

Oklahoma Department of Corrections

Demographics

(as of June 28, 2013)

<u>RACE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Caucasian	14,308	53.9%
African American	7,451	28.1%
Native American	2,571	9.7%
Hispanic	2,048	7.7%
Other	161	0.6%

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Distribution Drugs	4,604	17.3%
Assault	3,096	11.7%
Poss/Obtain Drugs	2,600	9.8%
Robbery	2,256	8.5%

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

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

Lonnie Lawson
Deputy 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 grounds 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 Oklahoma through the preservation of its historic resources. As part of this mission the five remaining historic buildings have been restored to their appearance during the Army era of 1868 –1894.