

(1) not to exceed \$42,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$4,200, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 17. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions imposed by section 104 of S. Res. 4, agreed to February 4, 1977, (Ninety-fifth Congress), and in exercising the authority conferred on it by such section, the Special Committee on Aging is authorized from March 1, 2001, through February 28, 2003, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2001.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, under this section shall not exceed \$1,240,422, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$117,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$5,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002, under this section shall not exceed \$2,199,621, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$200,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$5,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(d) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2003.—For the period October 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$940,522, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$85,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$5,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 18. SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under S. Res. 400, agreed to May 19, 1976 (94th Congress), in accordance with its jurisdiction under section 3(a) of that resolution, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 5 of that resolution, the Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized from March 1, 2001, through February 28, 2003, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2001.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, under this section shall not exceed \$1,859,933, of which amount not to exceed \$37,917, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a(i))).

(c) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002, under this section shall not exceed \$3,298,074, of which amount not to exceed \$65,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a(i))).

(d) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2003.—For the period October 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$1,410,164, of which amount not to exceed \$27,083, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 19. COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions imposed by section 105 of S. Res. 4, agreed to February 4, 1977 (95th Congress), and in exercising the authority conferred on it by that section, the Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized from March 1, 2001, through February 28, 2003, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2001.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, under this section shall not exceed \$970,754, of which amount not to exceed \$1,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002, under this section shall not exceed \$1,718,989, of which amount not to exceed \$1,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(d) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2003.—For the period October 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$734,239, of which amount not to exceed \$1,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 20. SPECIAL RESERVE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Within the funds in the account "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations" appropriated by the legislative branch appropriation Acts for fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003, there is authorized to be established a special reserve to be available to any committee funded by this resolution as provided in subsection (b) of which—

(1) an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000, shall be available for the period March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001; and

(2) an amount not to exceed \$3,700,000, shall be available for the period October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002; and

(3) an amount not to exceed \$1,600,000, shall be available for the period October 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The special reserve authorized in subsection (a) shall be available to any committee—

(1) on the basis of special need to meet unpaid obligations incurred by that committee during the periods referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a); and

(2) at the request of a Chairman and Ranking Member of that committee subject to the approval of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SENATE RESOLUTION 55—DESIGNATING THE THIRD WEEK OF APRIL AS "NATIONAL SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME AWARENESS WEEK" FOR THE YEAR 2001 AND ALL FUTURE YEARS

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 55

Whereas the month of April has been designated National Child Abuse Prevention Month as an annual tradition initiated in 1979 by former President Jimmy Carter;

Whereas the most recent Government figures show that almost 1,000,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1998, causing unspeakable pain and suffering to our most vulnerable citizens;

Whereas among the children who are victims of abuse and neglect, more than 3 children die each day in this country;

Whereas the rate of child fatalities resulting from child abuse and neglect in 1998 for children aged 1 and younger accounted for 40 percent of the fatalities, and for children aged 5 and younger accounted for 77.5 percent of the fatalities;

Whereas head trauma is the leading cause of death of abused children, including the trauma known as Shaken Baby Syndrome;

Whereas Shaken Baby Syndrome is a totally preventable form of child abuse, caused by a caregiver losing control and shaking a baby that is usually less than 1 year of age;

Whereas Shaken Baby Syndrome can result in loss of vision, brain damage, paralysis, seizures, or death;

Whereas an estimated 3,000 children are diagnosed with Shaken Baby Syndrome every year, with thousands more misdiagnosed and undetected;

Whereas Shaken Baby Syndrome often results in permanent, irreparable brain damage or death to an infant, and more than \$1,000,000 in medical costs to care for a single, disabled child in just the first few years of life;

Whereas the most effective solution for ending Shaken Baby Syndrome is to prevent such abuse, and it is clear that the minimal costs of education and prevention programs may prevent enormous medical and disability costs and untold grief for many families;

Whereas prevention programs have been shown to raise awareness and provide critically important information about Shaken Baby Syndrome to parents, caregivers, day-care workers, child protection employees, law enforcement personnel, health care professionals, and legal representatives;

Whereas prevention of Shaken Baby Syndrome is supported by groups such as the

Shaken Baby Alliance, an organization which began with 3 mothers of children who had been diagnosed with Shaken Baby Syndrome, and whose mission is to educate the general public and professionals about Shaken Baby Syndrome and to increase support for victims and victim families in the health care and criminal justice systems;

Whereas child abuse prevention programs and "National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week" are supported by the Shaken Baby Alliance, Children's Defense Fund, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Medical Association, Child Welfare League of America, Prevent Child Abuse America, Brain Injury Association, National Child Abuse Coalition, National Exchange Club Foundation, American Humane Association, Center for Child Protection and Family Support, Inc., National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions, and many other organizations including the National Basketball Association, which is sponsoring a series of "NBA Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Night 2001" events to generate public awareness about the issue of child abuse and neglect during National Child Abuse Prevention Month 2001;

Whereas a year 2000 survey by Prevent Child Abuse America shows that 1/2 of all Americans believe child abuse and neglect is the most important issue facing this country compared to other public health issues; and

Whereas Congress strongly supports efforts to protect children from abuse and neglect: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the third week of April, as "National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week" for the year 2001 and all future years; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation urging the people of the United States to remember the victims of Shaken Baby Syndrome and participate in educational programs to help prevent Shaken Baby Syndrome.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution to proclaim the third week of April each year as "Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week". I would like to recognize the many groups, particularly the Shaken Baby Alliance, who support this effort to increase awareness of one of the most unspeakable forms of child abuse, one that results in the death or lifelong disability of thousands of children each year.

We must recognize child abuse and neglect as the public health problem it is, one that is linked with a host of other problems facing our country, including poverty and drug and alcohol addiction, and one that needs the comprehensive approach of our entire public health system to solve. For the past twenty years, the President of the United States has designated one month each year as National Child Abuse Prevention Month to increase awareness of the devastating harm done to our children by abuse and neglect. In 2001, April will be National Child Abuse Prevention Month.

The extent of the tragedy that is child abuse is well-documented. The most recent government figures show that almost 1 million children were victims of abuse in 1998. Each day, three of these children die as a result of this abuse. The U.S. Advisory Board

on Child Abuse and Neglect reported in "A Nation's Shame: Fatal Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States," that a more realistic estimate of annual child deaths as a result of abuse and neglect, both known and unknown to Child Protective Service agencies, is closer to 2,000, or approximately five children per day. The latest data showed that in 1998, the rate of child fatalities resulting from child abuse and neglect in 1998 for children aged 1 and younger accounted for 40 percent of the fatalities. For children aged 5 and younger child abuse and neglect accounted for 78 percent of the fatalities.

Because of the problems of under-reporting and errors in diagnoses, the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse believes that the number of child deaths from maltreatment per year may be as high as 5,000. In most cases, the child's death is the result of head trauma, including the trauma known as Shaken Baby Syndrome, SBS. Shaken Baby Syndrome results from a caregiver losing control and shaking a baby, usually an infant who is less than 1 year old. This severe shaking can kill the baby, or it can cause loss of vision, brain damage, paralysis, and seizures, resulting in life-long disabilities. This totally preventable form of child abuse causes untold grief for many families whose child dies, or is left with permanent, irreparable brain damage. The care for the child's resulting disability is estimated at more than \$1 million in medical costs during just the first few years of the baby's life.

The most effective solution to ending Shaken Baby Syndrome is to prevent such abuse, and it is clear that the minimal costs of educational and prevention programs may help to protect our young children and stop this tragedy from occurring. In 1995, the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect recommended a universal approach to the prevention of child fatalities that would reach out to all families through the implementation of several key strategies. Such efforts began by providing services such as home visitation by trained professionals or paraprofessionals, hospital-linked outreach to parents of infants and toddlers, community-based programs designed for the specific needs of neighborhoods, and effective public education campaigns.

Child abuse prevention programs have been shown to raise awareness and provide critically important information about Shaken Baby Syndrome and other forms of abuse to parents, caregivers, day care workers, child protection employees, law enforcement personnel, health care professionals, and legal representatives. Many prevention programs now include not only information about the dangers of shaking babies and how to cope with crying, but also address issues of anger management, stress reduction, appropriate expectations of children, and specific

information on why shaking or impact can interrupt early brain development. Education programs for judges and others in the judicial system are also beneficial for SBS criminal cases. Ultimately, the education of all will help us reach a critical goal of zero tolerance toward shaking, a goal that will help to save children's lives.

The prevention of Shaken Baby Syndrome is supported by groups such as the Shaken Baby Alliance, an organization which began with 3 mothers of children who had been diagnosed with Shaken Baby Syndrome, and whose mission is to educate the general public and professionals about Shaken Baby Syndrome, and to increase support for victims and victim families in the health care and criminal justice systems. In my own state of Minnesota, the Shaken Baby Alliance is represented by the outstanding efforts of Kim Kang, whose daughter Rachel was diagnosed in 1995 with Shaken Baby Syndrome, after being violently shaken by a day care provider. My heart goes out to her family, and to all of the families who deal with the results of Shaken Baby Syndrome and all other forms of child abuse and neglect.

Child abuse and neglect is a scourge on our country, and we must do more to prevent the damage done to our children, our families, and our society as a result of child abuse, and to help those who suffer its consequences. Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week is supported by the Shaken Baby Alliance, Children's Defense Fund, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Medical Association, Child Welfare League of America, Prevent Child Abuse America, Brain Injury Association, National Child Abuse Coalition, National Exchange Club Foundation, American Humane Association, Center for Child Protection and Family Support, Inc., National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions, and many other organizations including the National Basketball Association, which is sponsoring a series of "NBA Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Nights 2001" events to generate public awareness about the issue of child abuse and neglect during National Child Abuse Prevention Month 2001.

This year the Congress also has the opportunity to seriously address the issue of child abuse and neglect by increasing the funding for prevention and training programs as part of the reauthorization of Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, CAPTA. I look forward to working with my Senate and House colleagues on both sides of the aisle to direct additional resources to the prevention of abuse and neglect of our children. We must do more as a country to protect our vulnerable children from this most serious betrayal of trust, to prevent the fatalities and severe physical and psychological harm that results from such abuse, and to help those who work to end this national tragedy by providing the resources they need to do their work.

I urge the Senate to adopt this resolution designating the third week of April each year as "Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week", and to take part in the many local and national activities and events recognizing the month of April as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the Resolution be printed in the RECORD following my statement.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 19. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, to amend title II, United States Code, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 20. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 21. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 22. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 23. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 24. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 25. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. SARBANES) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 420, supra.

SA 26. Mr. KERRY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 420, supra.

SA 27. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 420, supra.

SA 28. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. REID, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. WELLSTONE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KOHL, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. REED, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. COLLINS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 420, supra.

SA 29. Mr. CONRAD proposed an amendment to the bill S. 420, supra.

SA 30. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 31. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 32. Mr. SESSIONS proposed an amendment to the bill S. 420, supra.

SA 33. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 34. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 19. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, to amend title II, United States Code, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 17, line 8, strike "and the debtor's spouse combined" and insert "or, in a joint case, the debtor and the debtor's spouse".

SA 20. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, to amend title II, United States Code, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 18, beginning on line 9, strike "preceding the date of determination" and insert "ending on the last day of the calendar month immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy filing".

SA 21. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 420, to amend title II, United States Code, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of Title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 1311. ISSUANCE OF CREDIT CARDS TO UNDERAGE CONSUMERS.

(a) APPLICATIONS BY UNDERAGE CONSUMERS.—Section 127(c) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1637(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(8) APPLICATIONS FROM UNDERAGE OBLIGORS.—

"(A) PROHIBITION ON ISSUANCE.—Except in response to a written request or application to the card issuer that meets the requirements of subparagraph (B), a card issuer may not—

"(i) issue a credit card account under an open end consumer credit plan to, or establish such an account on behalf of, an obligor who has not attained the age of 21; or

"(ii) increase the amount of credit authorized to be extended under such an account to an obligor described in clause (i).

"(B) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—A written request or application to open a credit card account under an open end consumer credit plan, or to increase the amount of credit authorized to be extended under such an account, submitted by an obligor who has not attained the age of 21 as of the date of such submission, shall require—

"(i) submission by the obligor of information regarding any other credit card account under an open end consumer credit plan issued to, or established on behalf of, the obligor (other than an account established in response to a written request or application that meets the requirements of clause (ii) or (iii)), indicating that the proposed extension of credit under the account for which the written request or application is submitted would not thereby increase the total amount of credit extended to the obligor under any such account to an amount in excess of \$2,500 per card (which amount shall be adjusted annually by the Board to account for any increase in the Consumer Price Index);

"(ii) the signature of a parent or guardian of that obligor indicating joint liability for debts incurred in connection with the account before the obligor attains the age of 21; or

"(iii) submission by the obligor of financial information indicating an independent means of repaying any obligation arising from the proposed extension of credit in connection with the account.

"(C) NOTIFICATION.—A card issuer of a credit card account under an open end consumer credit plan shall notify any obligor who has not attained the age of 21 that the obligor is not eligible for an extension of credit in connection with the account unless the requirements of this paragraph are met.

"(D) LIMIT ON ENFORCEMENT.—A card issuer may not collect or otherwise enforce a debt arising from a credit card account under an open end consumer credit plan if the obligor had not attained the age of 21 at the time the debt was incurred, unless the requirements of this paragraph have been met with respect to that obligor.

"(9) PARENTAL APPROVAL REQUIRED TO INCREASE CREDIT LINES FOR ACCOUNTS FOR WHICH PARENT IS JOINTLY LIABLE.—In addition to the requirements of paragraph (8), no increase may be made in the amount of credit authorized to be extended under a credit card account under an open end credit plan for which a parent or guardian of the obligor has joint liability for debts incurred in connection with the account before the obligor attains the age of 21, unless the parent or guardian of the obligor approves, in writing, and assumes joint liability for, such increase."

(b) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may issue such rules or publish such model forms as it considers necessary to carry out paragraphs (8) and (9) of section 127(c) of the Truth in Lending Act, as amended by this section.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraphs (8) and (9) of section 127(c) of the Truth in Lending Act, as amended by this section, shall apply to the issuance of credit card accounts under open end consumer credit plans, and the increase of the amount of credit authorized to be extended thereunder, as described in those paragraphs, on and after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 22. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 420, to amend title II, United States Code, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of Title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 1311. ISSUANCE OF CREDIT CARDS TO UNDERAGE CONSUMERS.

(a) APPLICATIONS BY UNDERAGE CONSUMERS.—Section 127(c) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1637(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(8) PARENTAL APPROVAL REQUIRED TO INCREASE CREDIT LINES FOR ACCOUNTS FOR WHICH PARENT IS JOINTLY LIABLE.—An increase may not be made in the amount of credit authorized to be extended under a credit card account under an open end credit plan for which a parent or guardian of the obligor has joint liability for debts incurred in connection with the account before the obligor attains the age of 21, unless the parent or guardian of the obligor approves, in writing, and assumes joint liability for, such increase."

SA 23. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 420, to amend title II, United States Code, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike sections 226 (relating to definitions) through 229 (relating to requirements for debt relief agencies).

Redesignate sections 230 through 232 as sections 226 through 228, respectively.