

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%

Eddie Warrior Correctional Center Statistics

Opened: 1988
Location: Taft
Security: Minimum
Capacity: 941
Gender: Female

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

Eddie Warrior Correctional Center
P.O. Box 315
Taft, OK 74463-0315
(918) 683-8365

Oklahoma Department of Corrections
3400 Martin Luther King Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73111-4298
(405) 425-2500

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OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Dr. Eddie Warrior

CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Sharon L. McCoy
Warden

Gregory Breslin
Deputy Warden

History

Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center (EWCC) is on the original site of the Indian Mission School Halache Industrial Institute in Taft, Oklahoma. In 1909, Stephen Douglas Russell founded the Deaf, Blind, and Orphan Institute (DB&O) which housed deaf, blind, and orphaned children. From 1909 until 1961, the DB&O Institute was self-sufficient. This institute for children was operated by the state, under many different names, until May of 1986 when legislative action transferred the facility to the Department of Corrections. The facility became the George Nigh Staff Development Center handling the department's pre-service and in-service staff training. During the 1988 special legislative session, called to address prison overcrowding, the center was designated as a minimum security prison for female offenders.

EWCC is named after Dr. Eddie Walter Warrior, business manager for the DB&O Institute.

EWCC houses minimum-security female offenders. The facility is divided into two general population units and the Regimented Treatment Program (RTP), a 12 month military style program with substance abuse and domestic violence components added to address addiction and family violence issues. The RTP unit is housed in one of the original buildings built for the DB&O Institute in 1909.