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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 Texas2. 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
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| **Materials/Specialized Equipment Needed** | * History of Security Key Terms
* A small basketball hoop (suction cup or stand-alone) with a spongy ball
* Masking tape
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| **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 endeavorsA. 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 corporationsC. Contract security – firms that sell their services to the public, including businesses, homeowners, and banksD. Includes1. Personal weapons2. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers3. Private investigations4. Barriers or walls around homes or cities5. Citizen protection groups6. Burglar alarms and installation7. Body guards and/or night watchmen8. Online banking protection and the security of data9. Guard dog trainers and handlers10. Qualified managers and/or security consultants11. Locksmiths12. Electronic access control service officers and installationsE. Examples1. The great wall of china2. Moats and bridges3. Modern gated communitiesII. The development of private security in EnglandA. 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 Jones1. Proposed a permanent, professional, paid security force2. Created the Bow Street Amateur Volunteer Force in 17483. Tried to encourage people to report crimesD. The Thames River Police began as a private security force but became the first regular professional police force in London1. Created by the West India Trading Company to deter theft at their port2. Preventive – officers patrolled visibly to prevent thefts3. Officers were salaried – prohibited from taking feesE. Metropolitan Police Act of 1829 – distinction between1. Police – maintain law and order2. Private security – security for private propertyIII. The development of private security in the United States and TexasA. The watch system was imported from EnglandB. New York, 1783 – the first formal policing agency, quickly followed by Detroit, Cincinnati, and ChicagoC. New York, 1844 – the first public police force was establishedD. Moral societies, including evangelical police, which enforced Puritan proprietyE. Allan Pinkerton:1. 1850 – formed Chicago’s first private detective agency2. 1857 – founded North West Police Agency, providing security for the railroad industry3. 1859 – founded the Pinkerton Protection Patrol, providing guard services for industrial companies4. 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 industry6. Pinkerton was born in Scotland; he fled to the U.S. to escape arrest for political and social reform efforts7. 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 agents8. Pinkerton is credited with chasing Butch Cassidy’s gang to South America9. 1880s – Pinkerton maintained records of known criminals – the only general file of the timeF. Other notable private security agencies1. Wells and Fargo – American Express Company partners for express freight delivery; used employees as security officers2. 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 service4. 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 worldwide5. George R. Wackenhuta) Left the FBI in 1954 to start Special Agent Investigators, a private security companyb) Wackenhut Services, Inc. is now the largest contract security provider to the federal governmentc) Forerunner for integrated security solutions, integrating physical security and electronic security equipmentd) Wackenhut Nuclear Services – protects more than half of the U.S. commercial nuclear power-generating plantsG. Texas Department of Public Safety, Private Security Bureauoriginated in 1969 as the Texas Board of Private Investigators and Private Security AgenciesH. 1998 – renamed as the Texas Commission on Private Security then associated with Texas Department of Public Safety in September 2003I. In 2004 it was abolished and reestablished as the Department's Private Security BureauJ. The development of professional associations 1. American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS), 1955a) The first professional organization for security personnel b) Still the largest organization for security professionals, with more than 35,000 members worldwidec) Mission – increase the effectiveness and productivity of security professionals and advocate the value of security managementd) Administers three certification programsi. Certified Protection Professional – generally considered the highest certification that can be accorded a security practitionerii. Physical Security Professional (PSP)iii. Professional Certified Investigator (PCI)2. National Association of Security Companies (NASCO) – the largest contract security trade association3. National Council of Investigation and Security Services (NCISS)a) Provides private security and investigation services to legal, business, and government professionals, and the publicb) 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 securityA. 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 operationsC. Private security has interfaced with U.S. state and city police agenciesD. Private security includes1. Maintaining order2. Investigating crimes3. Making arrests or detaining suspects and violators in public spaces4. Training partner nations5. Providing ground and aviation logistics support6. Policing mass private property7. Guarding federal facilities8. Working with the armed forces in Iraq9. Supporting the operations of the Customs and Border Patrol10. Providing screening at airportsE. Training and qualification standards for contract security officers are subject to applicable state and federal regulations. Standards may require1. Passing an extensive background check and exam2. Certification for CPR, domestic violence, and first-aid3. Initial handgun proficiency and annual weapons requalification4. Drug testing5. Uniform requirementsF. Federal customers for contract security include1. Federal Protective Services (FPS)2. Department of DefenseV. Regulation of private securityA. Federal1. Persons employed by federal agencies are regulated by the federal agency involved2. U.S. Private Security Officer Employment Act of 2004 – provides a convenient way for employers to obtain criminal histories from different statesB. State1. Training requirements range widely from a minimum of 4 hours to 40-plus hours2. Background screening ranges from local criminal checks to national checks3. Additional requirements exist for armed officers4. The trend is toward increased state regulation5. 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 security7. There are 5 levels of private security officer in the State of Texas: I, II, III, IV and Manager8. There are various occupational levels of Private Security Officer, Commissioned and Noncommissioned Officer, Private Investigator, Security Manager/Owner, and Process ServerVI. Transformation of policingA. Policing, the activity of making societies safe, is no longer carried out exclusively by governmentsB. Private security officers outnumber public police in most countriesC. People spend more time in places where visible crime prevention and control are provided by nongovernmental groupsD. This transformation is occurring worldwide, regardless of differences in wealth or economic systemsE. 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 KeyDiscussion RubricIndividual Work RubricPresentation RubricWriting 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)