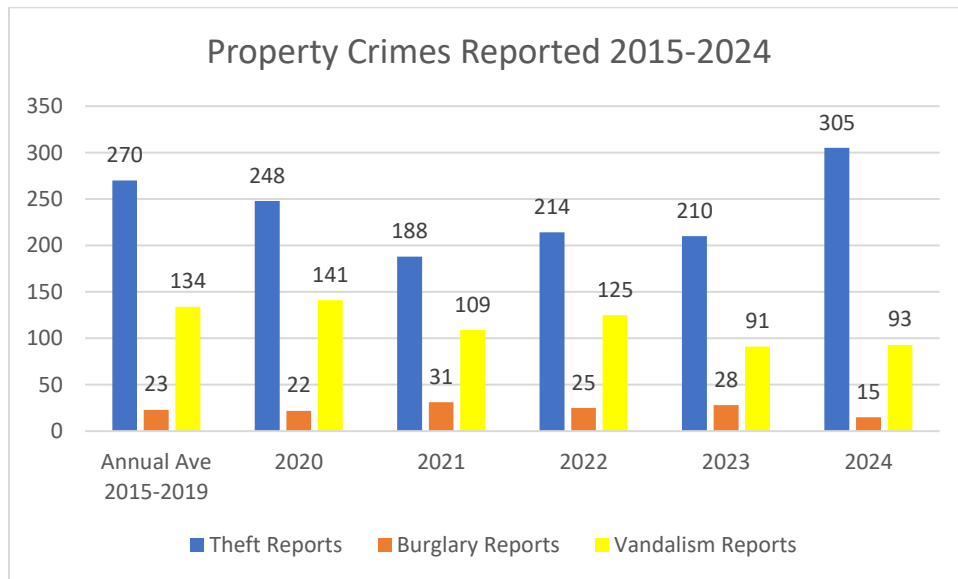




The number of investigative reports has trended down since 2020 despite the number of calls for service remaining consistent. It is difficult to precisely determine the root cause of the decline.

Officers in the department generated ninety-four search warrants and twenty-eight investigative subpoenas in 2024. Search warrant and investigative subpoena numbers are not available for 2023. The process from start to finish for a search warrant is time consuming. An officer must write the warrant, get it approved and signed by a judge, and then execute the warrant. The search itself can be extremely time consuming, depending on what is being searched. A vehicle can take an hour or more. A house can take several hours or even days. A small article such as a backpack can be processed rather quickly. The officer must document the search, complete the warrant and return it to the court. Any evidence seized must be processed – completing the appropriate paperwork and secure packaging of the item(s) - and entered into the evidence vault. Even a small article that is quickly searched can mean hours of an officer’s time depending on what is discovered during the search.

### PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED

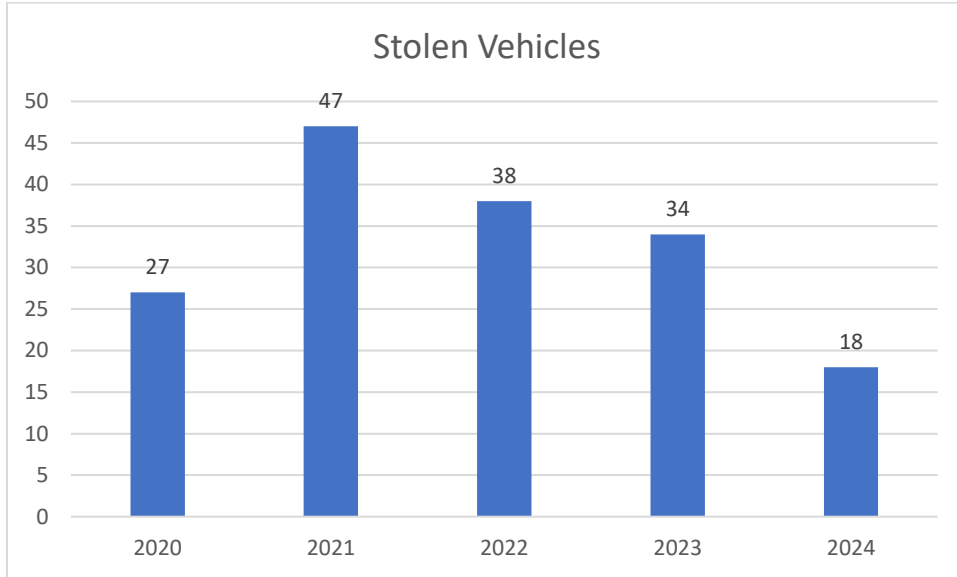


The department responded to 305 theft reports in 2024, a substantial increase from 2023. Theft reports include shoplifting, gas drive offs, fraud and forgery, and counterfeit complaints. There was a decline in burglaries, and the number of criminal mischief reports to the department





remained consistent. With the exception of theft reports, property crimes have slightly declined over the previous ten year period, which is a positive thing.

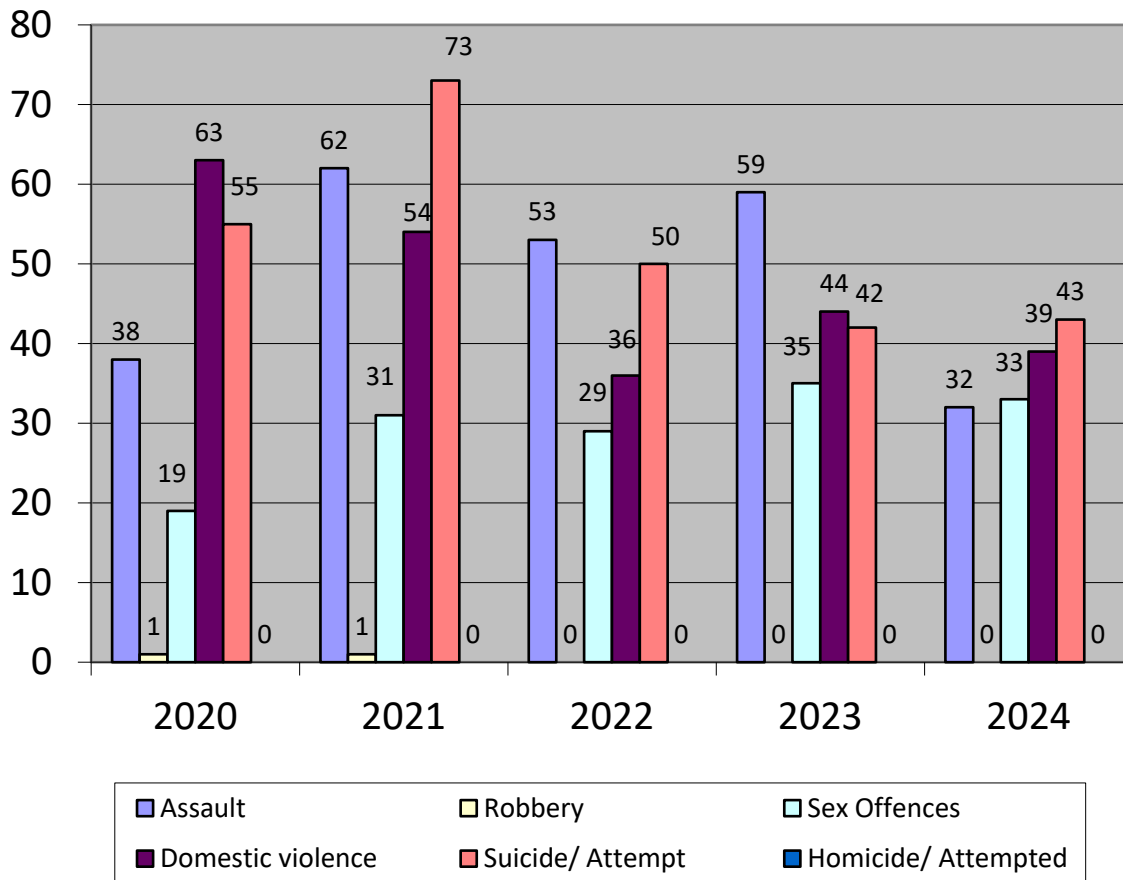


While stolen vehicles are included in theft data, it is notable to see the dramatic downward trend in vehicle thefts since 2021.





### VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED



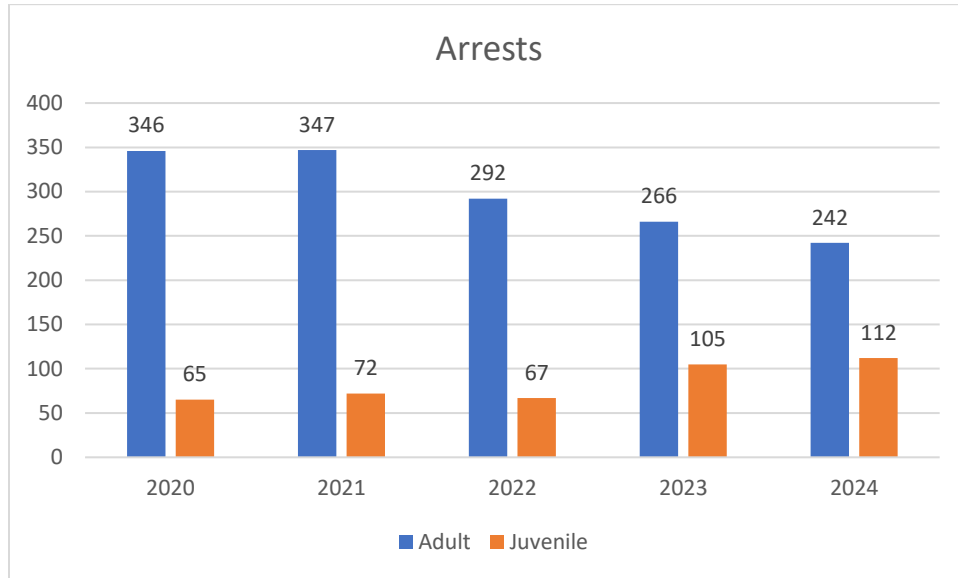
The department received 350 calls of some type of disturbance in 2024. This is a minimal increase from 340 in 2023. Disturbances can be anything from loud music to a violent altercation.





## ARRESTS

Officers made a total of 354 arrests in 2024. Adults accounted for 242 arrests and juveniles accounted for 112 arrests. An arrest includes criminal citations in which the subject cited was released, not just when a person is physically restrained and taken to a detention center.



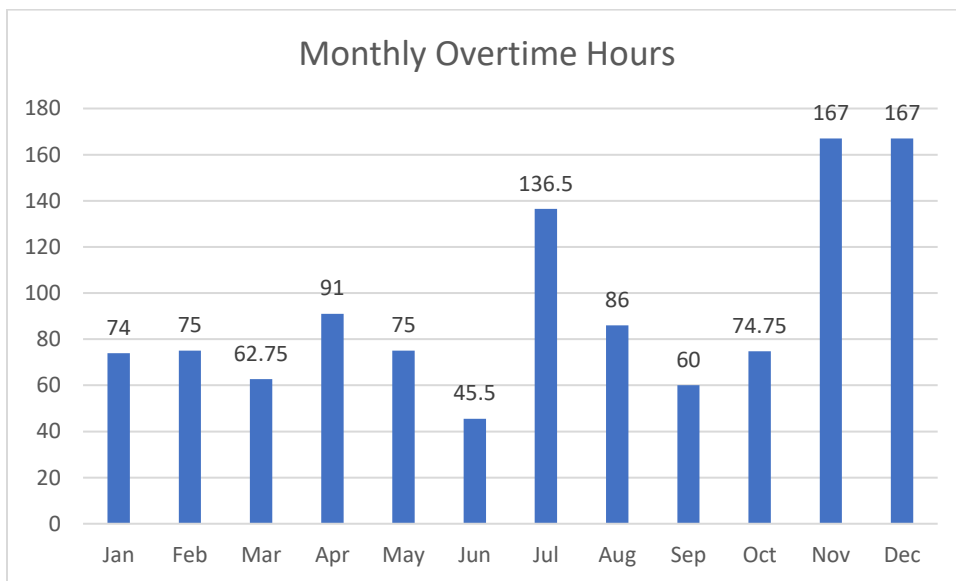
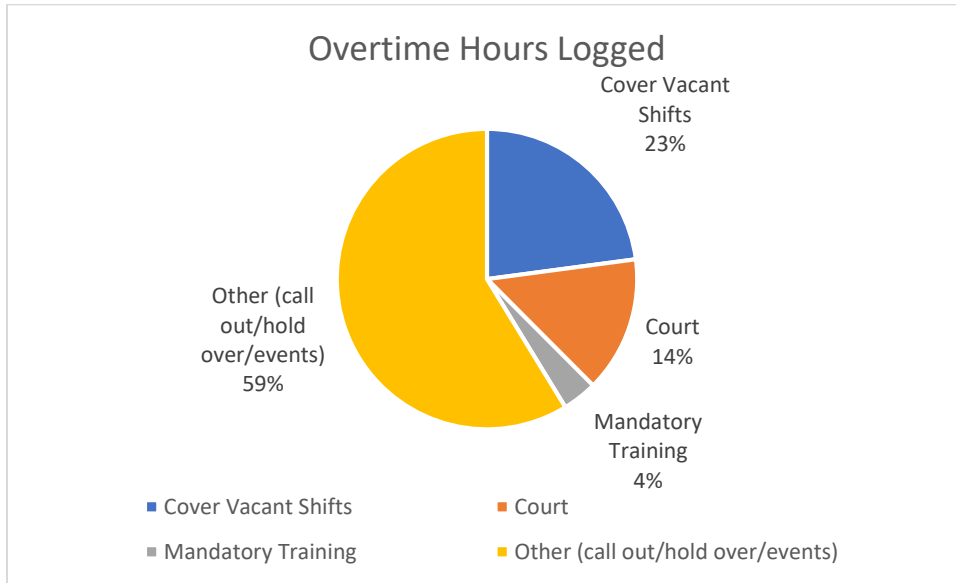
The number of adult arrests decreased from 2023 while juvenile arrests slightly increased. There has been a slight downward trend in the number of arrests year over year since 2020.





## 2024 OVERTIME USAGE

There are four basic categories that we break overtime usage into: court, mandatory training, cover, and call out or hold over. As staffing issues have continued, each officer has seen an increase in the amount of overtime they have worked.







## **SPECIALIZED AREAS WITHIN THE LIVINGSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT**

### **BICYCLE PATROL**

Several specially trained officers continued to conduct bicycle patrols throughout the City at various times of the day and night, depending on workload and the availability of enough officers to provide vehicle patrol. Bicycle patrols are an excellent tool for officers to interact with the public. Bicycle patrol is also very effective in proactive patrol, being stealthy and versatile. Officers can cover much more area than foot patrols, and are less visible to potential offenders than marked patrol vehicles. Bicycle patrol officers are typically more approachable to citizens, affording enhanced interaction with the public.

### **SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER (SRO)**

In 2001 the city entered into an agreement with the school district and a private citizen to fund a School Resource Officer (SRO) position. The SRO is a sworn police officer who is assigned to the schools during the school year and is available for patrol during the busier summer months. The SRO program continues to be a highly effective program by interacting with the youth of the community in a positive and proactive setting. The funding for this program is currently split between the school district and the city.

### **MISSOURI RIVER DRUG TASK FORCE**

The Livingston Police Department continued to be a member of the Missouri River Drug Task Force, a multi-jurisdictional effort funded by a federal grant with partial contributions from participating agencies. Pursuant to the agreement, the City of Livingston and Park County equally fund a portion of the costs necessary to provide one full time Park County deputy who works with the task force as a full-time investigator. Our officers work closely with this investigator, sharing drug related intelligence and forwarding cases for follow up investigation by the task force. These joint efforts continue to be successful in prosecuting drug offenders in Livingston and Park County.

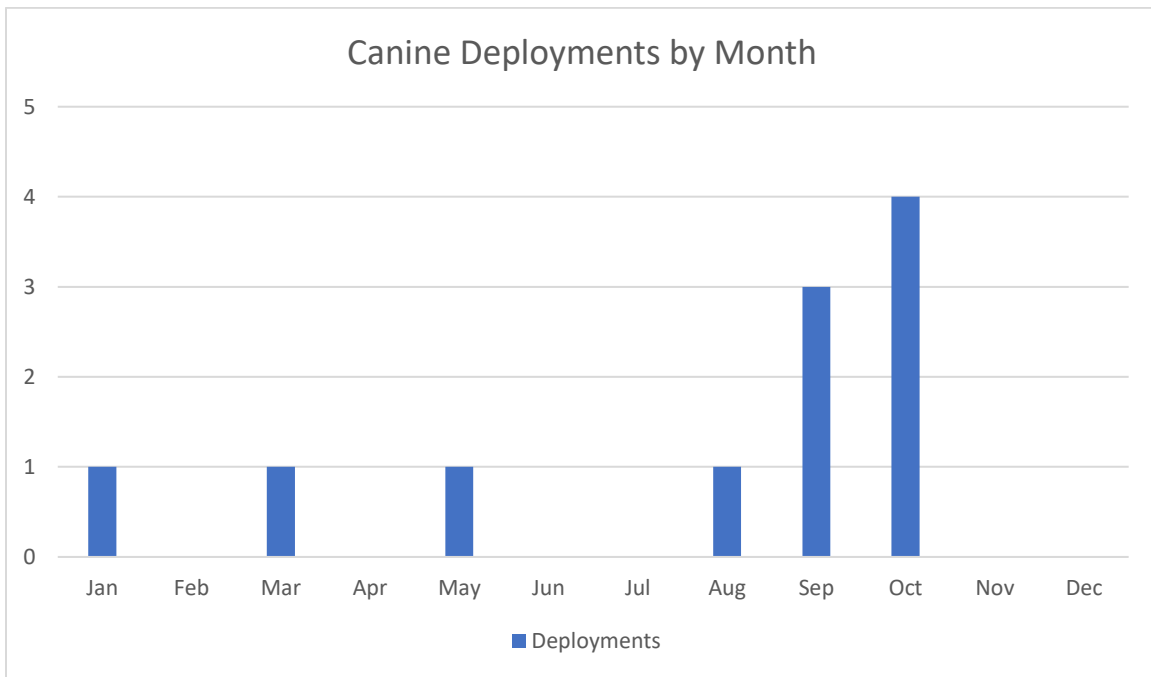


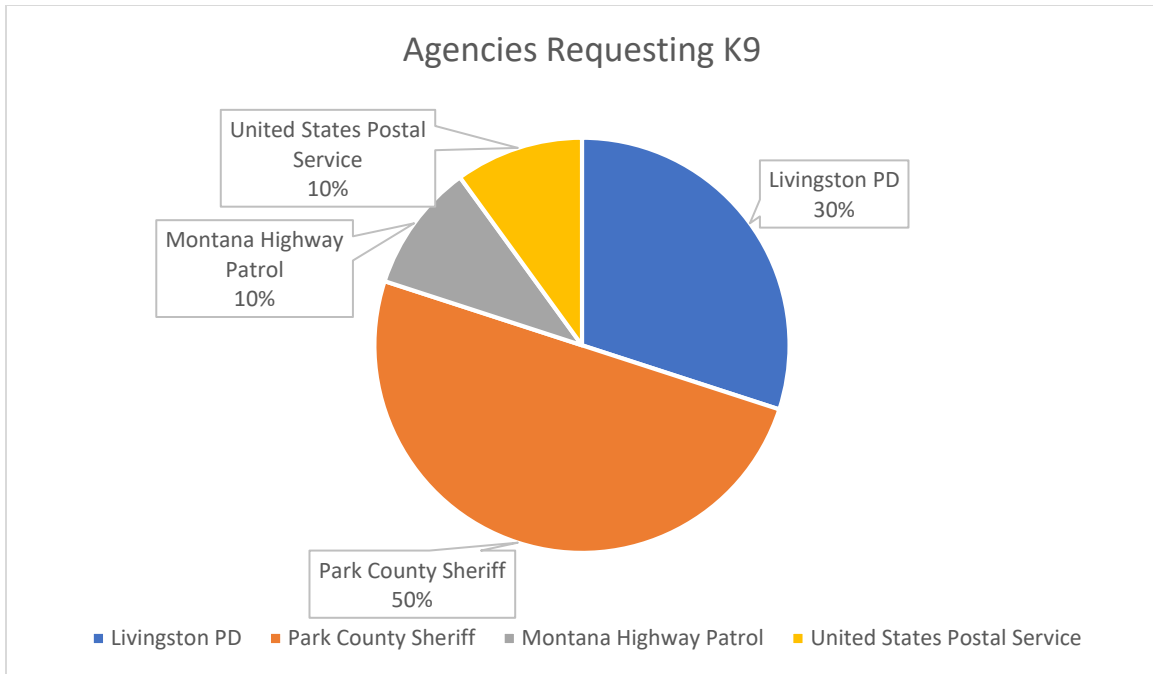


## CANINE UNIT

The Livingston Police Department K-9 unit consists of two (2) specially trained and certified dog/handler teams. Each canine is certified by North American Police Work Dog Association (NAPWDA) in narcotics detection, article search, tracking, building search, area search, officer protection and aggression control. Rhino and Briggs participated in over 30 hours of specialized training in 2024.

The canine teams assist other agencies upon request, including the Park County Sheriff's Office and the Montana Highway Patrol as well as state agencies such as the Montana Department of Corrections.







## USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Many force and equipment options are available to officers. They must choose an appropriate option based on the threat, either actual or perceived, including but not limited to: officer presence, verbal direction, physical control, chemical or inflammatory agents, impact weapons, electronic control devices (Tasers), firearms, vehicles, and/or weapons of necessity or opportunity.

It is the policy of the Livingston Police Department that officers use the amount of force which is objectively reasonable to make an arrest, gain control of a situation, or to protect the officer or another from harm, given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time force is applied.

A separate written Use of Force Report is completed and documented, in addition to an incident report, in any of the following use of force incidents:

- Discharge of a firearm, accidentally or intentional, at or toward any person
- Striking of a subject with an impact weapon, or other weapon of necessity or opportunity.
- Discharge of a Taser.
- Use of force that results in injury to the subject, or complaints of injury.
- Use of physical or weaponless force against an individual to the extent it is likely to cause or lead to unforeseen injury, claim of injury or allegations of excessive force.
- Use of empty hand stunning or striking techniques.
- Discharge of a chemical weapons.
- Use of a vehicle as an offensive weapon.
- The use of a canine to apprehend a subject, resulting in a bite.
- The pointing of a weapon at any person, or drawing a weapon accompanied by verbal threats to use the weapon. This does not apply to the drawing of weapons in appropriate situations where officers do not point the weapon at any person or threaten to use the weapon.
- The use of leg restraints.

Separate Use of Force Reports are not required for weaponless hand to hand control techniques that have little or no chance of producing injuries when gaining control over or subduing non-compliant or resisting persons. These techniques include, but are not limited to, physical touching, escort holds, gripping or holding, frisking, or handcuffing.





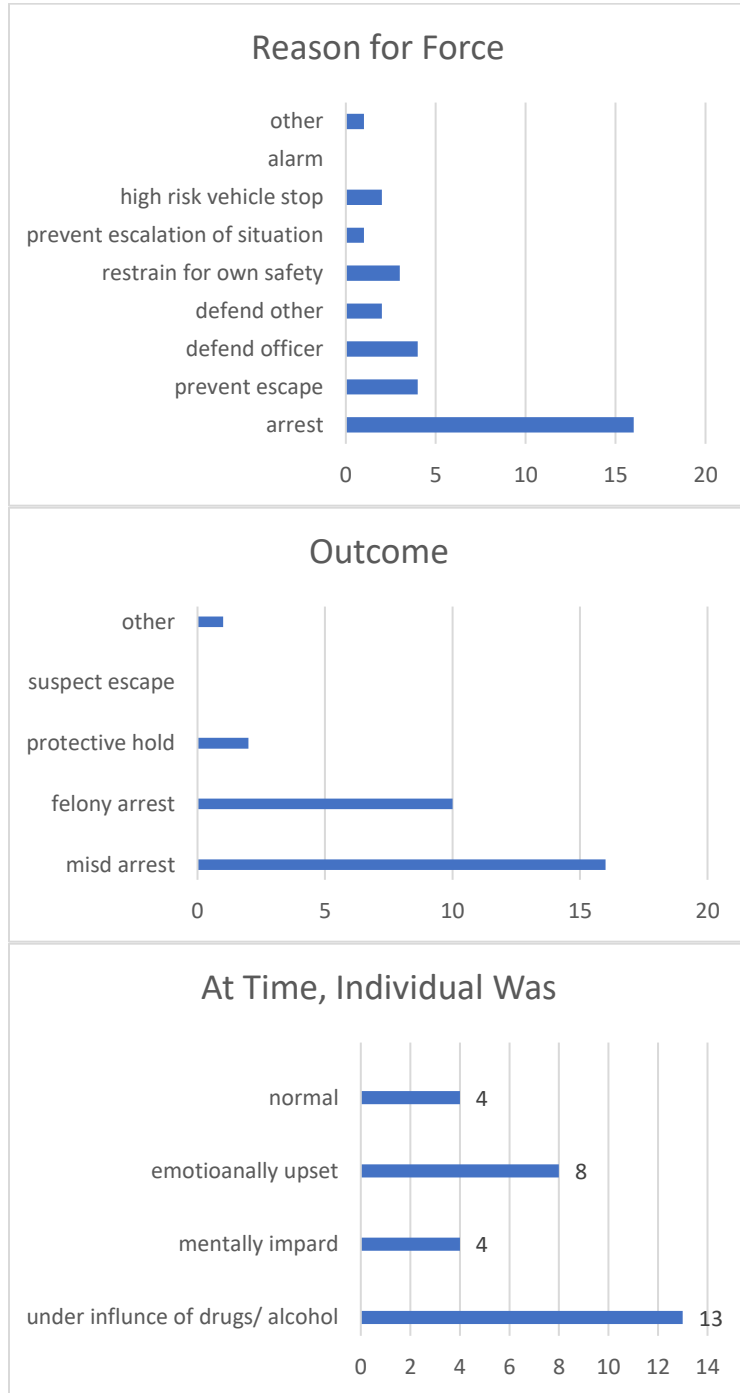
### Use of Force Reports

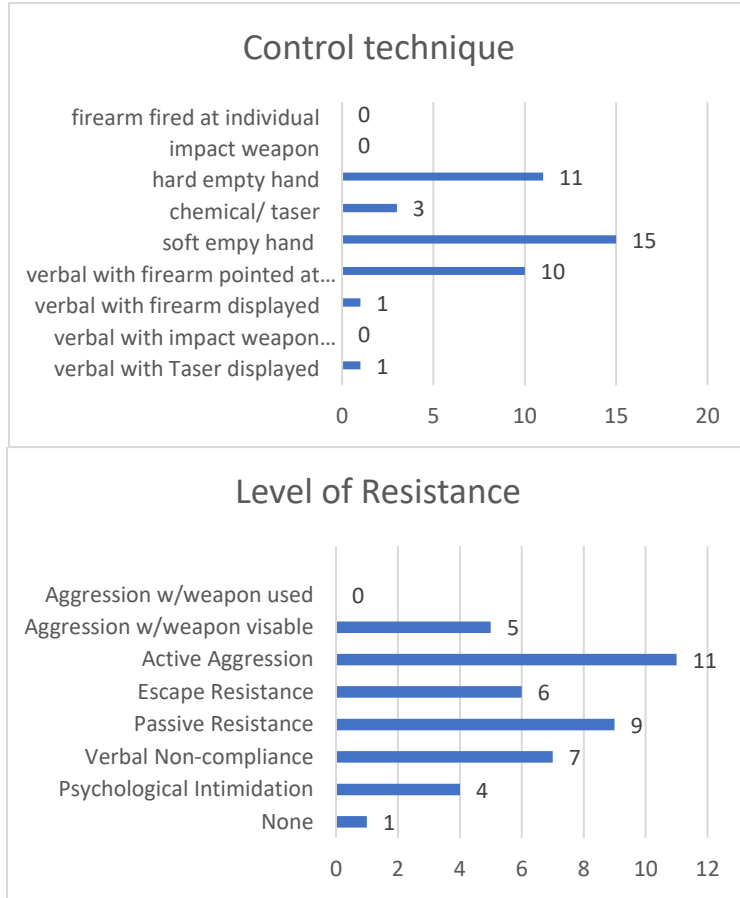
- Use of force reports in 2024 28
- Use of force reports in 2023 15
- Use of Force reports in 2022 7
- Use of force reports in 2021 16
- Use of force reports in 2020 16

### Taser Deployments:

- Taser deployments in 2024 3
- Taser deployments in 2023 1
- Taser deployments in 2022 0
- Taser deployments in 2021 1
- Taser deployments in 2020 0
  
- Officers injured from Taser deployments in 2024 0
- Officers injured from Taser deployments in 2023 0
- Officers injured from Taser deployments in 2022 0
- Officers injured from Taser deployments in 2021 0
- Officers injured from Taser deployments in 2020 0
  
- Suspects injured from Taser deployments in 2024 0
- Suspects injured from Taser deployments in 2023 0
- Suspects injured from Taser deployments in 2022 0
- Suspects injured from Taser deployments in 2021 0
- Suspects injured from Taser deployments in 2020 0









## PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

The Livingston Police Department is committed to receiving and accepting complaints and compliments about the actions and performance of all our personnel. We believe the public is entitled to efficient, fair and impartial service. We investigate the allegations of employee misconduct, respond to inquiries about employee actions or department policy, and document all commendations received from the public.

We formally investigate all allegations and inquiries for the following reasons:

1. To protect citizens from misconduct by an employee.
2. To identify and take appropriate action against employees who violate the law, department policy, or rules and regulations.
3. To protect the department and those employees who conduct themselves appropriately.
4. To identify policies and procedures that may need review or change, and to find ways to improve the quality of service to the community.

Complaints against employees may be initiated by citizens or internally. Citizen complaints generally pertain to improper conduct or unsatisfactory service. Internal complaints generally deal with violations of policy, SOP or rules and regulations. Complaints are resolved in one of the following manners:

1. **Unfounded** – The investigation conclusively proved that the allegations or act complained of did not occur.
2. **Exonerated** – The acts that formed the basis for the complaint or allegation did occur, but were justified, lawful, and proper according to department policy or standard operating procedures.
3. **Not Sustained** – The investigation failed to discover sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made.
4. **Sustained** – The investigation disclosed a preponderance of the evidence to prove the allegation(s) made.
5. **Sustained with Qualifications** - The investigation discloses the action complained of did in fact occur, but not in the manner or to the degree stated.







- 6. **Unresolved** – The investigation cannot proceed because the complainant failed to disclosed promised information to further the investigation; or the complainant wished to withdraw the complaint; or the complainant is no longer available to provide necessary information. This finding may also be used when information provided is not sufficient to determine the identity of the officer(s) involved.

If a complaint is sustained against an employee, appropriate action will be taken. The action may involve counseling, written reprimand, demotion, suspension from duty, termination, criminal prosecution, or other action.

### 2024 PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

Complaint Type	Source	Findings	Resolution
Officer Conduct Excessive Force	Montana POST	Exonerated	
Excessive Force	Citizen	Not sustained	
Officer Conduct	Citizen	Sustained with qualifications	Officer received remedial training
Service	Citizen	Sustained with qualifications	Counseling; Policy Review
Excessive Force	Citizen	Exonerated	

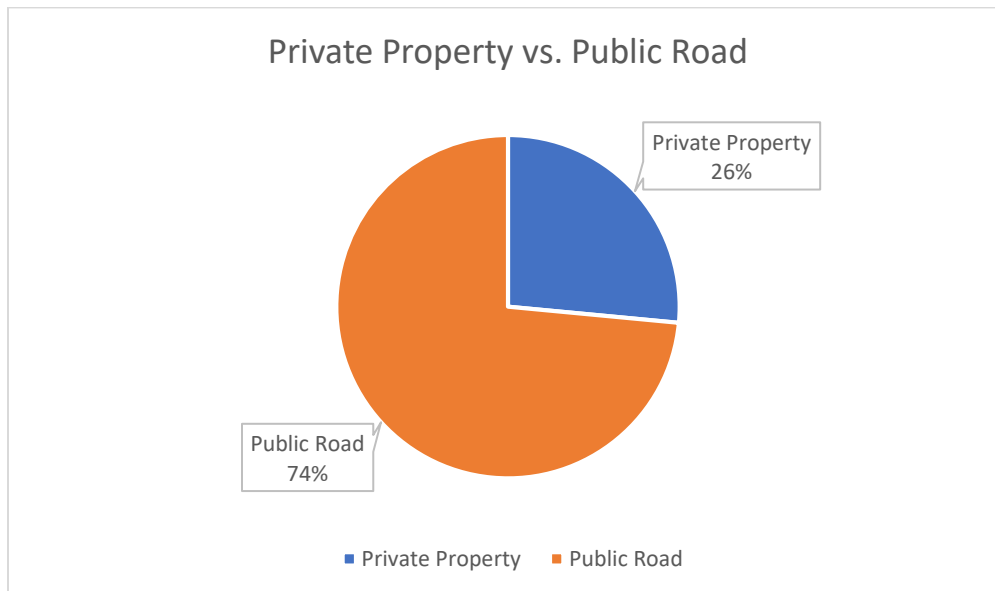
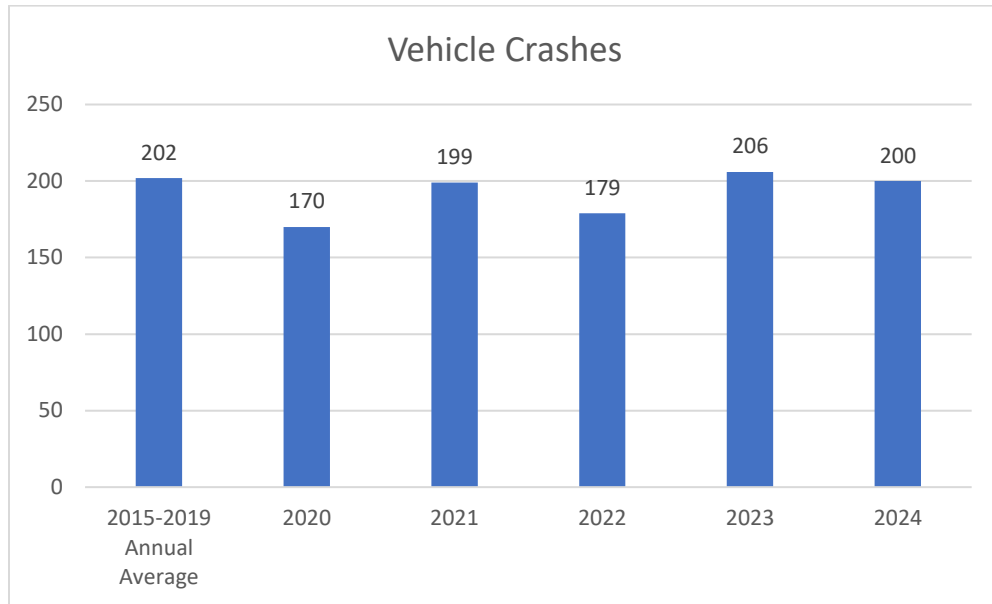




## VEHICLE CRASHES

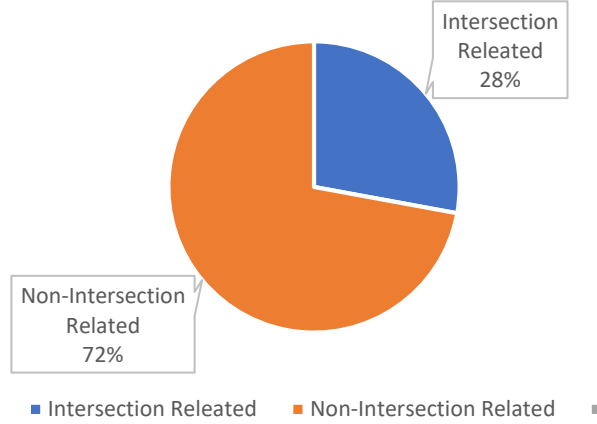
Officers completed 200 crash reports in 2024.

There were forty-one intersection related crashes, twenty-four in controlled intersections and seventeen in uncontrolled intersections. 59% of intersection related crashes occur despite a stop sign or traffic signal controlling traffic.

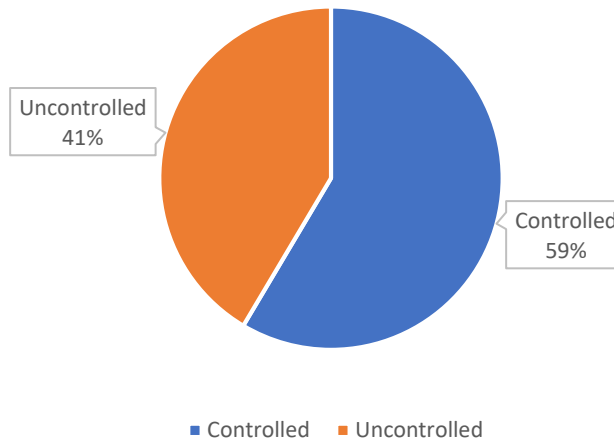




### Public Road Intersection Related vs. Non-Intersection Related



### Intersection Related: Controlled vs. Uncontrolled





## **RACIAL PROFILING AND TRAFFIC STOP DATA**

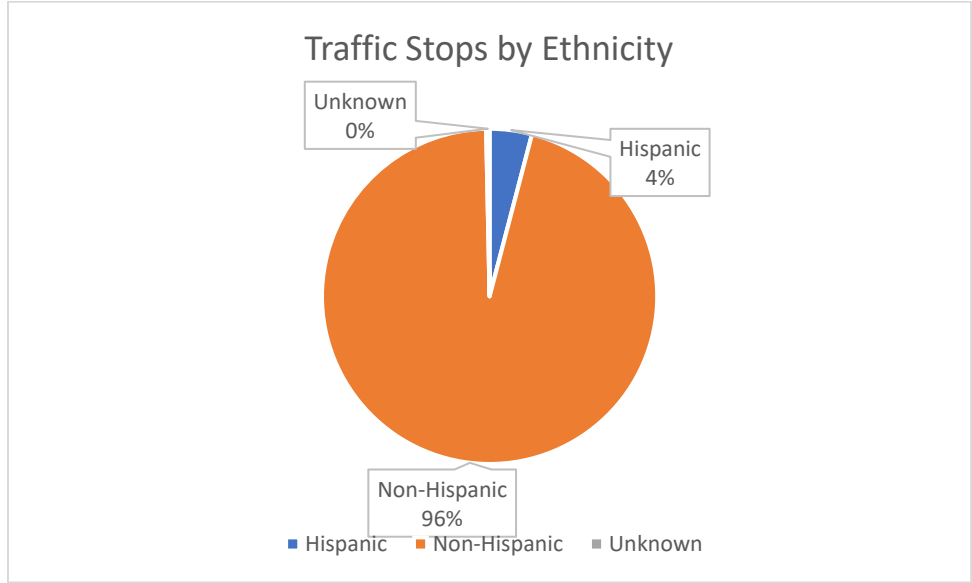
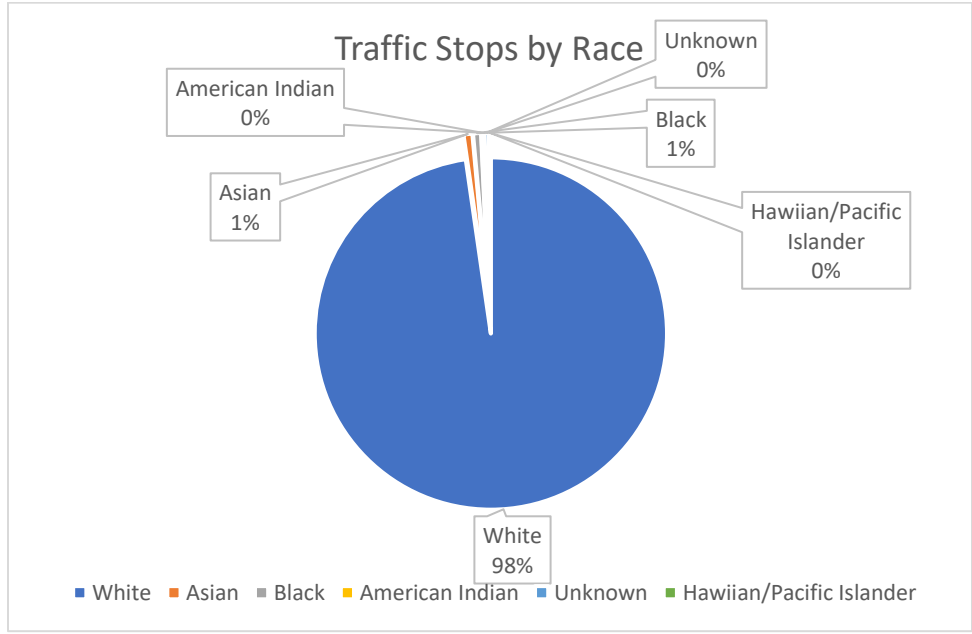
Pursuant to the requirements of 44-2-117 MCA, department policy requires the collection of data for each traffic stop that determines whether any officer has a pattern of stopping members of minority groups for violations of vehicle laws in a number disproportionate to the population of minority groups residing or traveling within our jurisdiction.

Officers are required to document the race or ethnicity of the driver and record the information into our records management system to be used to compile racial profiling data. The determination is based on their perception of the person's race. The diagrams below show the number of drivers, by race, ethnicity, sex and age that were stopped in 2024.

Consistent with the requirements of law, department policy provides for an annual review of this data. If the review reveals a pattern of any officer(s) of the Livingston Police Department stopping members of minority groups for violations of vehicle laws in a number disproportionate to the population of minority groups residing or traveling within our jurisdiction, an investigation must be conducted to determine whether the officer(s) routinely stop members of said minority groups for violations of vehicle laws as a pretext for investigating other violations of criminal law. The required review is incorporated into the Livingston Police Department Annual Report of Statistics, and this shall be considered the required review.

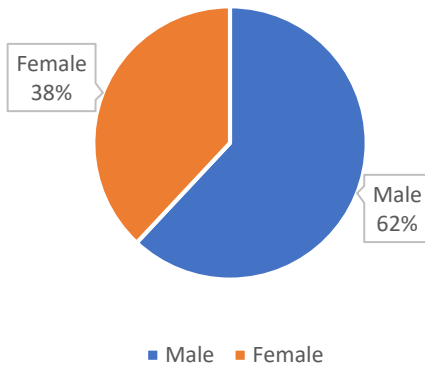
Upon review of departmental statistics, and having received no complaints alleging racial profiling from any person in 2023, there is no reason to conclude that officer(s) routinely stop members of minority groups for violations of vehicle laws as a pretext for investigating other violations of traffic or criminal law.



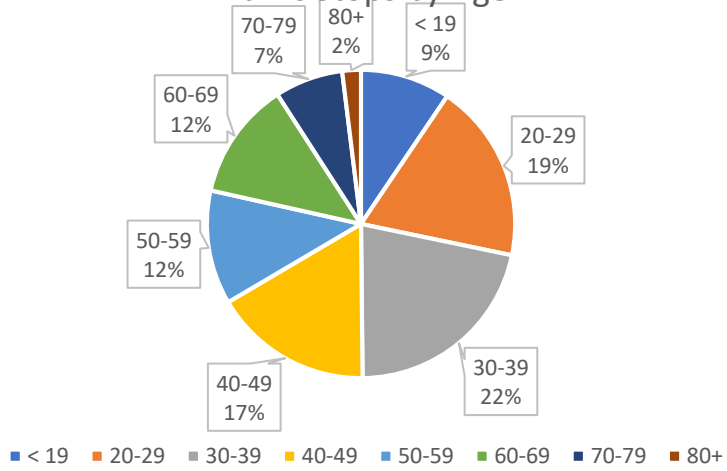




### Traffic Stops by Sex



### Traffic Stops by Age





## SUMMARY

Overall, there was an increase in department workload from the previous year. Patrol officers are handling more calls per officer, which leaves less time to address issues such as traffic enforcement, community engagement, and other activities that small town citizens value in a small town police department. Violent crime trends in recent years are very favorable to the citizens of our community. Property crimes remain consistent overall, the only notable change in 2024 was the number of theft reports. Investigating and preventing crimes against persons and property, and responding to public safety threats, remain the top priority. The police department will continue to focus on potential threats, aggressively respond to indications of criminal behavior and swiftly react to crimes that occur.

The department maintains an aggressive sexual and violent offender registration and compliance program. The detective's office monitors each offender quite closely to ensure that they remain compliant, and attempts to identify and initiate prosecution of offenders who are non compliant. Offender information is disseminated to the public to the extent allowable by law. Offender information is displayed on the public awareness bulletin board in the hall of the law enforcement wing of the City County Building, as well as applicable notifications in the local newspaper when a new offender registers.

Budgetary constraints and equipment needs remain a primary concern. Effective law enforcement operations require appropriate staffing levels, proper training, and adequate equipment. Acquiring and maintaining sophisticated technology, such as computer software and hardware, digital and audio recording devices, in-car video cameras, weapons, etc. not only increases efficiency but is absolutely necessary to comply with public expectations and function in our modern society. Proper equipment is critical for officers to efficiency, effectively and safely perform their duties. Failure to provide adequate equipment and tools will result in substandard service, reduced efforts to combat crime, increased liability and put officers and the public at risk.

Our strongest component continues to be the men and women of this department who diligently perform the day to day tasks they are assigned to perform. They are well trained and have proven themselves prepared to do their jobs well. Each and every member of this department is dedicated to the needs of our community and stand ready to protect and serve. Department structure is adapted to best address community needs and departmental goals, focusing on responding to calls for service, investigating crimes, and identifying and apprehending criminal offenders. On behalf of all members of the department, we look forward to proudly serving the citizens of Livingston in 2025 and beyond.

