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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** | Correctional Services |
| **Lesson/Unit Title** | Unit III – History of Crime and Corrections: History of Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) |
| **TEKS Student Expectations** | **130.333. (c) Knowledge and Skills**  (2) The student researches the history of correctional services in the municipal, county, state, or federal setting.  (A) The student is expected to examine the history of corrections such as municipal, county, state, and federal  (5) The student performs active listening skills to obtain and clarify information.  (A) The student is expected to apply listening skills to obtain and clarify information provided in verbal communication |
| **Basic Direct Teach Lesson**  (Includes Special Education Modifications/Accommodations and  one English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategy) | |
| **Instructional Objectives** | 1. Identify the various titles under which the Agency has operated from inception to the present.  2. Differentiate between the various periods that characterize the Agency from inception to the present.  3. List two accomplishment of the Ellis Administration  4. List tow accomplishments of the Beto Administration.  5. Discuss historical factors relation to the Carrasco Incident.  6. Summarize the impact of Ruiz v. Estelle on the operations and services of the Agency. |
| **Rationale** | Knowing the history of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is important for establishing where the system began, and the struggles it has overcome to become the agency it is today. |
| **Duration of Lesson** | 1 – 3 hours |
| **Word Wall/Key Vocabulary**  *(ELPS c1a,c,f; c2b; c3a,b,d; c4c; c5b) PDAS II(5)* | None listed |
| **Materials/Specialized Equipment Needed** | * Internet access * Texas Department of Criminal Justice <http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/> Carracso Incident <http://web3.unt.edu/untpress/catalog/detail.cfm?ID=181> |
| **Anticipatory Set**  (May include pre-assessment for prior knowledge) | Access the following true crime story online, The Carrasco Incident. Have the students read the article about the historical event. Discuss how the event impacted the prison system. Use the Discussion Rubric for assessment. |
| **Direct Instruction \*** | Key Points  I. Agency Titles  A. 1848-1866 Texas State Penitentiary  B. 1866-1957 Texas Prison System  C. 1957-1989 Texas Department of Corrections  D. 1989-Present Texas Department of Criminal Justice  II. Era Characterizations  A. The Formative Years (1836-1861)  1. Prior to 1848 – inmates housed in local/county jails  2. May 1, 1848 – 2nd Legislature passed creation of the Huntsville Penitentiary with 225 cells  3. October 1, 1849 – 1st inmate received for cattle theft, William Sansom  4. 1855 – 75 inmates  5. 1860 – 182 inmates  B. The Civil War Era (1861-1865)  1. Civil War Union POWs and court-marshaled soldiers held  2. Prison industries aided South by producing cloth from cotton and  wool mills  3. 1865 – only one prison still standing in the Confederate states  (Huntsville Penitentiary)  C. The Convict Lease Era (1866-1909)  1. Increased number of inmates  2. 2nd legislature  a) Leased inmate labor and use of facilities  b) Outside camps established  c) Inmates hired by railroad and plantation owners  3. 1877–1882 – second prison built in Rusk  4. Opened January, 1883  D. The Farm System (1910-1936)  1. 1910–1912  a) Legislative changes to inmate accounts  b) Industries slowed, farming expanded  c) Less education and other reform efforts  d) Leases were cancelled  2. Large agricultural ranching operations became hallmarks of the  prison system.  3. Chain Gang: inmates leased to a private owner, and “chained”  together during work to prevent their escape.  4. Building Tenders: inmates used to “control” other inmates and  open/close cells.  E. The Decline (1937–1947)  1. Troubled times for prisons  2. Turned purchased plantations into farms  3. Corrupt and mismanaged administration  4. Fraud, and poor treatment of inmates  5. “Backsliding”  a) Large influx of inmates  b) Brutality  c) Self-mutilation  d) Sexual Perversion  e) Incompetence  f) Petty Theft  6. Darrington Farm  a) 333 inmates housed in a tank designed for 250  b) Shower every three weeks  c) NO laundry services  7. Retrieve Farm  a) 475 inmates housed in a unit designed for 350  b) 31 sleep on brick floor  F. The Reform Era (1947–1973)  1. Emphasis on reform, teaching, and recreation  2. New Classification system  3. 1931 – Prison rodeo established  4. 1947 – Penal reforms  a) Modernized agricultural production  b) Initiated industrial products  c) Improvements in facilities  5. 1948 – “Construction Division”  a) Used inmate labor  b) Prison-made bricks  c) Prison-made concrete for new buildings  III. Ellis Administration  A. “Ellis Plan” implemented by O.B. Ellis  B. Texas Prison System renamed to Texas Department of Corrections  C. Reform-minded  1. Vocational/educational programs  2. Housing/salary for staff  D. Self-sufficient, Improved agricultural operations  II. Beto Administration  A. Dr. George Beto, director of TDCJ  B. Implemented the Windham School District  C. National recognition for clean, orderly, and secure institutions  D. 1964 – Cooper v. Pate  E. 1971 – Guajardo v. Estelle  F. 1972 – Lamar v. Coffield  III. Supreme Court Decisions  A. Cooper v. Pate – Prisoners have the right to challenge administrative  practices.  B. Guajardo v. Estelle – TDCJ could not deny inmates the right to  correspond with inmates on the same or different units regarding  legal matters.  C. Lamar v. Coffield – TDCJ prohibited from segregating offender  housing or jobs based on race.  IV. Windham School District  A. Largest School District in Texas  B. Established in 1969  C. Offered GED and High School Diplomas to inmates  D. Junior- and Senior-level college courses  E. Rehabilitation programs  F. Vocational training  G. Furlough and community service  H. Helped secure work and transition after release  V. Prison-Made Goods Act  A. 1963 – Produced materials for internal use and sale to other state  agencies  B. “Occupational training” for inmates  C. Education, recreation, religion, physiological, and psychological health care added  VI. Conflict and Consolidation (1973–1998) – Estelle administration:  A. Ruiz v. Estelle  B. The Carrasco Incident  1. Weapons smuggled into the unit  2. Hostages were killed  3. Lasted eleven days  C. The Pack/Moore Homicides  1. An offender was acquitted for the homicides of the warden and top  prison official.  2. This caused much outrage amongst the prison staff and concerns  for safety  D. Death of Minnie Houston  1. One of the first female correctional officers was murdered by an  offender in the officer’s dining hall.  2. This raised additional concerns for the suitability of female  correctional officers in male facilities (female officers were allowed  in male facilities as a result of K.K. Coble v. TDCJ)  E. TDCJ established in 1989  1. 1978 class action lawsuit challenged the conditions of  confinement  2. Longest running lawsuit  3. Federal courts maintained control of TDCJ until 2002  4. Violations alleged  a) Due process  b) Cruel and unusual punishment  c) Crowding, and poor living/health and work conditions  VII. Texas Department of Criminal Justice (1972–Present)  A. 1986 – Prison rodeo stopped due to cost of repair and operation  B. 1989 – TDCJ & Board of Criminal Justice were created  C. Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Institutional Division  1. Department of Corrections  2. Board of Pardons and Parole  3. Texas Adult Probation Commission  VIII.Recent History (1998-Present)  A. June 17, 2002 – Federal oversight under Ruiz was dismissed  B. Connally Seven – “Texas 7”  1. Amended count procedures  2. Revised security procedures  3. Modified the offender classification plan to include reassignment  of offenders to more appropriate security levels  C. Homicides of Daniel Nagle, Stanley Wiley, and Rhonda Osborne  5. Murdered by inmates  6. Officer safety reviewed  7. Initiatives to include body alarms, carry-on-person chemical  agents, defensive tactics training, thrust vests (stab resistant  vests), and BOSS chairs (x-ray chairs that check body orifices for  weapons  D. Hurricane Rita – 9,400 inmates were moved via airplane and vehicles  prior to the hurricane hitting land  E. CID reorganized to create better communication, coordination,  consistency, and improve access to resources; revised into 6 regions  F. American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditation  IX. Prison Population  A. 1990s – the number of prison beds tripled  B. Community supervision implemented  C. State Jails created  D. Transfer facilities established  E. 1998 – 124,000 in TDCJ, and 6,168 in private facilities  F. Current Statistics  8. 5 SAFPFs (Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities)  9. 21 State Jail Facilities  10. 82 Prisons  X. Types of Texas Institutions  A. Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)  1. Therapeutic Community is a term applied to a participative, group based  approach to long-term mental disorders, personality  disorders, and drug addiction. The approach is usually residential,  with the clients and therapists living together.  2. Group and Individual Drug/Alcohol Counseling  3. Beds are primarily reserved for probationers  4. Intermediate Sanctions Facility  5. 612-bed facilities  6. Minimum sentence is 18 months: 6 months in unit, and at least 12  months in residential treatment.  7. 5 SAFPFs in Texas  B. State Jail Facility (SJF)  1. 21 SFJ Units in Texas  2. Low-level property/drug offenders  3. Serve as transfer facilities  4. No good time/parole  5. 180 days to 2 years  C. Prisons  1. 82 Prison Units in Texas  2. High level drug/property offenders, violent offenders  3. Educational/vocational programs  4. Prison industries  5. Receive good time/parole  6. $42.54 per day to incarcerate an offender  D. Other Facilities  1. Mentally Retarded Offender Program (MROP)  2. Transfer Facility – Temporarily houses inmates that are being  permanently assigned  3. Pre-Release – Educational/Vocational training, life skills transitions  during last 12 months  4. Psychiatry – Mentally ill that require extensive medication and  therapy  5. Medical – Disease or medical condition requiring extensive  medical care  XI. Executions  A. Early History  1. Prior to 1923 – Texas counties were responsible for their own  executions.  2. 1819-1923 – hanging was the means of execution  3. 1923 – executions by electric chair ordered to occur in Huntsville,  TX  B. Electric Chair  1. The State of Texas executed the first offender by electrocution on  2/8/1924 (Charles Reynolds).  2. On that same date, four additional offenders, Ewell Morris, George  Washington, Mack Matthews, and Melvin Johnson, were  executed.  3. The State of Texas executed the last offender by electrocution on  7/30/1964 (Joseph Johnson).  C. Cruel and Unusual Punishment  1. June 29, 1972 – U.S. Supreme Court ruled the electric chair  violated the 8th amendment  2. 52 inmates on death row sentences commuted to life  3. March 1973 – Death row was empty  4. Texas Penal Code revised – executions resumed on 1/1/1974  5. Under new law (#507) John Devries was placed on death row on  2/15/1974. Devries committed suicide (7/1/1974) by hanging  himself with bed sheets.  D. Lethal Injection  1. Adopted 1977  2. The State of Texas executed the first offender by lethal injection on  12/7/1982. Charlie Brooks, of Tarrant County, was executed for  the kidnap/murder of a Fort Worth auto mechanic.  3. Lethal Injection consists of:  a) Sodium Thiopental (lethal dose – sedates person)  b) Pancuronium Bromide (muscle relaxant –collapses  diaphragm and lungs)  c) Potassium Chloride (stops heart beat)  4. The offender is usually pronounced dead approximately 7 minutes  after the lethal injection begins.  5. Cost per execution for the drugs used : $86.08  E. Texas Capital Crimes  1. Murder of a public safety officer or firefighter  2. Murder during the commission of kidnapping, burglary, robbery,  aggravated sexual assault, arson, or obstruction or retaliation  3. Murder for remuneration  4. Murder during a prison escape  5. Murder of a correctional employee  6. Murder by a state prison inmate who is serving a life sentence for  any of five offenses (murder, capital murder, aggravated  kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault, or aggravated robbery)  7. Multiple murders  8. Murder of an individual under six years of age  F. Death Row  1. Average Time on Death Row prior to Execution: 10.26 years  2. Shortest Time on Death Row prior to Execution: 248 days  3. Longest Time on Death Row prior to Execution: 8,854 days (24  years)  4. Average Age of Executed Offenders: 39  5. Youngest at Time of Execution: 24  6. Oldest at Time of Execution: 66 |
| **Guided Practice \*** | *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 \*** | History of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Exam and Key  *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** | None listed |
| **Summative/End of Lesson Assessment \*** | * History of TDCJ Exam and Key * Discussion Rubric * Individual Work 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, students list the different eras of the Texas Prison System, and summarize the major developments that came from them. Use the Individual Work Rubric for assessment. |
| **References/Resources/Teacher Preparation** | None listed |
| **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) |  |
| **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)