

Callaway County Prosecuting Attorney

Sandra J. Colhour

5 East 2nd Street, Fulton, Missouri 65251 - Telephone: 573-642-0714 - Facsimile: 573-642-5725

Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys

Brittany J. Duke

H. Keir McIntosh

Lauren H. Daugherty

Michael Lungstrum

July 1, 2025

Trooper Austin Kings
Corporal Nathan Shinkle
Missouri State Highway Patrol
Division of Drug and Crime Control

By email to: Austin.Kings@mshp.dps.mo.gov
Nathan.Shinkle@mshp.dps.mo.gov

Regarding: Officer involved shooting on February 1, 2025
MSHP Incident No. 250052927
CPD OCA No. 2025000903

Dear Trooper Kings and Corporal Shinkle:

After reviewing this matter in my role as special prosecutor, I am writing to inform you that I will not file criminal charges against any of the police officers involved in this incident. The police officers acted lawfully.

I have based this decision on a review of the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) investigation file under incident number 250052927, including case supplemental reports under Columbia Police Department OCA number 2025000903.

The MSHP investigation is related to the death of Timothy Tyrone Turner in an officer-involved shooting on February 1, 2025, at 1524 Raleigh Drive, Columbia, Missouri. Four officers from the Columbia Police Department (CPD) fired their weapons at Turner. Turner was pronounced dead at the scene.

Turner was a suspect in a homicide that occurred the morning of February 1, 2025, in Moberly, Missouri. The same day, a warrant for Turner's arrest for murder in the first degree and armed criminal action was issued by Randolph County Associate Circuit Court Judge Garreth Cooksey.

The Moberly Police Department requested assistance from CPD in locating and apprehending Turner, who was known to have ties to Columbia. The CPD SWAT team was activated. It was believed Turner was driving a gray 2015 GMC Acadia registered to him and to his girlfriend. Columbia police located the GMC Acadia parked at 1524 Raleigh Drive. SWAT team members were briefed and provided with photos of Turner.

1524 Raleigh Drive faces northwest. It comprises the western half of a two-story duplex shared with unit 1526.

The SWAT team arrived at 1524 Raleigh Drive at approximately 2123 hours. Occupants of neighboring units were contacted for evacuation. A Bearcat armored vehicle was positioned to prevent the GMC Acadia from being driven from the scene. Throughout the confrontation, SWAT team members were positioned in various locations outside the residence.

SWAT team officers were armed with Black Dawn BDR-15 .223 caliber patrol rifles. Other resources available included 40 mm less than lethal launchers and a canine officer with his canine.

Shortly after the Bearcat armored vehicle arrived at 1524 Raleigh Drive, the red and blue lights of the Bearcat were activated. A Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) officer began giving verbal commands via the Bearcat public address system identifying the team as Columbia Police Department officers and directing the occupants of 1524 Raleigh Drive to come out with their arms up and hands out, up, and open. The CNT officer made the command repeatedly, often using Turner's name, to no avail.

After the SWAT team's arrival and while Turner was inside the house, officers received information from neighbors, relatives of Turner's girlfriend, and onlookers that Turner was in the home, there were four or five children in the home, and the occupants were not free to leave. The rear containment team reported hearing a male yelling inside the home and what sounded like an adult female screaming "get out please get out." Officers made contact by phone with an adult female (believed to be Turner's girlfriend) inside the home and by text messaging with some of the children. The adult female indicated that she was not free to leave and could only give yes or no answers to officers' questions.

The officers interviewed as part of this investigation believed that what began as a barricaded suspect scenario had become a hostage rescue situation. This was a reasonable belief based on the information available to officers at the time.

At approximately 2211 hours, Turner opened the front door slightly and exposed his head to speak with officers. Turner was told that he was under arrest, that the SWAT team was not going away, and that he was to exit the residence so his safety could be ensured.

At approximately 2215 hours, Turner exited through the front door and stood on the front patio. Turner was naked and was initially holding his right hand behind his back. Officers gave Turner verbal commands to show his hands and to surrender. Turner refused to do so.

Turner removed his right hand from behind his back, exposing what appeared to be a kitchen knife in his right hand. Turner was given verbal commands to drop the knife. Turner did not do so.

The following events occurred in rapid succession. At 22:21:50, six 4557 40 mm less than lethal foam baton rounds were deployed, at least one of which struck Turner. The less than lethal rounds were not effective. A team of SWAT officers to the west of the unit moved toward Turner. Officers positioned in front of the unit advanced toward Turner. Turner was given multiple commands to drop the knife. Turner began swinging the knife. The canine officer deployed the dog. Turner raised the knife above his head and advanced quickly toward SWAT team officers.

At 22:21:57, four officers opened fire on Turner. Turner fell to the ground. SWAT team officers moved in immediately to handcuff Turner, and the EMT SWAT medic approached to provide trauma care to Turner. Turner was pronounced dead at the scene.

The knife wielded by Turner was recovered on the driveway near his body. The knife was approximately nine inches long from the bottom of the handle to tip of the blade with the blade measuring approximately five inches.

Video footage of the events before, during, and after the confrontation between officers and Turner portrays the events from various angles. Footage was captured by the SWAT Bearcat, a patrol vehicle parked to the west of 1524 Raleigh Drive, and body-worn cameras of officers on scene, including the body-worn cameras of the officers who fired on Turner. Video footage was supplemented by investigative materials including, but not limited to, reports from SWAT team members, including those who participated in the CNT, the deployment of less than lethal projectiles, and the deployment of the canine; interviews of the four SWAT team members who discharged their firearms; an audio recording of the secure radio channel used by the SWAT team; autopsy photographs; photographs of the scene; photographs of physical evidence; and scene diagrams.

The video footage and investigative materials show that the officers who opened fire on Turner acted lawfully. The SWAT team was attempting to make a lawful arrest of Turner pursuant to an arrest warrant issued by a Randolph County judge for first degree murder and armed criminal action.

Officers spoke to Turner for at least 57 minutes in an effort to persuade Turner to surrender himself peacefully. After Turner initially exposed his head at the front door of the residence, Officers continued to tell him he was under arrest and urged him to surrender so that his safety could be ensured. After Turner emerged from the residence armed with a knife, officers deployed less than lethal foam projectiles and a canine in their continuing efforts to take him into custody.

In Missouri, law enforcement officers may use physical force in making a lawful arrest if the physical force is objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting the officer. The use of physical force to attempt to apprehend Turner was objectively reasonable in light of the circumstances. After emerging from the home, Turner was holding a knife and refused to drop the knife, despite numerous commands to do so. Officers reasonably believed the

adult woman and children who were in the home were being held against their will and would be in danger if Turner were allowed to reenter the home.

A law enforcement officer may use deadly force to effect an arrest if the officer reasonably believes deadly force is immediately necessary and if the officer reasonably believes one or more of the following: the person has committed a felony involving serious physical injury; the person is attempting to escape by means of a deadly weapon; or the person may otherwise endanger the life or safety of the officer or others if not arrested without delay.

In this case, the deadly force used by the officers was objectively reasonable in light of credible information that Turner had committed the felony of murder; Turner's ongoing refusal to respond to verbal commands; Turner's failure to respond to non-deadly physical force; Turner's wielding of the knife, a deadly weapon, in close proximity to officers; officers' reasonable belief that the lives or safety of the home's occupants would be in danger if Turner reentered the unit; and the reasonable belief that when Turner lunged toward officers with the knife raised, he posed an immediate risk to the officers' lives or physical safety.

In addition to the use of deadly force to effect an arrest, law enforcement officers are justified in using deadly force in self-defense or defense of others to the extent the use of such force would be justified by any other citizen. A person can use physical force in self-defense or defense of others to the extent reasonably necessary to protect against the imminent use of unlawful force. A person can use deadly force in defense of self or others to the extent he or she reasonably believes such force is necessary to protect against death or serious physical injury. When Turner advanced toward officers with a knife, officers were justified in using deadly force to protect themselves and each other from death or serious physical injury.

It is clear to me that the officers were acting lawfully in their use of physical force and deadly force pursuant to Sections 563.046 and 563.031, RSMo.

Attached to this letter is an order signed by Thirteenth Circuit Associate Circuit Court Judge Christopher Wilson for release of the CPD-issued Remington rifles and ammunition seized during this investigation. Before releasing or destroying any other evidence related to this investigation, I request that you contact the Randolph County Prosecuting Attorney to determine if any evidence needs to be maintained for any other existing or intended prosecution related to the Randolph County suspected homicide associated with this incident. I was appointed special prosecutor to review only the actions of the law enforcement officers in Columbia, Missouri, regarding the death of Timothy Turner. I am not aware of the existence or status of any Randolph County investigation or prosecution.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sandra J. Colhour", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Sandra J. Colhour
Prosecuting Attorney

CC: Chief Jill Schlude, Columbia Police Department
Roger Johnson, Boone County Prosecuting Attorney



Missouri State Highway Patrol
Property Control/Evidence Custody
Tracking

Request for Disposal of Property
or Evidence

Request For Disposal of Property or Evidence

In the Circuit Court of Boone County, Missouri.

In re: State vs. Beringer, Zachary P. Brunstrom, Ryan M. Caldieraro, Dylan C. Dameron,
Malique O.

Court Case #:

Incident #: 250052927 R #: 11500202250002 Related Report #: State Control #: Troop/Case #: Lab #:

Defendants:

Beringer, Zachary P.; Brunstrom, Ryan M.; Caldieraro, Dylan C.; Dameron, Malique O.

Date of Incident /Arrest
02/02/2025

Date Seized/Acquired
02/02/2025

County
Boone

The Missouri State Highway Patrol is holding the following property or evidence in the Troop F property control system at Troop:

Description of Property /Evidence

1 -- Large Gun Box, 1150.001 -- BDR-15 .223 Remington RIFLE BR00022 (WITH ONEMAGAZINE CONTAINING 25 UNFIRED CARTRIDGES AND 1 UNFIRED CARTRIDGE FROM THE CHAMBER) -- On Hand TROOP F - ROOM 2 -- LONG GUN STORAGE RACK
2 -- Large Gun Box, 1150.002 -- BDR-15 .223 Remington RIFLE BR00056 (WITH ONEMAGAZINE CONTAINING 26 UNFIRED CARTRIDGES AND 1 UNFIRED CARTRIDGE FROM THE CHAMBER) -- On Hand TROOP F - ROOM 2 -- LONG GUN STORAGE RACK
3 -- Long g, 1150.003 -- BDR-15 .223 Remington RIFLE BR00023 (WITH ONEMAGAZINE CONTAINING 23 UNFIRED CARTRIDGES AND 1 UNFIRED CARTRIDGE FROM THE CHAMBER) -- On Hand TROOP F - ROOM 2 -- LONG GUN STORAGE RACK
4 -- Large Gun Box, 1150.004 -- BDR-15 .223 Remington RIFLE BR00132 (WITH ONEMAGAZINE CONTAINING 23 UNFIRED CARTRIDGES AND 1 UNFIRED CARTRIDGE FROM THE CHAMBER) -- On Hand TROOP F - ROOM 2 -- LONG GUN STORAGE RACK

MOTION

The above described property /evidence is not needed in any proceeding in any court and there are no known claims against it . The prosecuting attorney requests the court issue an order to dispose of the property /evidence.

Sandra J. Collier
Prosecuting Attorney

7/1/2025
Date

ORDER

The Missouri State Highway Patrol is ordered to dispose of the above property /evidence in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations as follows : (Please check one below)

- ☐ Destroy
☒ Release to Owner
☐ Release To

[Signature]
Circuit/Associate Circuit Judge

7/1/2025
Date

RECORD OF DISPOSITION

On , the aforementioned evidence was disposed of in accordance with required regulations and in the manner indicated above .

Accountable Officer

Witness