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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 Administration4. 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>
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| **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 PointsI. Agency TitlesA. 1848-1866 Texas State PenitentiaryB. 1866-1957 Texas Prison SystemC. 1957-1989 Texas Department of CorrectionsD. 1989-Present Texas Department of Criminal JusticeII. Era Characterizations A. The Formative Years (1836-1861)1. Prior to 1848 – inmates housed in local/county jails2. May 1, 1848 – 2nd Legislature passed creation of the Huntsville Penitentiary with 225 cells3. October 1, 1849 – 1st inmate received for cattle theft, William Sansom4. 1855 – 75 inmates5. 1860 – 182 inmatesB. The Civil War Era (1861-1865)1. Civil War Union POWs and court-marshaled soldiers held2. Prison industries aided South by producing cloth from cotton andwool mills3. 1865 – only one prison still standing in the Confederate states(Huntsville Penitentiary)C. The Convict Lease Era (1866-1909)1. Increased number of inmates2. 2nd legislaturea) Leased inmate labor and use of facilitiesb) Outside camps establishedc) Inmates hired by railroad and plantation owners3. 1877–1882 – second prison built in Rusk4. Opened January, 1883D. The Farm System (1910-1936)1. 1910–1912a) Legislative changes to inmate accountsb) Industries slowed, farming expandedc) Less education and other reform effortsd) Leases were cancelled2. Large agricultural ranching operations became hallmarks of theprison 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 andopen/close cells.E. The Decline (1937–1947)1. Troubled times for prisons2. Turned purchased plantations into farms3. Corrupt and mismanaged administration4. Fraud, and poor treatment of inmates5. “Backsliding”a) Large influx of inmatesb) Brutalityc) Self-mutilationd) Sexual Perversione) Incompetencef) Petty Theft6. Darrington Farma) 333 inmates housed in a tank designed for 250b) Shower every three weeksc) NO laundry services7. Retrieve Farma) 475 inmates housed in a unit designed for 350b) 31 sleep on brick floorF. The Reform Era (1947–1973)1. Emphasis on reform, teaching, and recreation2. New Classification system3. 1931 – Prison rodeo established4. 1947 – Penal reformsa) Modernized agricultural productionb) Initiated industrial productsc) Improvements in facilities5. 1948 – “Construction Division”a) Used inmate laborb) Prison-made bricksc) Prison-made concrete for new buildingsIII. Ellis AdministrationA. “Ellis Plan” implemented by O.B. EllisB. Texas Prison System renamed to Texas Department of CorrectionsC. Reform-minded1. Vocational/educational programs2. Housing/salary for staffD. Self-sufficient, Improved agricultural operationsII. Beto AdministrationA. Dr. George Beto, director of TDCJB. Implemented the Windham School DistrictC. National recognition for clean, orderly, and secure institutionsD. 1964 – Cooper v. PateE. 1971 – Guajardo v. EstelleF. 1972 – Lamar v. CoffieldIII. Supreme Court DecisionsA. Cooper v. Pate – Prisoners have the right to challenge administrativepractices.B. Guajardo v. Estelle – TDCJ could not deny inmates the right tocorrespond with inmates on the same or different units regardinglegal matters.C. Lamar v. Coffield – TDCJ prohibited from segregating offenderhousing or jobs based on race.IV. Windham School DistrictA. Largest School District in TexasB. Established in 1969C. Offered GED and High School Diplomas to inmatesD. Junior- and Senior-level college coursesE. Rehabilitation programsF. Vocational trainingG. Furlough and community serviceH. Helped secure work and transition after releaseV. Prison-Made Goods ActA. 1963 – Produced materials for internal use and sale to other stateagenciesB. “Occupational training” for inmatesC. Education, recreation, religion, physiological, and psychological health care addedVI. Conflict and Consolidation (1973–1998) – Estelle administration:A. Ruiz v. EstelleB. The Carrasco Incident1. Weapons smuggled into the unit2. Hostages were killed3. Lasted eleven daysC. The Pack/Moore Homicides1. An offender was acquitted for the homicides of the warden and topprison official.2. This caused much outrage amongst the prison staff and concernsfor safetyD. Death of Minnie Houston1. One of the first female correctional officers was murdered by anoffender in the officer’s dining hall.2. This raised additional concerns for the suitability of femalecorrectional officers in male facilities (female officers were allowedin male facilities as a result of K.K. Coble v. TDCJ)E. TDCJ established in 19891. 1978 class action lawsuit challenged the conditions ofconfinement2. Longest running lawsuit3. Federal courts maintained control of TDCJ until 20024. Violations allegeda) Due processb) Cruel and unusual punishmentc) Crowding, and poor living/health and work conditionsVII. Texas Department of Criminal Justice (1972–Present)A. 1986 – Prison rodeo stopped due to cost of repair and operationB. 1989 – TDCJ & Board of Criminal Justice were createdC. Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Institutional Division1. Department of Corrections2. Board of Pardons and Parole3. Texas Adult Probation CommissionVIII.Recent History (1998-Present)A. June 17, 2002 – Federal oversight under Ruiz was dismissedB. Connally Seven – “Texas 7”1. Amended count procedures2. Revised security procedures3. Modified the offender classification plan to include reassignmentof offenders to more appropriate security levelsC. Homicides of Daniel Nagle, Stanley Wiley, and Rhonda Osborne5. Murdered by inmates6. Officer safety reviewed7. Initiatives to include body alarms, carry-on-person chemicalagents, defensive tactics training, thrust vests (stab resistantvests), and BOSS chairs (x-ray chairs that check body orifices forweaponsD. Hurricane Rita – 9,400 inmates were moved via airplane and vehiclesprior to the hurricane hitting landE. CID reorganized to create better communication, coordination,consistency, and improve access to resources; revised into 6 regionsF. American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditationIX. Prison PopulationA. 1990s – the number of prison beds tripledB. Community supervision implementedC. State Jails createdD. Transfer facilities establishedE. 1998 – 124,000 in TDCJ, and 6,168 in private facilitiesF. Current Statistics8. 5 SAFPFs (Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities)9. 21 State Jail Facilities10. 82 PrisonsX. Types of Texas InstitutionsA. Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)1. Therapeutic Community is a term applied to a participative, group basedapproach to long-term mental disorders, personalitydisorders, and drug addiction. The approach is usually residential,with the clients and therapists living together.2. Group and Individual Drug/Alcohol Counseling3. Beds are primarily reserved for probationers4. Intermediate Sanctions Facility5. 612-bed facilities6. Minimum sentence is 18 months: 6 months in unit, and at least 12months in residential treatment.7. 5 SAFPFs in TexasB. State Jail Facility (SJF)1. 21 SFJ Units in Texas2. Low-level property/drug offenders3. Serve as transfer facilities4. No good time/parole5. 180 days to 2 yearsC. Prisons1. 82 Prison Units in Texas2. High level drug/property offenders, violent offenders3. Educational/vocational programs4. Prison industries5. Receive good time/parole6. $42.54 per day to incarcerate an offenderD. Other Facilities1. Mentally Retarded Offender Program (MROP)2. Transfer Facility – Temporarily houses inmates that are beingpermanently assigned3. Pre-Release – Educational/Vocational training, life skills transitionsduring last 12 months4. Psychiatry – Mentally ill that require extensive medication andtherapy5. Medical – Disease or medical condition requiring extensivemedical careXI. ExecutionsA. Early History1. Prior to 1923 – Texas counties were responsible for their ownexecutions.2. 1819-1923 – hanging was the means of execution3. 1923 – executions by electric chair ordered to occur in Huntsville,TXB. Electric Chair1. The State of Texas executed the first offender by electrocution on2/8/1924 (Charles Reynolds).2. On that same date, four additional offenders, Ewell Morris, GeorgeWashington, Mack Matthews, and Melvin Johnson, wereexecuted.3. The State of Texas executed the last offender by electrocution on7/30/1964 (Joseph Johnson).C. Cruel and Unusual Punishment1. June 29, 1972 – U.S. Supreme Court ruled the electric chairviolated the 8th amendment2. 52 inmates on death row sentences commuted to life3. March 1973 – Death row was empty4. Texas Penal Code revised – executions resumed on 1/1/19745. Under new law (#507) John Devries was placed on death row on2/15/1974. Devries committed suicide (7/1/1974) by hanginghimself with bed sheets.D. Lethal Injection1. Adopted 19772. The State of Texas executed the first offender by lethal injection on12/7/1982. Charlie Brooks, of Tarrant County, was executed forthe 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 –collapsesdiaphragm and lungs)c) Potassium Chloride (stops heart beat)4. The offender is usually pronounced dead approximately 7 minutesafter the lethal injection begins.5. Cost per execution for the drugs used : $86.08E. Texas Capital Crimes1. Murder of a public safety officer or firefighter2. Murder during the commission of kidnapping, burglary, robbery,aggravated sexual assault, arson, or obstruction or retaliation3. Murder for remuneration4. Murder during a prison escape5. Murder of a correctional employee6. Murder by a state prison inmate who is serving a life sentence forany of five offenses (murder, capital murder, aggravatedkidnapping, aggravated sexual assault, or aggravated robbery)7. Multiple murders8. Murder of an individual under six years of ageF. Death Row1. Average Time on Death Row prior to Execution: 10.26 years2. Shortest Time on Death Row prior to Execution: 248 days3. Longest Time on Death Row prior to Execution: 8,854 days (24years)4. Average Age of Executed Offenders: 395. Youngest at Time of Execution: 246. 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)