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| **TEXAS CTE LESSON PLAN**  [www.txcte.org](http://www.txcte.org) | |
| **Lesson Identification and TEKS Addressed** | |
| **Career Cluster** | Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security |
| **Course Name** | Federal Law Enforcement and Protective Services |
| **Lesson/Unit Title** | History of Security |
| **TEKS Student Expectations** | **130.341. (c) Knowledge and Skills**  (3)The student explores the history of federal law enforcement and protective services in the United States.  (A)The student is expected to research the development of federal law enforcement and protective services through the history of the United States  (B)The student is expected to explain the importance of the interface between federal law enforcement and protective services and other aspects of law enforcement |
| **Basic Direct Teach Lesson**  (Includes Special Education Modifications/Accommodations and  one English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategy) | |
| **Instructional Objectives** | The student will be able to:  1. Research the development of security systems through the history of the United States and Texas  2. Explain the importance of the interface between security services and all aspects law enforcement |
| **Rationale** | This lesson provides the background needed to prepare for certification in security services with a focus on the security measures used to protect lives, property, and information. |
| **Duration of Lesson** | Three to five hours |
| **Word Wall/Key Vocabulary**  *(ELPS c1a,c,f; c2b; c3a,b,d; c4c; c5b) PDAS II(5)* | 1. **Private security** –the wide range of activities used by nongovernment organizations andpersons to protect themselves from criminal endeavors 2. **Corporate security** –security departments in businesses or corporations 3. **Contract security** –firms that sell their services to the public, including businesses,homeowners, and banks 4. **Thames River Police** –the first regular police force in London, it began as a privatepolice force for Thames River merchants. 5. **Evangelical Police** –a private police force in the Colonies whose function was to act asa watchdog over the lower class and to enforce Puritan propriety 6. **Integrated Security Solutions** –combining physical security personnel with electronicsecurity equipment to improve security measures and drive efficiencies in service delivery 7. **Mass Private Property** –large tracts of public-access, privately owned space such asshopping malls, commercial centers, and gated communities 8. **Multilateralization** –describes the transformation of policing in which public and privateis being combined in new ways, making it difficult to separate public from private 9. **Level Two, Three, and Four Private Security Officers** –security officers with theresponsibility of prevention before an incident or offense occurs, and whose job is prevention with limited powers and levels of training requirements 10. **Commissioned Private Security Officer** –security officer commission means anauthorization issued by the board that entitles a security officer to carry a firearm 11. **Private Security Manager/Owner** –an officer or supervisor of a corporation or a generalpartner of a partnership who has the experience required by Section 1702.119 to manage a security services contractor or an investigations company 12. **Peace Officer** –a person who is a peace officer under Article 2.12, Code of CriminalProcedure 13. **Texas Occupations Code Chapter 1702** –this chapter may be cited as the PrivateSecurity Act; General Provisions of Title 10 14. **Texas Department of Public Safety** –Governing body of Texas State government thatregulates the private security bureau |
| **Materials/Specialized Equipment Needed** | * History of Security Key Terms * A small basketball hoop (suction cup or stand-alone) with a spongy ball * Masking tape |
| **Anticipatory Set**  (May include pre-assessment for prior knowledge) |  |
| **Direct Instruction \*** | I. Private security – The wide range of activities used by nongovernment organizations and persons to protect themselves from criminal endeavors  A. Studies show that private security companies employ about 2 million officers in the U.S. as opposed to less than 700,000 sworn law enforcement officers (Roberson & Birzer, 2010)  B. Proprietary or corporate security – security departments within businesses or corporations  C. Contract security – firms that sell their services to the public, including businesses, homeowners, and banks  D. Includes  1. Personal weapons  2. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers  3. Private investigations  4. Barriers or walls around homes or cities  5. Citizen protection groups  6. Burglar alarms and installation  7. Body guards and/or night watchmen  8. Online banking protection and the security of data  9. Guard dog trainers and handlers  10. Qualified managers and/or security consultants  11. Locksmiths  12. Electronic access control service officers and installations  E. Examples  1. The great wall of china  2. Moats and bridges  3. Modern gated communities  II. The development of private security in England  A. King Edward I divided England into districts; every district was responsible for crimes within its own borders. No “government” security existed for the masses.  B. The middle class revolted, banded together, and hired people to protect their districts for them.  C. Henry Fielding, author of Tom Jones  1. Proposed a permanent, professional, paid security force  2. Created the Bow Street Amateur Volunteer Force in 1748  3. Tried to encourage people to report crimes  D. The Thames River Police began as a private security force but became the first regular professional police force in London  1. Created by the West India Trading Company to deter theft at their port  2. Preventive – officers patrolled visibly to prevent thefts  3. Officers were salaried – prohibited from taking fees  E. Metropolitan Police Act of 1829 – distinction between  1. Police – maintain law and order  2. Private security – security for private property  III. The development of private security in the United States and Texas  A. The watch system was imported from England  B. New York, 1783 – the first formal policing agency, quickly followed by Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago  C. New York, 1844 – the first public police force was established  D. Moral societies, including evangelical police, which enforced Puritan propriety  E. Allan Pinkerton:  1. 1850 – formed Chicago’s first private detective agency  2. 1857 – founded North West Police Agency, providing security for the railroad industry  3. 1859 – founded the Pinkerton Protection Patrol, providing guard services for industrial companies  4. Pinkerton’s Inc. is still one of the largest agencies providing security services in the U.S.  5. Pinkerton is considered the father of the private security industry  6. Pinkerton was born in Scotland; he fled to the U.S. to escape arrest for political and social reform efforts  7. The Battle of Homestead – the infamous incident between mill laborers and Pinkerton security officers in which women and children of the laborers on strike humiliated Pinkerton agents  8. Pinkerton is credited with chasing Butch Cassidy’s gang to South America  9. 1880s – Pinkerton maintained records of known criminals – the only general file of the time  F. Other notable private security agencies  1. Wells and Fargo – American Express Company partners for express freight delivery; used employees as security officers  2. Washington Perry Brink – started Brinks, Inc. as a package delivery service; now the largest armored car and courier service in the U.S.  3. Edwin Holmes – the first burglar alarm service  4. American District Telegraph (ADT) – installed home alarm systems, monitored and maintained them, and responded to alarm situations. Today, ADT services more than 5 million homes and 2 million businesses worldwide  5. George R. Wackenhut  a) Left the FBI in 1954 to start Special Agent Investigators, a private security company  b) Wackenhut Services, Inc. is now the largest contract security provider to the federal government  c) Forerunner for integrated security solutions, integrating physical security and electronic security equipment  d) Wackenhut Nuclear Services – protects more than half of the U.S. commercial nuclear power-generating plants  G. Texas Department of Public Safety, Private Security Bureau  originated in 1969 as the Texas Board of Private Investigators and Private Security Agencies  H. 1998 – renamed as the Texas Commission on Private Security then associated with Texas Department of Public Safety in September 2003  I. In 2004 it was abolished and reestablished as the Department's Private Security Bureau  J. The development of professional associations  1. American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS), 1955  a) The first professional organization for security personnel  b) Still the largest organization for security professionals, with more than 35,000 members worldwide  c) Mission – increase the effectiveness and productivity of security professionals and advocate the value of security management  d) Administers three certification programs  i. Certified Protection Professional – generally considered the highest certification that can be accorded a security practitioner  ii. Physical Security Professional (PSP)  iii. Professional Certified Investigator (PCI)  2. National Association of Security Companies (NASCO) – the largest contract security trade association  3. National Council of Investigation and Security Services (NCISS)  a) Provides private security and investigation services to legal, business, and government professionals, and the public  b) Addresses overly restrictive legislation for training and standards, local licensing, and public misunderstanding of the role of private investigators and security services.  IV. Present-day role of private security  A. Private security agencies have moved beyond simply protecting private property; the line between what is public and private property and who is responsible for policing it, is blurred.  B. Private security has advanced cyber security operations  C. Private security has interfaced with U.S. state and city police agencies  D. Private security includes  1. Maintaining order  2. Investigating crimes  3. Making arrests or detaining suspects and violators in public spaces  4. Training partner nations  5. Providing ground and aviation logistics support  6. Policing mass private property  7. Guarding federal facilities  8. Working with the armed forces in Iraq  9. Supporting the operations of the Customs and Border Patrol  10. Providing screening at airports  E. Training and qualification standards for contract security officers are subject to applicable state and federal regulations. Standards may require  1. Passing an extensive background check and exam  2. Certification for CPR, domestic violence, and first-aid  3. Initial handgun proficiency and annual weapons requalification  4. Drug testing  5. Uniform requirements  F. Federal customers for contract security include  1. Federal Protective Services (FPS)  2. Department of Defense  V. Regulation of private security  A. Federal  1. Persons employed by federal agencies are regulated by the federal agency involved  2. U.S. Private Security Officer Employment Act of 2004 – provides a convenient way for employers to obtain criminal histories from different states  B. State  1. Training requirements range widely from a minimum of 4 hours to 40-plus hours  2. Background screening ranges from local criminal checks to national checks  3. Additional requirements exist for armed officers  4. The trend is toward increased state regulation  5. Licensed private security officers must usually be at least 18, pass a background check, complete classroom training, pass random and ongoing drug tests and be a U.S. citizen or be authorized to work in the U.S.  6. Occupations Code Title 10 – occupations related to law enforcement and security Chapter 1702. Private security  7. There are 5 levels of private security officer in the State of Texas: I, II, III, IV and Manager  8. There are various occupational levels of Private Security Officer, Commissioned and Noncommissioned Officer, Private Investigator, Security Manager/Owner, and Process Server  VI. Transformation of policing  A. Policing, the activity of making societies safe, is no longer carried out exclusively by governments  B. Private security officers outnumber public police in most countries  C. People spend more time in places where visible crime prevention and control are provided by nongovernmental groups  D. This transformation is occurring worldwide, regardless of differences in wealth or economic systems  E. The transformation is more accurately defined as multilateralization instead of privatization; public and private are being combined in new ways that make it difficult to separate public from private  *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*  None |
| **Guided Practice \*** | 1. Vocabulary Toss. Give students the opportunity to shoot some hoops while practicing their vocabulary word identification.   * Acquire a small suction cup or stand-alone basketball hoop with a spongy ball. Set the hoop up in the class. * Select a spot that is a reasonable distance from the hoop and use masking tape to create a free-throw line. * Divide the students into teams. * Allow one student at a time to step up to the free-throw line. * Read a definition to the student and ask him to provide you with the vocabulary word that matches the definition you provided. * If a student provides the correct vocabulary word, award his team a point. * As a reward for the right answer, he may to shoot for an extra point. * If he makes the shot, his team earns a bonus point. Continue through the activity, alternating teams until you are out of words or until one team has reached a predetermined point level.   2. Timeline Project. Have students work individually or in groups of 3 to 5, researching the Internet for information about different levels of private security occupations in Texas. Students will use their research to create a pictorial timeline or a computer-based presentation (5 to 6 slides). The students may present their project to the class. Use the Presentation Rubric for assessment.  *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*  None |
| **Independent Practice/Laboratory Experience/Differentiated Activities \*** | *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*  None |
| **Lesson Closure** |  |
| **Summative/End of Lesson Assessment \*** | History of Security Quiz and Key  Discussion Rubric  Individual Work Rubric  Presentation Rubric  Writing Rubric  *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*  For reinforcement, the student will define and illustrate key terms and training activities in a journal. Use the Individual Work Rubric for assessment. |
| **References/Resources/**  **Teacher Preparation** | ISBN: 9780205592401, *Introduction to Private Security: Theory Meets Practice****,*** Roberson & Birzer, Prentice Hall, 2010.  Occupations Code. Title 10. Chapter 1702. Private security <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/OC/htm/OC.1702.htm>  Texas Private Security Bureau (PSB), Texas Department of Public Safety <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/psb/ncso.htm>  U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis>  American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) <http://www.asisonline.org/about/history/index.xml>  Texas Private Security Bureau (PSB) [http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/psb/ncso.htm](https://webmail.unt.edu/owa/redir.aspx?C=5afa1212cc734c438d43e0ee64852c50&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.txdps.state.tx.us%2fpsb%2fncso.htm)  U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS)  [http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis](https://webmail.unt.edu/owa/redir.aspx?C=5afa1212cc734c438d43e0ee64852c50&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.uscis.gov%2fportal%2fsite%2fuscis)  American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) [http://www.asisonline.org/](https://webmail.unt.edu/owa/redir.aspx?C=5afa1212cc734c438d43e0ee64852c50&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.asisonline.org%2f)  National Council of Investigation and Security Services (NCISS)  [http://www.nciss.org/](https://webmail.unt.edu/owa/redir.aspx?C=5afa1212cc734c438d43e0ee64852c50&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.nciss.org%2f)  National Association of Security Companies (NASCO) [http://www.nasco.org/](https://webmail.unt.edu/owa/redir.aspx?C=5afa1212cc734c438d43e0ee64852c50&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.nasco.org%2f) |
| **Additional Required Components** | |
| **English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategies** |  |
| **College and Career Readiness Connection[[1]](#footnote-1)** |  |
| **Recommended Strategies** | |
| **Reading Strategies** |  |
| **Quotes** |  |
| **Multimedia/Visual Strategy**  **Presentation Slides + One Additional Technology Connection** |  |
| **Graphic Organizers/Handout** |  |
| **Writing Strategies**  **Journal Entries + 1 Additional Writing Strategy** |  |
| **Communication**  **90 Second Speech Topics** |  |
| **Other Essential Lesson Components** | |
| **Enrichment Activity**  (e.g., homework assignment) | For enrichment, students may be assigned pre-reading of summarized versions of Texas Security Officer Training program applicable to Department of Public Safety-DPS (e.g. DPS-PSB Admin. Code Subchapter L General Requirements: Sec. 35.181 Employment Requirements). Use the Individual Work Rubric for assessment. |
| **Family/Community Connection** |  |
| **CTSO connection(s)** | SkillsUSA |
| **Service Learning Projects** |  |
| **Lesson Notes** |  |

1. Visit the Texas College and Career Readiness Standards at <http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/collegereadiness/CRS.pdf>, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)