

Oklahoma Department of Corrections

# Demographics

(as of June 29, 2012)

| <u>RACE</u>      | <u>NO.</u> | <u>PERCENT</u> |
|------------------|------------|----------------|
| Caucasian        | 13,886     | 53.6%          |
| African American | 7,485      | 28.9%          |
| Native American  | 2,410      | 9.3%           |
| Hispanic         | 1,972      | 7.6%           |
| Other            | 136        | 0.5%           |

| <u>OFFENSE</u>     | <u>NO.</u> | <u>PERCENT</u> |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| Distribution Drugs | 4,702      | 18.2%          |
| Assault            | 2,829      | 10.9%          |
| Poss/Obtain Drugs  | 2,514      | 9.7%           |
| Robbery            | 2,251      | 8.7%           |

John Lilley Correctional Center

## Statistics

Opened: 1983  
Location: Boley  
Security: Minimum  
Capacity: 836  
Gender: Male

### STANDING PROUD

#### MISSION

To Protect the Public  
To Protect the Employee  
To Protect the Offender

#### VISION

The Department of Corrections will  
create a culture that

Empowers Individuals  
Encourages Teamwork  
Employs Best Practices  
Embraces Diversity

John Lilley Correctional Center  
Route 1, Box 407971  
Boley, OK 74829-1908  
(918) 667-3381

Division II - Institutions  
3400 Martin Luther King Avenue, Bldg. B  
Oklahoma City, OK 73136-2059  
(405) 425-7516

Oklahoma Department of Corrections  
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Oklahoma City, OK 73111-4298  
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## OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

John Lilley  
CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Kameron Harvanek  
Warden

Rita Cooksey  
Deputy Warden

# History

John Lilley Correctional Center is located on a 256 acre site, one mile east of Boley, Oklahoma on State Highway 62 in Okfuskee County. Geographically, the facility is located almost in the center of the State of Oklahoma. The location is essentially rural, yet the facility is a relatively short distance between the two largest cities in the state, Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

The John H. Lilley Correctional Center was originally built as a tuberculosis sanitarium/hospital for African Americans in 1923. In 1925, the facility became the State Training School for Negro Boys and housed black males who had previously been incarcerated at the Boys Training School in McAlester. The Institution was integrated in 1965 and the name was changed to Boley State School for Boys. The Boley State School for Boys was closed by legislative action in June of 1983. On July 1, 1983 the facility was established by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.



John Lilley Correctional Center  
Boley, Oklahoma

## OFFENDER PROGRAMS

### Phase I Sex Offender Program

This is a 22 week long educational program designed for offenders convicted of sex crimes.

### Education

Education programs offered at JLCC are Pre-Literacy, Literacy, ABE, and GED. Offenders are screened by education staff to determine proper placement. College courses are also offered through Rose State College enabling offenders to obtain an associates degree.

### Substance Abuse Treatment Program

JLCC has a substance abuse program offered to offenders who have been assessed with a substance abuse need. The program is currently provided by CREOKS based in Okemah. The program consists of phases

which include TFC (Thinking for a Change), SAT (Substance Abuse Treatment), and Strategies for Self Improvement. Offenders meet nine hours per week of structured treatment activities.

## INDUSTRY

### Oklahoma Correctional Industries

currently operates a chemical/mattress/box factory employing approximately 40 offenders. Offenders produce mattresses, mop heads, boxes, and cleaning chemicals which are available for purchase throughout the state.

Agri-Services operates a cow/calf operation at JLCC in which calves are produced and raised. The unit also produces hay. Fifteen offenders are currently employed by the unit.



John H. Lilley, for whom the facility is named, was appointed superintendant of the facility at its inception. He remained superintendant until his death in 1933. Lilley himself called the “Orphan Boy”, was known to love the children he served. He died at his residence on the Training School campus after suffering declining health following an automobile accident.

Mabel Bassett, who was the State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections at the time, delivered the eulogy at John Lilley’s funeral. Permission was granted by the Governor and State Board of Public Affairs for John Lilley to be buried on institutional grounds. A monument stands at the entrance of the facility marking John Lilley’s gravesite.

## OPERATIONS

Medical Services provide chronic care clinic, emergency services, general dentistry and general health care needs to offenders. Optometry appointments are scheduled as needed.

Religious Services are provided by volunteers from the community which include but are not limited to Protestant, Catholic, Muslim, Jewish, Native American, and Wicca services.

