



# Shelby County Sheriff's Office

## Press Release

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Sheriff Floyd Bonner, Jr.

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### **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**October 17, 2023**

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### **Press Release**

**The Shelby County Sheriff's Office is relieved that the DA followed the law and decided not to bring charges against Deputy Condor, who is still recovering from the devastating injuries he suffered when Jarveon Hudspeth chose to disobey the Deputy's commands.**

**Had he simply followed the Deputy's instructions, he would certainly be alive and the Deputy would be at work.**

**We urge everyone to watch the dashcam and bodycam of the events. The Deputy is calm and polite throughout. Mr. Hudspeth admitted he had no drivers' license or insurance but that he had a gun in the car. When he exited the car, he left it running and kept the drivers' door open. When the Deputy instructed him to sit in the back of the squad car, he moved toward his own vehicle, where he would have access to his gun. He ignored multiple commands to stay out of his car and, instead, got into it.**



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**The DA has Monday-morning quarterbacked the Deputy's actions—and ignored that once Mr. Hudspeth got back into the car, he had a gun available to him, making him a lethal threat. He also ignores that the Deputy, who had split seconds to act, could have been severely injured had he tried to escape the car as Mr. Hudspeth was stepping on the gas.**

**The United States Supreme Court provided guidance about evaluating an officer's use of force in a civil setting:**

**"The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments—in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving—about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation."**

**The Supreme Court also cautioned Judges about the evaluation process:**

**With respect to a claim of excessive force, the same standard of reasonableness at the moment applies: 'Not every push or shove, even if it may later seem unnecessary in the peace of a judge's chambers,' *Johnson v. Glick*, 481 F.2d, at 1033, violates the Fourth Amendment."**

**Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). This case is still followed.**

**We wish the DA would confine himself to his job and stop reviewing officers' decision-making processes when he has not learned enough to be able to do so. We join others in urging him to take courses in Force Science.**

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