October 13, 2025

Iowa Attorney General's Review of Officer Involved Death

Incident of September 6, 2025
Greene County, Iowa

Boone Police Department Officer Marshall Moore

Subject Involved: Camryn Leroy Stonehocker

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Executive Summary

On September 6, 2025, at approximately 10:24 p.m., Officer Marshall Moore of the Boone Police Department was conducting traffic patrol on Highway 30. He saw a pickup truck travelling westbound into town that had an inoperable driver's side taillight and attempted a traffic stop. The driver of the truck, later identified as Camryn Leroy Stonehocker, did not stop. Instead, Stonehocker drove into Boone, before returning to Highway 30 and heading west.

As Officer Moore pursued the vehicle, Stonehocker led him and other officers westbound for approximately 20 miles. Stonehocker eventually turned north on T Avenue, just west of Grand Junction and eventually stopped. When Stonehocker exited the vehicle, he immediately got out and began walking with a large survival knife pointed at Officer Moore, ignoring commands to drop the weapon. As Boone Police Officer Josh Olsen approached Stonehocker from behind, Stonehocker turned, aimed his knife at Officer Olsen, and advanced toward him. Officer Moore fired his weapon to prevent Stonehocker from stabbing Officer Olsen. Stonehocker died from his injuries.

Detailed Factual Summary

On the night of September 6, 2025, Officer Marshall Moore of the Boone Police Department was conducting traffic patrol on

Highway 30 on the southeast side of Boone. At approximately 10:24 p.m., he observed an older model pickup truck travelling westbound on Highway 30 with a malfunctioning driver's side taillight. Officer Moore initiated a traffic stop by pulling behind the pickup and activating his red and blue emergency lights. The pickup did not immediately slow down but continued driving. When the driver did not pull over, Officer Moore activated his siren and notified dispatch that the driver was failing to pull over. The driver was later identified as Camryn Leroy Stonehocker.

Stonehocker weaved in and out of the turning lane near the Casey's on the north side of the highway, then turned north on South Linn Street. Stonehocker then turned west on Hawkeye Drive, and proceeded across South Marshall Street without stopping at the stop sign. Stonehocker ran the red light at South Story Street and continued southbound toward the main intersection south of Boone, driving in the center lane before moving into a lane designated for northbound traffic. Stonehocker then made a wide right turn at the intersection and headed west on Highway 30, nearly striking an oncoming vehicle in the intersection.

As the pursuit continued west out of Boone, Officer Moore was joined by Boone Police Officer Josh Olsen. The pursuit continued out of Boone city limits and into Boone County. Stonehocker weaved

between the westbound lanes of the four-lane divided highway, and for a significant amount of time, drove down the middle lane line.

As the pursuit continued west toward Ogden, Officers Moore and Olsen were joined by additional units from the Boone Police Department and Boone County Sheriff's Office. Speeds at times reached 90 miles per hour. Boone County dispatch also notified Greene County dispatch of the pursuit heading toward their area. Around this time, Stonehocker turned off the exterior lights of the pickup, making the vehicle harder to see.

At approximately 10:30 p.m., between Boone and Ogden, Stonehocker slammed on his brakes and came to a stop in the middle of the two westbound lanes. Officer Moore was able to stop without hitting the pickup but as he started to exit his vehicle, the pickup sped away. During the pursuit, Officer Moore could see that the driver appeared the be the only person in the pickup. Traffic was light that evening, but multiple westbound civilian vehicles pulled to the north shoulder to clear the way for the pursuit.

As Stonehocker approached Ogden, he swerved into the turn lane for the exit but at the last minute swerved back onto Highway 30. The highway then narrowed from a four-lane divided roadway to a two-lane highway, with only a double yellow line separating eastbound and westbound traffic. Stonehocker drove along the middle dividing line as he fled west past Ogden. As an eastbound

civilian car approached, Stonehocker drove toward it, forcing the driver to move to the shoulder to avoid a collision. Stonehocker then resumed driving down the middle of the road. He then alternated between driving in the westbound lane, the eastbound lane, and the middle of the road.

As the pursuit continued into Greene County, two Greene County Deputies moved into a position to attempt to disable the vehicle with stop sticks. Neither attempt was successful. At 10:40 p.m., after the pursuit had passed through Grand Junction, Stonehocker again slammed on his brakes and came to a stop. Officer Moore was able to slow down quickly enough to avoid colliding with the pickup. Officer Olsen maneuvered around Moore and Stonehocker by moving into the eastbound lane to avoid a collision, then shifted back into the westbound lane to stop in front of the pickup. Stonehocker then drove the pickup into the eastbound lane to go around Olsen's vehicle and continued heading west. He slowed suddenly again, and Officer Olsen moved to the right shoulder to avoid hitting him. Stonehocker swerved into the eastbound lane, then abruptly made a sharp right turn directly in front of Officer Olsen's vehicle and began travelling north on T Avenue.

As officers pursued Stonehocker on T Avenue, visibility was instantly reduced significantly due to the dry conditions and the

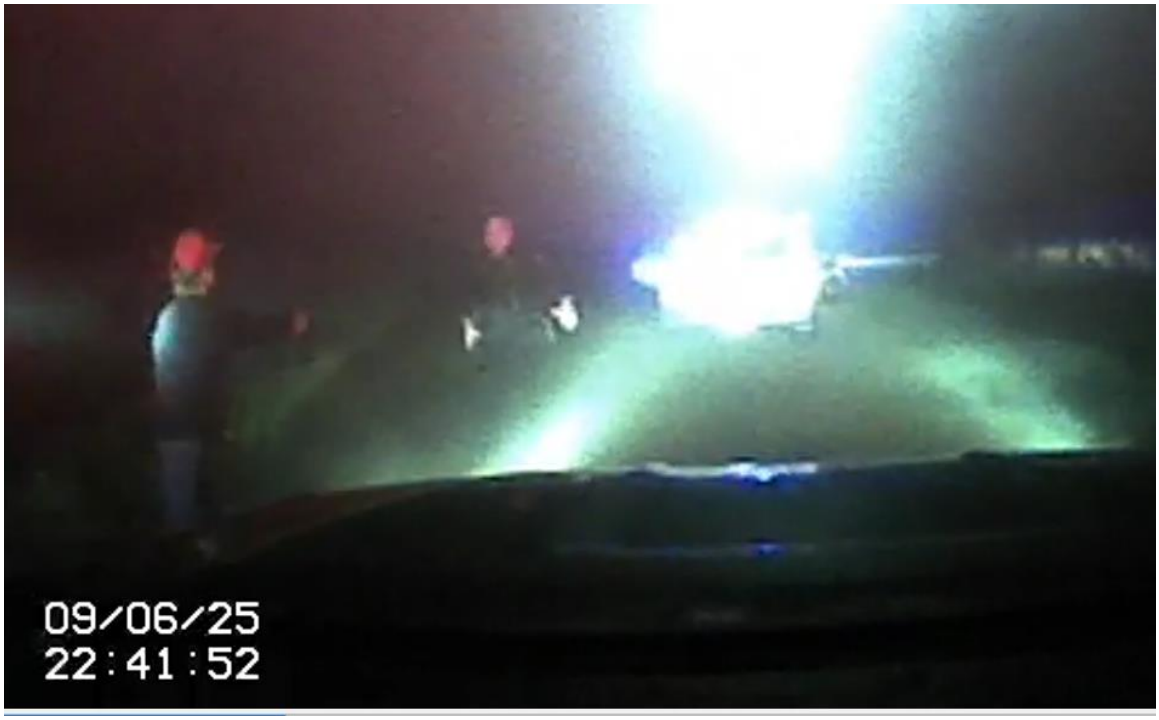
fine grain gravel on that roadway. Officer Olsen was the lead car, with Officer Moore directly behind him. After a short distance, it appeared Stonehocker was bringing the vehicle to a stop at 10:41 p.m. Officer Olsen was able to pull his vehicle in front of the pickup at an angle to prevent Stonehocker from continuing again. Officer Moore stopped his vehicle approximately two car lengths from the pickup.

During the pursuit, Officer Moore had recognized the truck as one he knew to be driven by Stonehocker. Officer Moore, aware that Stonehocker had fled from police in the past, anticipated a foot chase when the pickup came to a stop. However, before Officer Moore was able to come to a stop, he saw Stonehocker exit the vehicle and start walking towards him. In his right-hand, Stonehocker had a large survival-style knife and was pointing it directly at Officer Moore as he began closing the gap between the two vehicles.

Officer Moore got out of his vehicle with his handgun drawn and the mounted flashlight pointed directly at Stonehocker. He commanded Stonehocker to get down on the ground twice as Stonehocker continued advancing toward him. Stonehocker ignored the commands and continued advancing as Officer Moore ordered him three times in succession to drop the weapon. Stonehocker did not respond but continued advancing aggressively toward Officer

Moore, holding the knife raised in his direction. In fifteen steps, Stonehocker had advanced almost even with the front of Officer Moore's squad car. Officer Moore did not retreat more than a step or two and was still standing on the driver's side of his vehicle. Stonehocker made it to within a few steps of Officer Moore. Stonehocker remained silent, refused to comply, and showed no hesitation as he walked straight toward Officer Moore, who was aiming a gun at him and ordering him to stop.

At the same time, Officer Olsen had exited his vehicle and had advanced toward the pickup truck. He could see Stonehocker's silhouette moving toward Officer Moore but was unable to make out details due to the glare of multiple flashing emergency lights in that direction. Olsen began running toward Stonehocker, intending to tackle him to the ground. However, given the distance, Olsen was not going to reach Stonehocker before Stonehocker reached Moore. When Officer Olsen was within a few steps of Stonehocker, Stonehocker turned toward Officer Olsen and pointed the knife at him.



Officer Olsen lunged out of Stonehocker's reach and went to the ground. Officer Moore saw Stonehocker turn the knife toward Olsen and, fearing for both Olsen's safety and his own, fired his weapon until Stonehocker fell to the ground and ceased moving. As shots were fired, the additional responding officers were making their approach behind Officer Moore. The time between Stonehocker getting out of his pickup and shots being fired was 11 seconds.

Officer Moore kept his firearm aimed at Stonehocker while the other officers made sure Officer Olsen was unharmed. They observed that Stonehocker still had the knife held firmly in his right hand and a cell phone in his left hand. He was not attempting

to move or get off the ground. Officer Moore provided cover while the knife was removed from Stonehocker's hand and Officer Olsen then began to render medical aid. Dispatch had been notified shots had been fired and that medical assistance was needed. Grand Junction Fire and Rescue and Greene County Ambulance responded to render aid. Stonehocker died from his injuries in the ambulance while in route to the hospital.

Subsequent Investigation

A search of the scene revealed that there were no other occupants in the vehicle. The knife was recovered and was determined to be a survival-style knife with a six-inch blade.

Interviews with friends and family revealed that Stonehocker had prior encounters with law enforcement that left him frustrated

and had received traffic citations two weeks prior to the incident. He also had been exhibiting more argumentative behavior over the last two years, coinciding with his use of marijuana. He had been regularly taking his mental health medication.

Earlier on September 6th, Stonehocker had become frustrated with friends and his girlfriend. During parts of the pursuit, he was on the phone with them, saying he was in a high-speed chase with officers trying to stop him for a broken taillight. His girlfriend repeatedly urged him to stop and pull over. Stonehocker replied that he was stopping and getting his knife. She told him not to, but during the video call, she saw him take out the knife and step out of the pickup. Moments later, she heard gunshots, and the call ended.

Process and Authority

The Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) investigated the incident, and its investigation is complete. DCI interviewed the officers involved and reviewed the officers' body camera recordings where available. DCI reviewed evidence and reports from the Boone Police Department, Boone County Sheriff's Office, Greene County Sheriff's Office, and the Iowa Office of the State Medical Examiner.

The Attorney General's Office has authority under Iowa Code § 13.12 to assess any officer-involved death to determine whether criminal charges are warranted. This office has had a full

opportunity to review the findings of the investigation and discuss the investigation with the assigned agent. All law enforcement reports, including audio or video recordings, will be returned to DCI when this report is issued.

Applicable Law

To be justified, the force an officer uses must be reasonable. Force is reasonable if a reasonable person, in like circumstances, would judge the force to be necessary to prevent an injury or loss. It can include deadly force if (1) it is reasonable to believe that such force is necessary to avoid injury or risk to the person's or another person's life or safety and (2) it is reasonable to believe that such force is necessary to resist a like force or threat. Iowa Code §§ 704.1, 704.2, and 704.3.

In *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the United States Supreme Court held that the use of deadly force by a police officer must be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable police officer on the scene and in the same circumstances. Under *Graham,* reasonableness of police use of force cannot be evaluated from the perspective of a civilian or the perspective afforded by 20/20 hindsight. The Court further stated that the fact that law enforcement officers are often required to react quickly in tense,

uncertain, and rapidly evolving situations are factors that must be considered in determining reasonableness.

Analysis

Officer Marshall Moore's use of deadly force against Camryn Leroy Stonehocker was justified. Stonehocker continued to escalate what could have been a standard traffic stop when he failed to stop and led officers on a twenty-mile pursuit for 17 minutes. By driving across multiple lanes – at times into oncoming traffic and toward innocent motorists – with his headlights off, Stonehocker put dozens of people in danger. He slammed on his brakes twice, in an apparent attempt to cause the officers to collide with him. When he finally stopped, Stonehocker exited his pickup holding a large knife before the pursuing officer had even come to a complete stop. He advanced toward Officer Moore with a clear intent to do harm, undeterred by the fact that the officer had a gun pointed at him. He ignored repeated commands to get on the ground or drop the weapon and continued advancing.

Officer Olsen was attempting a non-lethal resolution with a non-compliant subject but did not realize until it was nearly too late that Stonehocker was armed with a weapon. When Olsen was just a few steps away, Stonehocker turned the knife toward him, forcing Olsen to dive out of the way. Officer Moore recognized the mortal danger

Officer Olsen faced at such close range and understood that he too was at risk if Stonehocker turned the knife back toward him. Officer Moore's decision to use deadly force was the only remaining alternative to stop a threat of deadly force.

Conclusion

The Iowa Attorney General's Office concludes that the law enforcement officers' actions in this incident were legally justified and that criminal charges are unwarranted. It considers the criminal investigation into this incident to be closed.