



# Coroner's Office

Parish of Winn  
State of Louisiana



Civil Surgeon  
United States  
Department of Justice  
Immigration and  
Naturalization Service

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DEATH INVESTIGATION  
BARON DEAUDRAE COLLINS, JR. (PIKES)  
DOD: 01 - 17 - 2008, THURSDAY.  
DOB: 01 - 12 - 1987  
AGE - 21

06 - 01 - 2008.



Worth noting is the fact that a commonly held notion that an autopsy, alone, in the absence of any other information, can unequivocally determine the cause as well as the manner of an individual's death in every case, is untrue. Death investigations would be far easier were this so. An autopsy, alone, absent any other information, will not necessarily reveal the precise cause of death in a significant percentage of cases, and will not reveal the precise manner of death in an even higher percentage of cases. The autopsy is a part of the total investigation, sometimes a more important part, sometimes less so. The completion of a death investigation requires consideration of the totality of the information and the evidence at the investigator's disposal, including, but certainly not limited to the autopsy report, as it is but one piece of the puzzle. In some cases the autopsy report can be crucial, in others, it may reveal no more information than is already known, or simply confirm what is already obvious.

The death investigation of Baron D. Collins, Jr., real name Baron DeAundrae Pikes, (See Exhibit # 1) began on 01-17-08, with a phone call to my office received at approximately 3:50 p.m. By nurse Jean Walker from Winn Parish Medical Center E.R. Personnel, notifying the coroner's office of the death of a black male. Nurse Walker was instructed by me to dispatch W.P.C.O. Investigator Tommy Hamms to the E.R. To assess the situation and call me. Investigator Hamms arrived at WPMC E.R. at 3:55 p.m. He took polaroid and 35mm photos, and obtained an account of what allegedly took place from Winnfield Police Department officers Scott Nugent, Adam Cockerham, Jason Nugent, and Allen Marsden. (See Exhibit # 2 - Winn Parish Coroner's Office Investigation Report) Noted on the report was the fact that leg shackles were removed from Collins' body posthumously by Officer Scott Nugent.

Personal effects, are listed as well as Collins address - HY Bell Apts # 33. Investigator Hamms called me and advised of the situation. He was instructed to remove the body and have same transported to the Louisiana Forensic Center, L.L.C., for full autopsy, BAC, and toxicology on blood and urine.

Friday, 01 - 18 - 2008, Police Chief Johnny Ray Carpenter visited my office at my request and was asked to furnish the coroner's office with certain information as soon as same was readily available - he agreed to do so and did. See list - Exhibit # 3 (delivered to my office 01 - 22 - 08 by Lt. C. Curry, (1) Offense reports and statements of officers S. Nugent, A. Marsden, C. Branch Jr., and R. Carpenter, (2) Digitalized Power Module (DPM) computer print-out of Conductive Electrical Weapon (hereinafter referred to as CEW) use on 01 - 17 - 08.

Criminal history - see warrant 05/30/06 - arrest 06/09/06 - see charge. No final disposition of charge found in this material - 11/02/07 - see offense report arrest - 01/17/08. Disposition - subject Collins died in custody. I have received no record of any criminal conviction, misdemeanor or felony. This does not presuppose there is none - only that if there is one I did not receive it.

Review of offense report and statements of Officers Nugent, Marsden, Branch, and Carpenter - at 1:29 p.m., 01/17/08, Officer Scott Nugent spots Baron Collins, Jr. walking on West Court Street - P.K. Smith's toward McDonalds. Officer Branch called by Officer Nugent for backup. Officer Branch went to Centennial Wireless to await Collins. As he passed, Officer Branch got out of his vehicle and reportedly said "Scooter, come talk to me." Collins reportedly replied "I have nothing to say", and began running toward Billy's Pawn Shop. Officer Nugent then drove his unit into the driveway in front of the pawn shop to cut Collins off.

Collins is then reported to have run behind Centennial Wireless , pursued by Officer A Marsden , who had also responded and was behind Centennial Wireless . Collins then reportedly ran into a small wooded area behind Centennial Wireless . Meanwhile , Officer Branch had driven to Shopper's Village parking lot . Spotted Collins and after a brief chase - with weapon drawn - ordered Collins to get on the ground - face down , to which Collins complied . was warned of his rights , and was handcuffed double - lock behind his back by Officer S. Nugent per his report .

Thus , Collins was in custody and police restraint at 1:32 p.m. ( See Dispatcher's Log ( # 3 ) . Time elapsed - 1:29 p.m. - 1:32 p.m. - three minutes . According to Officer S. Nugent's statement and Officer Branch's , Officer Nugent commanded Mr. Collins to get up off the ground , and for reasons unknown , Collins did not immediately comply . After several commands Collins was told by Officer Nugent that if he did not get up immediately he would be "tased" . Collins , apparently did not immediately respond - reason - unknown . There were two officers present , and a third ( Marsden ) nearby . Collins did not by anyone's account , ever , exhibit any hostile or aggressive behavior , either verbal or physical . Rather , evidence suggests that he failed to comply "quickly" or "quickly enough" to Officer Nugent's commands to get up off the ground . There appears to be little time or effort expended on verbal communication or persuasion . The DPM - computer printout - as well as the WPD Dispatcher's Log ( see exhibits # 3 & # 4 ) reveal that at 1:37 p.m. , five minutes after being taken into custody and restrained ( handcuffed ) Mr. Collins was electroshocked with a CEW . See DPM ( Exhibit # 4 ) which records the time ( adjusted to accurate local time ) of each shot from the CEW , as well as the duration in seconds of each shot .

Electroshock # 1 - 1.37.10 - 6 seconds with deployment of "fish hook" metal probes into Collins's back - 50,000 volts - 1 minute - 55 seconds later

# 2 - 1.39.14 - 50,000 volts - 5 seconds duration - 32 seconds later shot # 3

# 3 - 1.39.46 - 50,000 volts - 5 seconds duration - 22 seconds later

# 4 - 1.40.10 - 50,000 volts - 5 seconds duration - 13 seconds later

# 5 - 1.40.23 - 50,000 volts - 5 seconds duration - 16 seconds later -

# 6 - 1.40.39 - 80,000 volts - 5 seconds duration

Total - Six Electroshocks - 300,000 volts - "riding the lightning" as it is sometimes referred to - elapsed time 3 minutes - 10 seconds (190 seconds) - The last 5 shocks were delivered in 85 seconds -

Apparent Reason - Failure to comply with verbal commands - Non-compliance -

Problem - Very serious problem - No time is allowed between shots for normal neuromuscular recovery time - The subject - Collins - could not reasonably be expected to walk - certainly not with any stability after 2 electroshocks - statements indicate that he indeed tried - but muscles are too weak - no stability - Walking requires good function of no less than 200 muscles - Six shots - 300,000 volts in 190 seconds - five in 85 seconds - should be more than incapacitating - The weapon is advertised to have the capacity to stop 94% of aggressive subjects in the first 1/2 second of a 5 second drive (see operator's manual). (Exhibit # 12).

Collins was then dragged by Officers Nugent and Marsden to Officer Branch's patrol car - where Officer Scott Nugent states that he personally removed the metal probes from Collins's back and Collins was placed in the back seat -

He was transported to WPD station at 1:44 p.m. (See log sheet #3) - 7 minutes after he was first electroshocked at 1:37 p.m. . Per Officer Branch's statement , Collins kept saying over and over , "I'm going to die," "I'm going to die" . Officer Branch reports that he reassured Collins by telling him that as soon as he got to the station , he would get him some medical attention . Per Daily Log Sheet - Dispatcher's : 1:45 p.m. - Officer Branch arrived at police station with B. Collins, Jr., 8 minutes after first electroshock . Once at the station Officer Nugent arrives and commands Collins to get out of the car , to which Collins replies he just wants to stay there and rest . I told to get out or be "tased" . He did not move . 1:50:08 - 13 minutes after the first electroshock at 1:37 p.m. , Collins is electroshocked - shot in the right anterior chest - Shot # 7 , 1:50:08 , 50,000 volts - 3 second drive stun , while seated in back seat of car . Everything really starts to go downhill fast for Collins from this point on . Collins does not move , likely cannot . Officer Nugent states that he physically pulled Collins out of the car onto the pavement . He was lying on the concrete . Officer Nugent states that he refused to obey his orders to get off the ground . Officer Nugent waited 21 seconds before delivering electroshock # 8 at 1:50:29 - a 2 second drive to the back . No neuromuscular pain compliance response is seen by Officers Nugent or Carpenter . This is an indication that something catastrophic has occurred , as this response is autonomic (involuntary) , and the body simply cannot will itself not to respond . According to Officer Carpenter , Collins was lying on the concrete . There was no response to the electroshock after the shot to the right anterior chest . Officer Nugent states that he refused to comply with his commands to get up , and 51 seconds after shot # 8 , we get shot # 9 at 1:51:23 p.m. . Again , Collins is limp - there is no response to a 5 second 50,000 volt drive stun to the back .

As noted by Officer Carpenter, Officer Nugent "pulled him out of the car and he went limp on the concrete" "Nugent "kicked" him again, twice. I saw no reaction from Collins during the "kicking" "I helped Nugent pick Collins up and drag him into the Officer's Room in the back. He was dead weight, limp but was talking some." At this point, the officers accounts vary as to whether he lay on the floor, lay over a desk, walked to a chair, or was placed in a chair and slid out. In any event, he ended up lying on the floor, Officer Carpenter now relates, that he noticed "a stream of white stuff coming out of Collins' mouth and Collins' head and body would flop" "At that time I realized something else was wrong." At this very moment, Officer Nugent is purported to have asked Mr. Collins "what he was on". Mr. Collins is purported to have responded loudly and clearly enough for all four officers to hear him, regardless of their location, "PCP and Crack Cocaine and, further, that he was an asthmatic and needed a doctor." It is worth noting, that PCP, Crack Cocaine, and asthma are all well known risk factors associated with the use of CEW's. Mr. Collins, in his condition is purported to have stated very clearly that he had not one, but all three risk factors. From my experience, PCP as well as heroin are drugs rarely encountered in this area. They are, in the Northeast, where they do not have our crystal methamphetamine problem. Furthermore, if one is interested in what drugs a person may have taken, common sense would dictate that he be asked while in custody and handcuffed, before he is electroshocked nine times with a CEW. If one reads carefully, the statements of Officers S. Nugent, Marsden, Branch, and Carpenter, they vary considerably as to what actually happened, both in the field, as well as at the police station. For example, Officer Nugent states that he electroshocked Collins eight times, Marsden reports four shocks in the field - there were six, Branch reports two shocks - not six.

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Officer Carpenter reports 2 shocks at the station - with no reaction - there were three . Perhaps he did not witness the shot to the right anterior chest . Despite a lot of disparities , which is not necessarily , unusual , only one absolutely consistent statement can be found in each officer's report . All four reports state that each officer clearly heard Collins respond to Officer Nugent's question , that he was on PCP , Crack Cocaine , and had asthma and needed a doctor . Nearly verbatim statements . Recall that Officer Carpenter observes , before Officer Nugent asks the question , that "white stuff was coming out of his mouth" and "his head and body were flopping ." He was also in respiratory distress . Police Chief Carpenter informs me that there is an audio-tape of at least five seconds , of what occurred at the station (pocket recorder) . Further, that he was asked to listen to it . He reports to me that he responded by requesting that they play for him , the part where Collins stated that he was on PCP , Crack Cocaine , and had asthma . He reports the officers' response was that they did not have that on tape . All of the investigators , individually and collectively (excluding Dr. Carney - who expressed no opinion) found this assertion lacking in credibility . The assertion suggests or implies that Collins alleged answer to this question is the only fact that prompted the call for an ambulance , further implying that his extremely serious physical condition , had nothing whatsoever to do with the call for an ambulance .

The dispatcher's log notes that at 2:02 p.m. , Advanced Ambulance was called to the station . Their run sheet records receiving the call at 2:04 p.m. , And arriving at 2:12 p.m. , States the reason for call - patient down after being "Fazed ." (Sic) . They found Collins unresponsive , but did respond to sternal rub with movement .



Also there is no monitor strip of his cardiac status at the station, it is conspicuously absent. CPR was started, an attempt to start IV - Line failed. Continued CPR, transferred to WPMC - E.R. 2:36 p.m. Upon arrival, Curious - inexplicable - the only monitor strips of cardiac activity are those recorded during the 1 minute and 2 second time from the police station to the E.R. The EMS crew were at the police station for 23 minutes prior to departure to the E.R. and yet cardiac monitor strips during the 23 minutes at the police station are inexplicably absent.

WPMC - E.R. - Arrived 1435 (2:35 p.m.). Chief complaint - Pulseless electronic activity at the WPD station. Assessment of Condition - unresponsive, no spontaneous respiration, no pulse, no blood pressure, PEA on monitor, Pupils - non-reactive. Collins - clinically dead. Heroic attempts at resuscitation were made from 2:35 - 3:35 p.m., when Dr. T. Collins called the code. Officially dead. Next of kin notified. Coroner's Office notified 3:50 p.m. WPCO Investigator E. Hammis arrives. 3:55 p.m.

Reading, casually, might suggest that this entire incident took place over a lengthy period of time. In fact, the entire incident from start to finish lasted thirty minutes or less.

#### Summary Of Events.

Log - Chase - 1:29 p.m.  
In custody and police restraint. 1:32 p.m.  
Time lapse - 3 minutes.  
CFW deployed -  
Electroshock - # 1 at 1:37:19 p.m. 50,000 volts - 6 seconds  
# 2 at 1:39:14 p.m. 50,000 volts - 5 seconds  
# 3 at 1:39:46 p.m. 50,000 volts - 5 seconds  
# 4 at 1:40:10 p.m. 50,000 volts - 5 seconds  
# 5 at 1:40:23 p.m. 50,000 volts - 5 seconds  
# 6 at 1:40:39 p.m. 50,000 volts - 5 seconds  
In custody and police restraint (handcuffed)  
within 5 minutes, no aggression, hostility - either verbal or physical reported.

Six electroshocks of 50,000 volts each applied to Mr. Collins - total duration 31 seconds .  
Six shots delivered in 3 minutes , 10 seconds , the last five being applied in 85 seconds .  
Total time for shots - 190 seconds - minus the 31 seconds that he was electroshocked 159 seconds , or 2 minutes , 39 seconds  
Total time elapsed - 8 minutes , 10 seconds total - in custody and application of six electroshocks  
1:44 p.m. - Collins had been dragged to Branch's patrol car - Laser probes removed by Officer S. Nugent - Branch 10-8 en route to WPD station, in less than four minutes.  
Total elapsed time - approximately twelve minutes .  
1:45 p.m. - open sally port - Branch at station with Collins , within minutes Officer Nugent arrives and commands Collins to get out of the car - he does not comply - stating "That he wants to stay there and rest." Again ordered to get out of the car - No response , or compliance from Collins .  
Note: There is certainly reasonable doubt as to whether Mr. Collins was physically able to get out of the car , of his own volition at this time .  
Nonetheless - at 1:50:08 p.m. Mr. Collins was electroshocked with a 3 - second drive stun - to the right anterior chest while seated in the car .  
C/W - Electroshock # 7 1:50:08 p.m. 50,000 volts - 3 seconds - to right anterior chest - unresponsive - then pulled out of car . # 8 1:50:29 p.m. 50,000 volts - 2 seconds - On Concrete - limp # 9 1:51:23 p.m. 50,000 volts - 5 seconds .  
Three shots - delivered in 75 seconds - No physiological or neuromuscular response to the last 2 shots  
Total electroshocks - nine - duration 41 seconds  
Total voltage - 450,000 -  
Time elapsed - 14 minutes total , first to last .

Laser - WPD Policy and Procedure . (See Exhibit # 8). The policy seems reasonable and quite clear . Policies , in general are well - reasoned - and carefully crafted . With respect to the use of a weapon , the overriding principle is generally the health , welfare , and safety of the public , and secondarily , that of the officer as well . The policy for the deployment of this less lethal weapon was clearly ignored in its entirety , with one notable exception - Officer S. Nugent states that he did yell "Laser," "Laser," prior to each of the nine electroshocks applied to Collins .

Had the policy been followed at all - Collins could never have been electroshocked - as he was already in custody and police restraint and exhibited no hostile or aggressive behavior whatsoever. The reason for use of the CEW appears to be for non-compliance to verbal orders or commands. Use of the CEW in this manner is considered by all of the investigators as intemperate, excessive, injudicious, and inappropriate. According to Police Chief Carpenter, each officer certified in the use of a CEW, is required to sign a receipt for the policy and procedure for its deployment. I am informed that he has a signed receipt from Officer Nugent.

Subsequent to Collins death, my office sent via fax, all materials (offense reports, statements, DPM - printout, etc.), Advanced Ambulance Run Sheet, WPMC (E.R.) Records, 01-17-08, plus Collins old WPMC records to the Louisiana Forensic Center, L.L.C., for their perusal. Old records revealed three visits to the WPMC (E.R.).

1) 1-7-97 - Sore throat - no known allergies - no asthma - or significant past history, age 10.  
2) 10-22-99 - Age 12, diagnosis - sore throat - no asthma, or allergies or significant past Hx.  
3) 11-11-99 - Referred to E.R. for Hemoglobin Electrophoresis - Result - Hemoglobin A S - Sickle Cell Trait. No treatment.

On each visit the name Joan Collins appears as next of kin. On 01-17-08 at WPMC (E.R.), Records showed Dr. J. Iglesias as primary care physician. A request for records, sent to Dr. J. Iglesias, revealed no visits found at his office. (See Exhibit # 10). The Louisiana Forensic Center and Dr. Joel Carney had this information in their possession prior to completing their report.

Meantime, my office downloaded 211 pages of articles on the history, principles, and usage of CEW's, as well as deaths related to CEW usage.

The articles run the gamut from one extreme to the other, pro, - con, - objective, - neutral. I  
In addition to this material, I also read a rather profuse amount of literature supplied by the  
manufacturer of the weapon, which was sent to me - (unsolicited). Also reviewed were articles  
and chapters on Shock - hemodynamic and circulatory, Electroshock - both low voltage and  
high voltage and their presentation, from Harrison's Principles Of Internal Medicine - 1968  
edition, chosen deliberately - could be no bias - done before the existence of CFW's. Also the  
chapter on Hemoglobin A S - Sickle Cell Trait. (See Exhibit # 11). I also requested, received,  
and reviewed the manual and training DVD - Version 13 on the specific weapon used. (Laser  
X-26) see exhibit # 12.

Sometime during March, I received a phone cal from Roy Provost, owner and operator of  
Louisiana Forensic Center, L.F.C., informing me that the toxicology report had come back and  
that there was no PCP or Crack Cocaine in Collins blood or urine, only a modest amount of  
marijuana, which all investigators agree, played no role whatsoever in his death. I replied that  
I was not at all surprised at the absence of PCP, but rather, would have been surprised, only, if  
it were present. He seemed perturbed and almost panicky. The reason, I suspect, is because  
they had hoped to report the cause of death as "Excited Delirium" due to the presence of PCP  
and Crack Cocaine. "Excited Delirium" is a "theory" of death, not a recognized medical  
diagnosis, frequently used by some pathologists, coroner's, and medical examiners, and  
heavily promoted by the manufacturer, in CFW related deaths. According to this theory, the  
patient basically in one fashion or another, mental illness, drugs, stress, is responsible for their  
own death, and the CFW is not mentioned at all as a cause or contributing factor in the death.

This explanation is most convenient and expedient, since it leaves all parties free of any criminal or civil liability, placing any fault, solely on the victim. Unfortunately, in this case, Mr. Collins, meets none of the "established" criteria for the theory of "Excited Delirium."

It was on this same date that, I faxed Mr. Provost the old medical records of Collins, including the fact or record that he had Sickle Cell Trait, Hbg A S - no history of asthma. I asked Mr. Provost to ask Dr. Carney to give me a call before rendering his report, perhaps to get some additional assistance if deemed appropriate. No call was ever forthcoming. Without any notice, on 03/13/08, the report of the Forensic Pathologist, Louisiana Forensic Center, L.L.C. Prosecutor - Joel Carney, M.D. arrived in the mail. (See Exhibit # 13). After reading it, I was dismayed, and disappointed. However, I can say quite truthfully, that I was not surprised. A simple review of a national news article appearing in the Alexandria Daily Town Talk, May 3, 2008 may go a long way in explaining why I was not really that surprised. Review Article: LASER TARGETS MEDICAL OFFICIALS. (Exhibit # 14)

Under CIRCUMSTANCES, page 2, of the report there are some rather prominent factual errors, including the very first sentence, which states the detailed circumstances were provided to me in the form of multiple transcribed statements taken from "Winn Parish Sheriff's officers." In fact, they were furnished to him by me, and had Winnfield Police Department letterhead all over them. The Sheriff's Office does not use CFW's. There seems to be a rather careless and hasty summary of the facts, some inaccurate, some misrepresented, and some entirely omitted.

There is a hint at least , that the facts will not necessarily have a bearing on the final opinion , and indeed , it appears they did not , and were not even mentioned .

The Cause Of Death is listed as Undetermined . The Manner Of Death is also listed as Undetermined . The specific absence of PCP and Crack Cocaine is not mentioned . The fractures of ribs T3, T4, and T5 in the anterior axillary line is casually dismissed as evidence of resuscitation (CPR) . Recall that this area is the location where Collins was hit with the 50,000 volt stun drive (shot # 7) while seated in the back seat of the patrol car , he was then dragged out of the car , and electroshocked two more times with no response at all . After this , his condition demonstrably deteriorated dramatically and rapidly . Having taught CPR and assisted in , and reviewed many autopsies , this presentation is not compatible with my experience , or that of any of the other investigators . When rib and/or sternal fractures are seen after rigorous chest compressions (mostly in the elderly) they are usually in the midline of the chest , and bilateral , at the costochondral junctions or in the sternum . Chest compression in the right anterior axillary line would be ineffectual . The journals Trauma and the Journal Of Emergency Medicine are replete with examples of rib fractures anteriorly and fractures of thoracic vertebrae posteriorly , associated with the use of CEW's . A real surprise , however , was the listing of Hemoglobin AS (Sickle Cell Trait) as a contributing cause of death . I have never seen this in 33 years , I have heard of it only once - the debacle last year at a juvenile detention center in Florida - where a teenager died as a result of asphyxiation and a beating by guards - his body surreptitiously removed from the county , taken to another county , where a "friendly" medical examiner signed the cause of death as "Sickle Cell Trait" .

The whole incident was caught on video tape and aired nationwide - the autopsy was reviewed and the cause and manner of death changed - resulting in criminal charges against numerous people. Dr. Carney further cites right ventricular hypertrophy or larger heart than average for his height and weight as a possible contributory cause. There is no evidence that this is a pathologic condition at all. Only an anomaly - called idiopathic anomaly - cause probably born that way - not a disease process. This was, in my opinion, really reaching, in an attempt to say something, while actually saying nothing of consequence, at all.

Further, to state that one has absolutely no idea as to the cause, as well as absolutely no idea as to the manner of death of a person, and to then assert that you know one or possibly two contributing causes, is, inherently, counterintuitive.

The only significant insults to the person of Baron Collins, Jr., (Pikes) that are known to have occurred before or after he was in custody and restraint, were nine electroshocks from a C/W. This fact is ignored in the opinion, and not mentioned at all.

My duty as Coroner is to render an independent and objective determination of the cause and manner of death of an individual, using the totality of the information and evidence available to me, as accurately and honestly as possible. I felt, with due respect to Dr. Carney, that his report was at best, inadequate, answered no questions, and raised more questions than it answered. I determined to have the entire case peer-reviewed, as noted on the front page. I immediately thought of Dr. Michael Baden, an imminent, well known, and highly regarded forensic pathologist. I even discussed it with some of my staff, finally dismissing the idea as fanciful. We simply do not have the financial resources.

Having anticipated Dr. Baden's suggestion about the value of a review of Officer Nugent's history of Taser usage, I delivered a letter to Winfield Chief of Police - Johnny Ray Carpenter. (See copy - Exhibit # 16)

On 05/16/2008 at 1:00 p.m. I received the requested information from Chief Carpenter. Total number of times Taser deployed since issued (approximately 1 year) 15. Total number of officers certified to use Taser 13 now plus 1 who has left the Department, but used twice while there (Cook). (See Exhibit # 17). Total - over year 14 officers certified - 8 did not use O/W at all. Three officers used Taser once - with only one application each time. One officer used the Taser twice with one application each time (Cook), no longer with the department. Two officers account for 10 of the 15 deployments of the Taser against people, or two-thirds of its total use - Officers A. Cokerham (the Taser instructor) and Officer Scott Nugent. Each with five deployments. Noteworthy: two of 14 officers accounted for two-thirds (10 of 15) deployments of the Taser. Much more significant, is the fact that these two officers accounted for 29 of the 35 electroshocks - applied to all 15 people or 83% of the total number of shots fired or delivered - to persons for the entire year. The facts speak most eloquently for themselves. The pattern of use - clear.

The death certificate has been completed with the cause and manner of death being worded as suggested by Dr. Michael M. Baden and Dr. Frank Minyard, and concurred with by me. Cause of Death - Cardiac Arrest following nine 50,000 volt applications from a conductive electrical weapon. Manner of Death - Homicide. (See Exhibit # 20).



The investigation of the death of Baron DeAundrae Collins, Jr. (Pikes) is now complete, and I am satisfied that the results reflect our best effort to arrive at a completely honest, professional, independent, and accurate cause and manner of death, with reasonable medical certainty.

Randolph L. Williams, M.D.  
Coroner,  
Parish Of Winn  
State of Louisiana  
06/01/2008.

INTERVIEW WITH: Patrolman Scott Nugent

INTERVIEWED BY: Trooper First Class Chad Gremillion, Louisiana State Police, Bureau of Investigation, North District Detectives, Alexandria Field Office and Investigator Melissa Brown, Louisiana State Police, Bureau of Investigation, North District Detectives, Alexandria Field Office

DATE: January 31, 2008

LOCATION: Winn Parish District Attorney's Office

GREMILLION: Today's date is January 31, 2008. The time is 1344 hours, correction 1348 hours. I am Trooper First Class Chad Gremillion with the Louisiana State Police, North District Detectives, Alexandria Field Office.

Someone is moving papers around. This is interfering with the reception of this interview.

GREMILLION: Present with me is Melissa Brown with the Louisiana State Police, North District Detectives, Alexandria Field Office and Patrolman Scott Nugent with the Winnfield City Police Department. This interview is being conducted at the Winn Parish District Attorney's Office and is in reference to Louisiana State Police case number 08-313 involving a Barron Collins on or about January 17, 2008. Scott, you have been advised of your rights, correct?

NUGENT: Yes sir.

GREMILLION: And you understand your rights?

NUGENT: Yes sir.

GREMILLION: And do you have any questions?

NUGENT: No sir.

GREMILLION: Okay. And you signed a Louisiana State Police rights form?

NUGENT: Yes sir.

GREMILLION: Okay. Give me your address.

NUGENT: 206 Pecan Drive, Winnfield.

GREMILLION: Okay. And you said you went to the police academy?

NUGENT: Yes sir.

GREMILLION: When did you graduate?

NUGENT: I graduated March 10, 2007.

