police lock-up in a situation where no one else knew
where I was or what was happening to me. The police
had all the power and I had none, and no one within
the police department was apparently willing to
challenge what this rogue officer did to us.

I thank you again for providing me the
opportunity to speak to you today. And I'm sorry that
I was unable to be there for the -- for the interview.
But I just wanted to say thank you, and thank you to
Stop Prison Rape for being there for me and helping me
through this, and the Philadelphia Enquirer.

CHAIRMAN WALTON: Okay. We have about
three minutes. I don't know if any of the
Commissioners have any questions of Ms. Hall-Martinez
regarding the videotape.

COMMISSIONER FELLNER: Kathy, one of
the -- I mean, the whole thing that happened to her is
quite powerful and, I suspect, unfortunately, not all
unusual. But one of the things that was quite
interesting is how, if but for the press, it sounds
like nothing would have happened in this case. And I
wonder if you would like to say something, tell us
about your sense of whether that is a role that the
press often has played and whether, as we think about
standards, if there should be -- should we have
recommendations that make it almost easier for the press to be able to play that role?

MS. KATHY HALL-MARTINEZ: I do think that it often plays -- the press often plays more of a role than -- really than they should, given that there should be mechanisms internally to make the truth -- both ensure that the truth comes out and that justice is done. And I can think of numerous cases that we're aware of, you know, an incident in California where the press played a major role in the California Youth Authority being taken to task for some things. Of course, here in Texas, that's another prime example. It's difficult to imagine things going, perhaps, as quickly as they have in terms of measures being taken to try to ameliorate the situation with the Youth Commission here in Texas.

So I think that it really is quite common, and I do think that there are still some deficiencies in sort of the media's access to what is going on in terms of reports of sexual violence. And I do think that there has to be more transparency in general so that, you know, there can be a more effective check. And it really is in the public's best interest to see that this happens. I think legislatures should play a role in making sure that
that is the case. Yeah, I mean, it's definitely quite disturbing when one thinks of -- you know, both in this -- in Ms. Hejnar's situation and in many that we see, it's -- that is, in fact, what the -- what sort of the catalyst is for action being taken.

Unfortunately, we see so many cases where the person is in prison for quite a number of years, they really don't have access to -- I mean, in her case, she got out and that's really the reason she was able to pursue justice. The opposite is true of those who are incarcerated for long periods. And, again, if the media had better access to the complaints that are made and were able to monitor what the follow up is by the authorities that have the power to see that justice is done, I think that could be quite an important measure.

CHAIRMAN WALTON: Okay. Well, we appreciate you appearing before us again and we ask that you give a special thanks to Ms. Hejnar for her testimony and tell her that it will be very important to our deliberations.

MS. KATHY HALL-MARTINEZ: We will definitely do that. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN WALTON: We'll proceed with our next panel, which will address court lock-ups and
transportation concerns.

Ms. Lowry and Ms. Hill.

CHAIRMAN WALTON: I would ask that the
two of you please take the oath.

(Witnesses sworn.)

CHAIRMAN WALTON: Thank you.

We would ask that you please identify
yourselves and tell us what you do. We'll proceed
first with Ms. Lowry and then Ms. Hill, and then we'll
proceed with Ms. Lowry presenting your testimony and
then Ms. Hill.

MS. HEATHER LOWRY: My name is Heather
Lowry. I am a Senior Inspector with the U.S. Marshals
Service. I work in the Witness Security and Prisoner
Operations section. At the moment, I handle jail
inspection programs, prisoner policy on cellblock, and
transport, and any issues that arise in districts
concerning difficult prisoner moves, prisoner issues
in facilities we are using. Basically, that has to do
with prisoners that come into our office.

CHAIRMAN WALTON: Thank you.

Ms. Hill.

MS. CLAUDIA HILL: My name is Claudia
Hill and I'm an Assistant Trustee for the Office of
the Federal Detention Trustee. I oversee the
detention standards and compliance division, in which we have the responsibility of going out and providing quality assurance reviews to non-federal facilities that house U.S. Marshal, BOP, Federal Bureau of Prisons -- I'm sorry -- and on occasions, Homeland Security detainees.

CHAIRMAN WALTON: Thank you.

Ms. Lowry, you may proceed with your testimony.

MS. HEATHER LOWRY: Thank you.

Basically, I would start off with just a very brief history of the missions of the Marshals Service and then into our policies and procedures that pertain to cellblocks and transport, which is where we would come into contact with anything that would have to do with PREA.

The Marshals Service was created more than 200 years ago by the first Congress through the Judiciary Act of 1789. Over the past two centuries of the Marshals Service, the duties have changed. From taking the census to protecting the President, the missions of the Marshals Service have evolved to meet the needs of the Nation. The Federal judicial system has grown from 13 districts to 94, covering the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, the