

My name is Samina Rahman, I am a physician from New York, I live in Mount Vernon in Westchester County and I am a citizen of Bangladesh. In brief, my only child Abdallah Khan, born in Kansas City, Missouri in November 2006 was abducted to India from his home and habitual residence in Mount Vernon, New York in April of 2013, by his own father, Salman Khan, a non-Resident Indian citizen ("NRI"). Salman Khan has never resided in India prior to seeking a safe haven there in 2013.

In April 2013, after years of abuse, neglect and multiple declarations of divorce from my husband, I finally gave up on our marriage and informed my husband I completely agreed with him that we needed to get a divorce so that our son would not have to see us fighting anymore, and I assured my husband that he need never worry, because despite Shariah law which gives the mother sole physical custody of sons under the age of 9 or the age of reasoning, I would offer my husband shared physical custody. He responded by saying "I will never share my child with anyone, there is no such thing as shared custody."

Later however he cried in remorse for his abusive acts, apologized profusely, and showed me every sign of wanting to reconcile our differences. A few days passed and he announced he was making a trip to Florida to visit his elder sister Arshi Khan for 4 days. He was taking our son with him on this 4 day trip. As a physician in my intern year of residency, I sometimes worked up to 80 hours a week and so I could not accompany my husband and son to Florida, neither was I invited on this trip as my husband's sister had physically assaulted me in 2010, threatened to break my son's and my legs, demanded my husband divorce me and throw me out on the streets, and since 2010 she has not recognized me as her sister in law.

4 days later on the day I was expecting my ex and son to return to NY, I received a text from an unknown cell phone in the UAE- "We are in UAE". 2 days later he abruptly ended all contact with me. My ex-husband's parents and other siblings who live only a mile away from my parents' home in the UAE, stopped answering all my parents' and my calls. At a complete loss I then filed a missing person's complaint at the Mount Vernon Police department. They made a phone call to my sister-in-law Arshi Khan in Florida to ask if they knew of my son and husband's whereabouts. Arshi Khan claimed to have lost all contact with her brother following his 4 day stay at her home just 7 days prior (later her lawyer admitted to FBI that she had purchased the one-way tickets for my son and my ex to Dubai).

The very next day however my husband emailed me with his contact number. It was after a whole week of silence. I lost about 5lbs in that week simply because I would forget to eat. I then spent about \$500 on cell phone bills for the first 2 days calling him

in India, he would yell at me that he had to leave me because he believed I was having an affair and he had to protect my son from my bad influence. I later found out that he had also emailed my residency program director to fire me and deport me since as he claimed my certificates were all fake.

I made many desperate calls in those first few weeks, while also trying to hold it together at the hospital so I would not be considered incompetent at my training program. I reached out to My Sister's Place (an organization that supports victims of DV), the FBI crimes against children office, and the NCMEC, they all redirected me to the State Department Office of Children's Issues since my son was already outside US borders. I was advised by all that if I had court order for custody, I may have a chance at getting my son back.

My parents retained a NY lawyer for \$500 an hour, and I petitioned the Westchester County family court for custody, my husband was duly served and was given the option to appear in court via phone but he refused and simultaneously initiated court proceedings against me in the local district court in his father's hometown in India, where he claimed I had abandoned him and our son and was a woman of immoral character.

My parents then hired a Supreme Court lawyer in India on the recommendation of a close friend of my parents from the UAE where my parents have lived for over 3 decades, since we have never lived in India. On the basis of clear death threats which my husband had made against my father and myself which I had recorded on a skype call in May 2013, the Supreme Court of India ("SCI") issued a stay order of 3 months on the local district court proceedings initiated by my ex. However, 9 months later, 1 year after my son's abduction, that same Court refused to acknowledge my son's case as an international parental child abduction and ordered that I file a petition for custody in the lower court, in a State (Uttar Pradesh) which I have never even visited, in a country which I have never lived in nor am I a citizen of. This is in direct contradiction of the India's own Law, the Guardians and Wards act of 1890, where

Section 9. clearly states : Court having jurisdiction to entertain application:

(1) If the application is with respect to the guardianship of the person of the minor, it shall be made to the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the minor ordinarily resides."

Which in my son's case was the city of Mount Vernon in Westchester County, NY

So, the Supreme Court of India not only asserted jurisdiction over me but turned a blind eye to my US family court custody order for sole physical custody, with unjustifiable disregard to the comity of courts, overlooked the death threats to my and my father's lives, and handed me off summarily to a lower court.

Am I really expected to retain a lawyer sight unseen in a foreign country, whose government grants me conditional visit visas of 3 to 6 months at a time, am I to make that lawyer my power of attorney so he can represent me in court, as a woman who

has no records of education, employment, residence or tax filing in India, no one to vouch for my character? Am I expected to communicate with this lawyer by emails, texts and phone, send him 10s of 1000s of US dollars by wire transfer and then trust in God he really is making the court appearances he emails me he is making?

Tova Haynes-Sengupta from Texas who unlike me is an American by both birth and heritage, who has no family outside of the US much less in India, is a left-behind parent whose daughter Indira was abducted at age 4 by her Indian ex-husband Susanta Sengupta in December of 2013. Due to the financial constraints of a single mother and the fact that she is the sole custodial parent of her older child Gabriel, she has never been able to and will never be able to afford to retain a lawyer in India nor make trips to India every 6 months for a court appearance. She had sole physical custody of Indira awarded to her by the family courts of Williamson county, Texas, there is an Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution ("UFAP") with the DOJ, for her ex as he was charged with domestic violence. Yet her daughter's case as of May 2015 was not reported to a single Indian governmental authority by the Department of State OCI's own admission in their annual 2015 report.

Meanwhile, my ex blocked almost all communications between my son and I since April 2013. I turned to the Department of State OCI. In July 2013 the OCI arranged for a welfare visit to my son with my husband's consent, however the report contained an incongruity which the OCI later refused to address- they reported that my son has a cell phone he uses to call me. When in fact he has never called me from that cell phone number. My son informed me that the cell phone his father purchased for him never has any credit filled into it. The OCI has also not conducted any further welfare visits in 2 years.

In 27 months I have been allowed to speak to my son by phone only 12 times. I never lived apart for him for almost 7 years till he was abducted, except for 3 weeks when I travelled to the US for job interviews. My mother took care of him when I was at work, he lived almost all his life at my parents' home with my husband and I. I breastfed him exclusively for over 3 years till he outgrew his cow's milk allergy. I taught him to read, write and ride a bike. I would stay up with him all night when he was a baby crying because of reflux that wouldn't let him sleep. I taught him small chapters of the Holy Quran and how to pray. I made him do his homework. I was the disciplinarian but also his best friend. He would get all my jokes. In a crowded place he would never ever leave my side, I would never have to worry about losing him because he would be stuck by my side. Yet today is almost 27 months since I have looked into the eyes of my own baby, and 26 months since I last skyped with him, 4 months since I last spoke to him on the phone.

My American friends and colleagues are surprised at my situation. Their first question is, "How did your husband get your son past 5 international airports- NY-Florida-Atlanta-Dubai-Delhi without a notarized consent letter from the non-travelling parent?" So I went online and discovered that while the US Customs and Border Patrol "recommend" letters of consent from the non-travelling parent of a minor they do not "require" it. Most Americans live under this false sense of security that the US borders have exit controls. This is far from the truth. A 4oz shampoo bottle will not make it on a plane leaving this country but a minor travelling with only one parent will get past the border every single time.

People then ask me "But parental child abduction is a crime in America, so the American Embassy in India will bring back your son, right?" This, as I was later to find, could not be further from the truth.

The following has been my experience so far with the DoS OCI, and similar to those of other parents from Bring Our Kids Home whose children have been abducted to India:

In December 2014, 4 months after the Goldman Act was signed into law by President Obama, I asked my OCI caseworker in Dec 2014, for the last 2 years, my son is living on either a fraudulently acquired visit visa or fraudulently acquired Overseas Citizen of India card ("OCI card", lifetime, multiple entry Visa for people of Indian Origin), I say fraudulent since the Indian consulate website specifies that notarized parental consent is required in order for minors to be issued Indian visas and "OCI cards" and I never signed one. So I requested the OCI to inform the Indian government authorities of this fact on my behalf, to which my OCI caseworker responded:

"The Department of State does not have authority under U.S. law to inform India that a foreigner is residing there illegally, or to request the foreigner's deportation. I encourage you to consult with your attorney about the best way to inform the Indian court and the Ministry of Home Affairs, Foreigners Division about Abdallah's legal status in India.

The Sean and David Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and Return Act grants the Department of State the authority to employ a full range of diplomatic tools to improve cooperation with India on resolving all cases of international parental child abduction, including Abdallah's case. We are continually exploring all available means at our disposal to resolve Abdallah's case, and we strategically tailor our bilateral efforts to India's unique legal and political system. While I cannot share government-to-government communications concerning the status of bilateral efforts or procedures, I can assure you that we will seek opportunities to utilize the tools enumerated in the new law, when appropriate. "

I was disappointed with the reported helplessness of the OCI but excited to know that the Goldman Act was finally empowering them! It was so great to read the part about

the existence “bilateral efforts or procedures, government to government communications” –finally there was hope for parents of children abducted to non-Hague signatory countries!

However, in May 2015, I like other left behind parents was devastated to find out on reading the 2015 annual report that there are still NO bilateral procedures in place between India and the US. Whereas, SEC. 103. Of ICAPRA clearly states:

(a)-Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, (early February, 5 months ago) the Secretary of State shall initiate a process to develop bilateral procedures, including MOU,

b) -These bilateral procedures should include - (1) the identification of-- (A) the Central Authority; - NOT DONE (B) the judicial or administrative authority that will promptly adjudicate abduction and access cases; NOT DONE (C) the law enforcement agencies NOT DONE.

We at Bring Our Kids Home were outraged to find out that our children whose cases have been open for years, not months, but were not reported as abducted to the Indian government. The only time the U.S. State Department has admitted in writing that they raised our children’s names with Indian government officials was in May 2015, over 9 months after ICAPRA became law, 3 years after Reyansh Parmar was abducted, over 2 years since Abdallah and Nikhita Jagtiani were abducted.

What prevented the DoS from reporting these cases to the MEA in India or any other authority in India? If these cases were never reported prior to May 2015, then what “strategically tailored bilateral efforts” was the DoS pursuing with India? There are too many alarming questions and no clear response.

1000s of American citizen children have been abducted to or illegally retained in India over the last 3 decades, there is still no system in place to even report our children’s cases to the relevant Indian governmental agencies, much less address the matter of arranging for their returns. In the case of Avinash Kulkarni, his son Soumitra who was abducted at age 6 months in 1990 and is now 25 years old and is completely alienated from his father and refuses to have any sort of relationship with him, yet not ONE case has officially been reported to any relevant Indian government Authorities as of May 2015, the justification based on emails some of parents have received from the OCI, **“being that India has not signed the Hague and therefore an FCA was not identified”**.

Parents across the country are concerned that the U.S. Department of State may have breached its fiduciary duty towards our abducted American children or worse not complied with the letter and spirit of U.S. Law. I urge this Committee, Congress and President Obama to look at this issue and bring accountability wherever it is lacking.

Going back to the 2015 annual report by the State Department, India's numbers are truly inexplicable. 19 new abduction cases were reported in CY 2014, none of which were transmitted to an FCA even 9 months after ICAPRA was signed into law (now 11 months).

Zero children were returned. Yet, inexplicably, 22 cases are reported as "resolved".

India is listed as "non-compliant", however the only remedial measure recommended by State is: "D" - encourage India to sign the Hague.

We know India has a long and well documented record of treating parental child abduction cases as "routine custody" cases, disregarding custody and divorce court orders from jurisdictions where a child was habitually residing and re-litigating those decisions in India, to the detriment of our children and left behind families. Abducted children from the United States and the world are rarely returned by Indian Courts, so why wouldn't the Department of State apply the full range of recommendations to India, including:

KEY	RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RESOLUTION OF CASES
A	The State Department (Department) promotes training with judicial and administrative authorities on the effective handling of international parental child abduction (IPCA) cases.
B	The Department promotes training with law enforcement entities on how to effectively locate children and enforce court-ordered returns.
C	Embassy and consulate public affairs and consular sections promote the resolution of IPCA cases with public diplomacy and outreach activities.
D	Department officials hold bilateral meetings with government officials in non-Convention countries that have not yet become party to the Convention to encourage accession or ratification, as appropriate, and/or other protocols or procedures for resolving IPCA cases.
F	Department officials intensify engagement with Foreign Central Authorities for updates on IPCA cases and to promote prompt case processing.

While we left behind parents are living a nightmare, we know our children suffer more than us - they were pulled out of their homes, deprived of their left behind parent, family and friends, and taken to a new country, where they are brainwashed to believe that they are "abandoned" by their left behind mom (or dad).

My own son was snatched from me and is now being cared for by a maid, who may not have attended school, speaks a foreign language, and may have different values than I. My husband says my son has a loving maid and 2 pet turtles now and he doesn't need me, which shows just how little he understands what is in my child's best interest.

Our children are victims of a crime, a crime that if a stranger commits, society would be outraged by it, but because it is committed by a parent, our victim children don't get the justice they deserve!

There is a perception that Indian Justice system is slow and only if they can fix it, everything will be sorted. Our own experiences say otherwise. Litigants in India face a multitude of challenges which have been documented in my testimony and by other parents including Bindu Philips and Ravi Parmar before this same Committee. Our children are taken there precisely because of the legal and cultural environment prevailing in India for decades that provides refuge for abductors and prevents the return of abducted children back to their countries of habitual residence. Left behind parents from across the country and the world will not accept the status queue.

Is it not incumbent on every "civilized" society to protect at the very least our children? If we can split an atom decades ago, travel through space, find remedies for life threatening diseases, there must be an actionable, urgent remedy to return abducted children and prevent future abductions.

We at Bring Our Kids Home understand that this is a new era for the strategic partnership between the United States and India. Forward together we go "Chalein Saath Saath". The 2 largest democracies of the world have agreed to work together not only for the benefit of both nations but for the benefit of the world. "Together we seek a reliable and enduring friendship."

However, our leaders must never forget, Gandhi's words, the Seven Deadly Social Sins, which include Politics without principle, and Commerce without morality." Our children need not be considered as sacrifices to the altar of commerce.

It is possible to be friends and also help each other overcome our flaws. A true friend will tell you the truth about yourself and use it to empower you. The question is, does the United States have the courage to make the wellbeing of American children a priority and say the truth? And does India have the will to lead by actions, not just words?

Exhibit A

It is widely accepted that the Hague abduction convention has shown limited success as it lacks enforcement mechanisms and there are no consequences for countries that are in non-compliance with their legally binding obligations. Thus, only about 40% of children are actually returned via Hague process, and is usually undermined by misuse of section 13 (b) where the state does not have to return the child when there is a perceived (not proven) risk of harm to the child if the child was to be returned to their habitual residence.

An example of a typical Hague failure in Argentina is provided in the April 2014 Hague non-compliance report:

child was abducted 9/10, Hague application was filed 2/11):

"In March 2011, a public defender submitted the left-behind parent's (LBP) Hague application to a district court in the Buenos Aires province. In August 2011, the LBP requested that the Argentine Central Authority (ACA) provide a new public defender after the taking parent (TP) relocated with the children to a different jurisdiction. In September 2011, the TP received notification of the Hague application and filed a motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction. For over a year, the Pilar and San Isidro courts disputed what district had jurisdiction over the case. After the Court of Appeals decided Pilar Family Court had jurisdiction over the case, the Pilar Family Court rejected the petition for return in December 2012. In June 2013, the Court of Appeals reversed the family court and ordered the return of the children. In July 2013, the TP filed an "extraordinary appeal" with the Argentine Supreme Court for the Province of Buenos Aires, and in December 2013, the court upheld the June 2013. However, litigation remains ongoing. "

The State Department even today after ICAPRA is almost a year old, insists that ratification of the Hague convention by India would lead to the return of our children. However, by their own admission in their 2104 report, ***Hague convention country stats are abysmal.*** According to Table 2 of the IPCA annual report :

Mexico: 169 new abduction cases reported in CY 2014, CI transmitted 61 of them to Mexico's FCA, but did not transmit 108 (64%) of cases; the FCA of Mexico then transmitted only 25 out of the 61 cases to the judicial or administrative authorities. Somehow in 2014, 187 cases were "resolved", a total of 47%, while 59 cases were unresolved.

First of all it's blatantly obvious to a 5th grader that none of the numbers add up. Secondly, Of these 59 unresolved cases, 58 cases are listed on Table 6, the 59th case is unaccounted for. Thirdly, the minimum length of time pending in each case is over 1 year (372 days), maximum time 3193 days, and 28 cases (48%) have been pending for over 1000 days. Justice delayed is justice denied.

Clearly The Hague convention without any enforcement power, does NOT work as it was intended to, and is therefore an optimal solution. A law or treaty is only as good as its implementation. Additionally, pushing countries that are already non-compliant to join The Hague can result in activity that may be deemed as taking steps toward compliance without the result of having a single child returned.

Exhibit B

Inexplicably, abducted American children for several decades have been allowed enter India, no questions asked, are living on Indian soil on fraudulently acquired visas and OCI cards papers obtained without notarized consent of both parents, are even enrolled in the top schools of India without ever having to submit an original school leaving/transfer certificate (which in most schools including my son's school the Delhi Public School in Jhansi, UP, is a mandatory requirement for enrollment of any child from grade 1 to grade 6) ; custody battles costing millions of rupees and lasting over 5 years in most cases are ongoing in Indian courts, but not a single Indian government authority has been officially informed of these child abductions by the US Department of State.

Whereas Child abduction is a crime according to Indian Penal Code 361, punishable by upto 7 years in prison and a fine.

India is also one of 194 nations that have ratified the UNCRC. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) was developed in 1989 and is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights for children, including prevention and return of abducted children. Ratifying governments hold themselves accountable for this commitment before the international community. However, even after 20 years of India's ratification of the UNCRC, the ground realities in India, when it comes to crimes against children, including parental child abduction haven't improved.

The UNCRC has several articles to address IPCA, illegal retention abroad, non-return of children abroad, the right of access to both parents, their right to a family, the right to have their grievances heard, and the duty of all ratifying nations to take the necessary measures conducive to international cooperation between nations to combat IPCA and non-return.

- 1- The State's responsibility to take measures, including the conclusion of bilateral & multilateral agreements, to combat child abduction and the non-return of children abroad – Articles 11, 35.
- 2- The child's right to maintain regular access to both parents, and to be cared for by both parents - Articles 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10.
- 3- The child's right to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child – Article 12.
- 4- The child's right to be protected from all forms of abuse while in the care of parent(s)/legal guardian(s), and the responsibility of the State to identify, report and investigate such instances – Article 19.
- 5- The recognition by the State that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing of the child – Article 18.
- 6- The State's responsibility in making the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, to adults and children alike – Article 42.

7- Timely reports submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child of the measures taken by the State and the progress made - Article 44

Since India's ratification of the UNCRC in 1992, India has recommitted to it several times, and the UNCRC is now embodied in the very Constitution of India, through the National Plans of Action for Children, 2005, the National Charter for Children, 2003, The Commission for Protection of Child's Rights Act, 2005 and the subsequent constitution of the National Commission for the Protection of Child's Rights.

"and Whereas India acceded to the Convention of the Rights of the Child...

and Whereas CRC is an international treaty that makes it incumbent upon the signatory States to take all necessary steps to protect children's right enumerated in the Convention;

and Whereas the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held in May, 2002 adopted an Outcome Document titled "A World Fit for Children" containing the goals, objectives, strategies and activities to be undertaken by the member countries for the current decade;

and Whereas it is expedient to enact a law relating to children to give effect to the policies adopted by the Government in the regard, standards prescribed in the CRC, and all other relevant international instruments;

The Central Government shall...constitute a body to be known as the National Commission for the Protection of Child's Rights."

The Functions and Powers of the Commission for the Protection of Children's Rights:

"The Commission shall...

(a) examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation,

(b) present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(c) inquire into the violation of child right and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;

...(f) study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodical review of existing policies, programmes and other activities on child's rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children;

(j) inquire into complaints and take suo motu notice of matters relating to

...(ii) non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children."

The National Policy for Children, 2013 is a reiteration and recommitment to the same.

"India is home to the largest child population in the world. The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights to all children in the country and empowers the State

to make special provisions for children. the Government of India reiterated its commitment to secure the rights of its children by ratifying related international conventions and treaties...including United nations Convention on the Rights of the Child".

All children have the right to grow in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding"

International parental child abduction (IPCA) and the illegal retention of children abroad are violations of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and of the Constitution of India,

However these ongoing violations of children's rights even today remain unaddressed by the legislative, administrative, judicial and law enforcement authorities of India. Subsequently the problem continues to grow. Today India is the #3 top destination in the world for IPCA and illegal retention of children.

India is home to 400 million children. That's almost the entire population of the United States. Every 6th child in this world lives in India. Every year over 90,000 children go missing in India, 40,000 of which will never be returned home. The National Human Rights Commission of India reports that there a link with child trafficking and exploitation sex trade, child labor and maiming and begging, the latter of which in the city of Mumbai alone is a 7 million \$ industry. Yet most police stations refuse to file a criminal case or FIR for a kidnapped child, only a missing persons report with the local police. The police will put up posters. The information goes to a local database that is not connected to any other database in the country so if the child was kidnapped and taken to the neighboring city there is no way for the police in that city to be aware that that child is already reported missing in another city. Only in 2009 did Ministry of Women and Child Development of India begin to develop and support a nationwide database called ICPS Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). This system has still not adopted by every city of every state.

Exhibit C

The lack of an integrated interagency database for abducted children is not a problem unique to India, The 2000 GAO report on deficiencies in federal response to IPCA addressed this issue:

"The lack of an integrated, comprehensive database has led to duplication of effort between agencies. A caseworker in the State Department's Office of Children's Issues made inquiries to a foreign central authority on one case only to find that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had located the child and closed its case a month earlier. The OCI and the FBI often make duplicate inquiries to foreign central authorities on the same case. In addition, State's case-tracking process cannot provide information on all reasons why cases are closed, nor does a closed case mean that an abducted child was visited by the left-behind parent or returned. Consequently, the effectiveness of federal efforts is difficult

to evaluate. The Office of Children's Issues lacks data to determine where best to allocate resources or identify the elements of successfully resolved cases.

- In response to this GAO report of 2000, the DoS made a commitment:

"The Department of State is taking concrete and specific action to develop a computerized case management tracking system that will collect data more accurately and provide improved case management capabilities. This case management tracking system was designated top priority by the Bureau of Consular Affairs. We have seen an initial prototype of the system and will begin a pilot testing version in May-June 2000. We expect the system to be ready in July-August 2000. The system will also allow interagency data sharing"

15 years after the GAO report and recommendation and the OCI's own commitment, there is still no interagency shared database for IPCA of American children.

A more recent GAO report from 2011 states there is a lack of **nationwide database of custody and court orders**: According to a DOJ report on IPCA, parents who fear that their children may be abducted can request a court order to have the other parent surrender his/her passport and the child's passport to the court.

According to DoS officials, however, enforcement of such orders is difficult, in part because of the lack of a nationwide database that maintains custody orders, and because the US does not generally exercise exit controls on its borders.

It is also a little known fact even among the judicial community of the US that in the absence of a custody determination, a judge, parent, or state child welfare institution, if they have adequate reason to believe that a child is at risk of a family abduction, may request the court issue a warrant to take the child into the court's custody, according to UCAPA uniform child abduction prevention act of 2006.

Exhibit D

Other incongruities of the ICAPRA 2015 report:

Canada: new reported cases in CY 2014: 22, of which CI submitted 12 cases to the FCA, and did not submit 10, the FCA of Canada submitted them all to the judicial or administrative authorities, 29 cases were resolved, reported as a 69% resolution rate. Table 2 reports that 31 cases were resolved (29 abduction and 2 access).

However figure 1 reports that total 33 abduction and access cases were resolved. The reality is that Randal Murphy from Sunbury, Pennsylvania, who was the custodial parent of Hannah aware abducted to Canada by their mother in June of 2012 and despite spending over \$150,000 on legal and investigative fees in both the US and Canada to be reunited with his own children of whom he had primary custody of prior to their abduction, now 3 years later he has NO access to them, they are already alienated to the point that they have said to him "you are not our not our father" and "we hate America", and Randall Murphy faces over \$20,000 if fines if he even enters Canada.

It gets worse- his local court of Northumberland County as of June 29th 2015 in direct conflict with his constitutional rights under the 14th amendment, has allowed the Canadian court order to come against him which now makes him liable for upto 40,000\$ in child support and fines. Canada has asserted jurisdiction over this man who is an American citizen by birth and heritage and has never been a resident of Canada. Canada has refused to recognize his pre-existing US primary custody order.

Carolyn OBrien from Tennessee is the mother of Micayla, who was abducted to Canada 8 years ago, also while she had primary custody, and today she pays child support in Canada while her daughter lives in her ex's husband's mother's basement while her ex himself lives over 2 hours away from their daughter. She has been denied Hague access rights as well.