

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%

William Key Correctional Center Statistics

Opened: December 6, 1988
Location: Fort Supply
Security: Minimum
Capacity: 1,187
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

William S. Key Correctional Center
P.O. Box 61
One William S. Key Boulevard
Fort Supply, OK 73841-9718
(580) 766-2224

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

Oklahoma Department of Corrections
3400 Martin Luther King Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73111-4298
(405) 425-2684

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OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

William S. Key
CORRECTIONAL CENTER

William Monday
Warden

History

The William S. Key Correctional Center was formally opened on December 6, 1988 as a minimum security institution at Fort Supply, Oklahoma, and named after General William Key. General Key served as Warden of Oklahoma State Penitentiary on two different occasions.

Sue Frank was appointed the first warden of William S. Key Correctional Center and was also instrumental in the establishment of the Historical Foundation, dedicated to restoring and interpreting the history of the Camp Supply era, a former military site which was an Army supply base in the late 1800's. The facility shares with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, the Department of Career Technology Education, and the Fort Supply Historic Site.

Fort Supply Historic Site

Historic Fort Supply was established on November 18, 1868, as "Camp Supply" for the winter campaign against the Southern Plains tribes in what is now western Oklahoma. Lieutenant Colonel George Custer and the Seventh U.S. Cavalry marched south to the Washita River and destroyed the Cheyenne village of Chief Black Kettle. The mission of the Fort Supply Historic Site is to educate the public about the history of Fort Supply and northwest