

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Date

4/23/86

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by Senator Edward F. Reilly, Jr. at \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson

11:00 a.m. ~~p.m.~~ on March 10, 1986 in room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

J. Russell Mills, Jr., Legislative Research  
Emalene Correll, Legislative Research  
Mary Torrence, Assistant Revisor of Statutes  
June Windscheffel, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Senator Audrey Langworthy  
Mr. John C. Peterson, United Motion Picture Association, Topeka  
Mr. Marshall Crowther, Executive Secretary, Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERs)  
Ms. Nancy Zogleman, Administrative Assistant to Senator Paul "Bud" Burke  
Mrs. Marie Thonen, Olathe

The Chairman called to the attention of the Committee a proposal which has been requested by the Department of Corrections (DOC) for introduction. Copy of the proposal is attached to these Minutes. (Attachment #1) Senator Morris moved that the proposed bill be introduced. 2d by Senator Strick. Motion carried.

The next item for the Committee's attention concerned Reporting of Loss and Expense Experience by Insurance Companies. (Attachment #2) It is a result of the Subcommittee appointed by Senator Arasmith and Representative Hoy, dealing with critical matters of the insurance business in Kansas concerning availability and affordability. Senator Anderson moved that the proposed bill be introduced. 2d by Senator Strick. Motion carried.

The Minutes of March 3 and 4, 1986, were distributed to the Committee. Senator Morris moved that they be approved. 2d by Senator Arasmith. Motion carried.

SB600 - locations of trade screenings of motion pictures.

Senator Audrey Langworthy appeared to explain the bill and a proposed amendment to it. Senator Langworthy's statement is Attachment #3.

Mr. John C. Peterson, of the United Motion Picture Association, was also a conferee concerning SB600. Mr. Peterson said his organization has no objection to this bill.

SB562 - free tuition for dependents of slain peace officers.

Mr. Marshall Crowther, Executive Secretary for the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERs) was introduced by the Chairman. He presented a review regarding coverage for law enforcement and other public safety officers under the KPERs, the Kansas Police & Firemen's Retirement System (KP&F) and the special provisions of KPERs regarding correctional employees. Mr. Crowther will supply a written statement, which will be Attachment #4 of these Minutes. There were questions from the Committee, and Mr. Crowther offered to provide information regarding various retirement systems for law enforcement and public safety officers within the state of Kansas.

A handout from the Department of Corrections, Attachment #5, which deals with SB562 explains information concerning social security death benefits available to dependents of slain law enforcement officers and urges support in amending the bill as the DOC requests.

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS,  
room 254-E, Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on March 10, 1986

SB562 - free tuition for dependents of slain peace officers.(continued)

The Department of Corrections requests that the bill include the definition of law enforcement officer to include correctional officers.

A copy of the Fiscal Note on SB562 is also attached to these Minutes.  
(Attachment #6)

SB724 - prohibition of clove cigarettes.

Ms. Nancy Zogleman, Administrative Assistant to Senator Paul Burke, was the next to appear. Ms. Zogleman said that she was appearing for Senator Burke. SB724, which would prohibit clove cigarettes in the State of Kansas, was requested by a constituent of Senator Burke's, Mrs. Marie Thonen, of Olathe.

Ms. Zogleman introduced Mrs. Thonen, who made her statement to the Committee. Her written statement is attached. (Attachment #7) Mrs. Thonen's statement explains her experiences with teenagers who smoke clove cigarettes. Also attached are copies of articles from publications which point out the hazards of clove cigarettes.

The Chairman thanked Mrs. Thonen for appearing.

SB551 - authorizing secretary of administration to lease space and facilities in state capitol to news services.

Senator Ben Vidricksen spoke as the author of SB551 and a proponent of the bill. He stated he saw no reason why the taxpayers should be subsidizing the for-profit newspapers, lobbyists and press service. He distributed copies of editorials in support of the proposal. Those are Attachment #8. The Fiscal Note for SB551 is Attachment #9.

Senator Vidricksen moved that SB551 be recommended favorable for passage. 2d by Senator Morris. Motion carried.

SB409 - regulations relating to farm wineries.

Senator Vidricksen moved that a conceptual motion be made to amend page 2, subsection f, dealing with the age that a person must be, changing it from "21" to "18" years of age. 2d by Senator Strick. Motion carried.

Senator Martin moved that the bill be passed out favorably as amended. 2d by Senator Hoferer. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at noon.

Attachment #1  
3/10/86  
SB 731

AN ACT concerning the prison-made goods act of Kansas; authorizing certain contracts; amending K.S.A. 75-5275 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 75-5275 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5275. (a) The secretary is hereby authorized to purchase in the manner provided by law, equipment, raw materials and supplies, and to employ the supervisory personnel necessary to establish and maintain for this state at each correctional institution, industries for the utilization of services of inmates in the manufacture or production of such articles or products or in providing such services as may be needed for the construction, operation, maintenance or use of any state agency, local agency, other state, the federal government or organization.

(b) The secretary is hereby authorized to sell all such articles, products and services to the federal government, any state agency, any local agency, or any organization within the state and, to the extent not prohibited by federal law, to other states.

(c) The secretary is hereby authorized to contract with a private individual, corporation, partnership or association for work projects involving assembly, processing, fabrication or repair of parts or components for goods or products being manufactured or produced by the contracting party. Any contract authorized by this subsection shall be in compliance with federal law and shall not result in the significant displacement of employed workers in the community. If an inmate receives at least federal minimum wage pursuant to a contract authorized by this

subsection, the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5211 and 75-5268, and amendments thereto, for withdrawing amounts from the compensation paid to inmates shall apply.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 75-5275 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Attachment #2  
3/10/86  
SB729

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL NO.  
Reporting of Loss and Expense Experience by Insurance Companies

AN ACT relating to insurance; recording and reporting of loss and expense experience; amending K.S.A. 40-937 and 40-1118 and repealing the existing sections.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF KANSAS:

Section 1. K.S.A. 40-937 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-937. (a) Recording and reporting of loss and expense experience. The commissioner shall promulgate reasonable rules and statistical plans, ~~reasonably adopted to each of the rating systems on file with him, which may be modified from time to time and~~ which shall be used thereafter by each insurer in the recording and reporting of its loss and ~~country-wide~~ expense experience, in order that the experience of all insurers may be made available at least annually in such form and detail as may be necessary to aid him in determining whether rating systems comply with the standards set forth in K.S.A. 40-927. Such rules and plans may also provide for the recording and reporting of expense experience items which are specially applicable to this state ~~and are not susceptible of determination by a prorating of country-wide expense experience~~. In promulgating such rules and plans, the commissioner shall give due consideration to the rating systems on file with him and, in order that such rules and plans may be as uniform as is practicable among the several states, to the rules and to the form of the plans used for such rating systems in other states. ~~No insurer shall be required to record or report its loss experience on a classification basis that is inconsistent with the rating system filed by it.~~ The commissioner may designate one or more rating organizations or other agencies to assist him in gathering such experience and making compilations thereof, and such compilation shall be made available, subject to reasonable rules promulgated by the commissioner, to insurers and rating organizations. ~~Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require, nor shall the commissioner adopt any rule to require, any insurer to record or report its loss or expense experience on any basis or statistical plan not consistent with the rating system filed by it.~~

(b) Interchange of rating plan data. Reasonable rules and plans may be promulgated by the commissioner for the interchange of data necessary for the application of rating plans.

(c) Consultation with other states. In order to further uniform administration of rate regulatory laws, the commissioner and every insurer and rating organization may exchange information and experience data with insurance supervisory officials, insurers and rating organizations in other states and may consult with them with respect to rate making and the application of rating systems.

(d) Rules and regulations. The commissioner may make reasonable rules and regulations necessary to effect the purposes of this act.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 40-1118 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-1118. (a) Recording and reporting of loss and expense experience. The commissioner shall promulgate rules and statistical plans, ~~reasonably adopted to each of the rating systems on file with him, which may be modified from time to time and~~ which shall be used thereafter by each insurer in the recording and reporting of its loss and ~~country-wide~~ expense experience, in order that the experience of all insurers may be made available at least annually in such form and detail as may be necessary to aid him in determining whether rating systems comply with the standards set forth in K.S.A. 40-1112. Such rules and plans may also provide for the recording and reporting of expense experience items which are specially applicable to this state ~~and are not susceptible of determination by a prorating of country-wide expense experience~~. In promulgating such rules and plans, the commissioner shall give due consideration to the rating systems on file with him and, in order that such rules and plans may be as uniform as is practicable among the several states, to the rules and to the form of the plans used for such rating systems in other states. ~~No insurer shall be required to record or report its loss experience on a classification basis that is inconsistent with the rating system filed by it.~~ The commissioner may designate one or more rating organizations or other agencies to assist him in gathering such experience and making compilations thereof, and such compilations shall be made available, subject to reasonable rules promulgated by the commissioner, to insurers and rating

organizations. ~~Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require, nor shall the commissioner adopt any rule to require, any insurer to record or report its loss or expense experience on any basis or statistical plan not consistent with the rating system filed by it.~~

(b) Interchange of rating plan data. Reasonable rules and plans may be promulgated by the commissioner for the interchange of data necessary for the application of rating plans.

(c) Consultation with other states. In order to further uniform administration of rate regulatory laws, the commissioner and every insurer and rating organization may exchange information and experience data with insurance supervisory officials, insurers and rating organizations in other states and may consult with them with respect to ratemaking and the application of rating systems.

(d) Rules and regulations. The commissioner may make reasonable rules and regulations necessary to effect the purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 40-937 and 40-1118 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

STATE OF KANSAS

3/10/86  
Attachment #3

AUDREY LANGWORTHY

SENATOR, 7TH DISTRICT

JOHNSON COUNTY

6324 ASH

PRAIRIE VILLAGE, KANSAS 66208-1369



TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
VICE CHAIRMAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
MEMBER CONFIRMATIONS  
EDUCATION  
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
JUDICIARY

MARCH 10, 1986

THANK YOU SENATOR REILLY AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR ALLOWING ME TO COME BEFORE YOU TODAY ON SB 600. I HAVE LEARNED THAT VERY FEW BILL CHANGES ARE SIMPLE OR INNOCUOUS, BUT THIS CHANGE BORDERS ON SUCH A DEFINITION.

THE CHANGE IN THIS BILL IS ON PAGE 2, AMENDING "THE THREE CITIES WITHIN THIS STATE HAVING THE LARGEST POPULATION" TO "THE FOUR MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES IN THIS STATE".

THE SUGGESTION FOR THIS CHANGE CAME FROM A CONSTITUENT WHO IS INVOLVED IN TRADE SCREENING. HE ADVISED ME THAT PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL, TRADE SCREENINGS WERE HELD IN SEVERAL THEATERS IN JOHNSON COUNTY. NOW IT CANNOT BE DONE. I CHECKED WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE AND THEY WERE UNWILLING TO DEFINE JOHNSON COUNTY AS A SUBURB OF KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

THEREFORE, I AM HERE BEFORE YOU TODAY FOR A "SIMPLE" CHANGE. <sup>the</sup> THOSE CO-SPONSORS ARE THE SAME ONES FROM THE ORIGINAL LEGISLATION IN 1981. SENATOR JACK STEINEGER HAS NO PROBLEM WITH THE BILL AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

I WILL STAND FOR QUESTIONS.



**Kansas Public Employees Retirement System**  
MARSHALL CROWTHER, Executive Secretary

3/10/86  
Attachment # 4

March 11, 1986

Senator Edward F. Reilly, Chairman  
Committee on Federal and State Affairs  
Statehouse, Room 255-E  
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Senator Reilly:

This is a follow-up to my testimony before your committee on March 10, 1986 regarding Senate Bill 562. At the time the presentation was made to your committee, there was no written testimony and this narrative account is supplied for inclusion in the records.

At the request of the committee, a review was presented regarding coverage for law enforcement and other public safety officers under the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS), the Kansas Police & Firemen's Retirement System (KP&F) and the special provisions of KPERS regarding correctional employees. In addition, it was noted that death and disability coverage is provided for other law enforcement and public safety officers through certain local systems. Examples of these which were brought to the attention of the committee included:

1. City of Wichita
2. City of Overland Park
3. City of Prairie Village
4. City of Great Bend

A short discussion of the bill in its present form was presented which noted that the definition of disability contained in the bill is a "general" disability as opposed to an "occupational" disability which is contained in some circumstances. In addition, mention was made of certain statutory provisions that presume death or disability be service connected in the case of a heart or respiratory condition which appear different from the conditions required in the bill for meeting the test of being job related.

After responding to questions from several members of the committee, I offered to provide the committee with some information regarding various retirement systems for law enforcement and other public safety officers within the state.

Very truly yours,

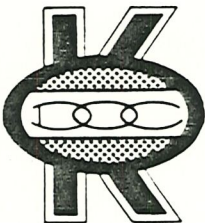
Marshall Crowther  
Executive Secretary

MC:bw

Sen. Fed. & State Affairs  
3/10/86 Attachment 4



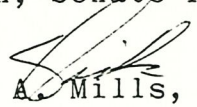
Attachment #5  
3/10/86



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

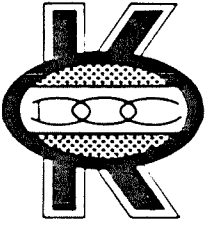
TO: Senator Edward Reilly, Jr.                      DATE: March 4, 1986  
Chairman, Senate Federal & State Affairs Committee

FROM:  Richard A. Mills, Secretary of Corrections

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 562 - Free Tuition for Dependents of Slain or  
Disabled Law Enforcement Officers

Attached please find the information concerning social security death benefits available to the dependents of slain law enforcement officers. I hope this information is helpful in your deliberations of Senate Bill 562, and I urge you to support amending that bill to include the definition of law enforcement officer to include correctional officers.

RAM:dja  
Enclosure



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

TO:

Secretary Richard A. Mills

DATE:

February 27, 1986

FROM:

SUBJECT: Larry Cowger, Special Assistant to Secretary of Corrections  
Social Security Death Benefits

The total death benefits paid by Social Security to the surviving spouse or minor child of a decedent is as follows:

A flat rate of \$255 is paid as a funeral benefit. The remaining benefit is paid to the surviving spouse or minor child in monthly disbursements which are figured at 75% of the decedent's Personal Insurance Amount (PIA). The PIA is calculated according to established tables which includes such information as how many years the decedent paid in to Social Security, the amount paid in, etc.

These Social Security benefits are in addition to the federal death benefit paid to the family of slain law enforcement officers. If you need further information, please advise.

LC:dja

516  
Fiscal Note  
1986 Session  
February 14, 1986

562  
Bill No.

3/10/86  
Attachment #6

The Honorable Edward F. Reilly, Chairperson  
Committee on Federal and State Affairs  
Senate Chamber  
Third Floor, Statehouse

Dear Senator Reilly:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note for Senate Bill No. 562 by Committee  
on Federal and State Affairs

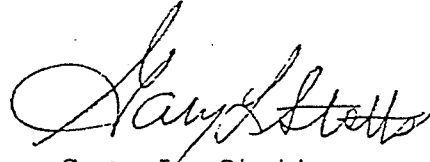
In accordance with K.S.A. 75-3715a, the following fiscal note concerning Senate Bill No. 562 is respectfully submitted to your committee.

Senate Bill 562 requires that the State Board of Regents permit the dependents of any law enforcement officer who has suffered either death or disability from injuries sustained in the performance of the officer's duties to enroll at institutions under the control of the State Board of Regents without charge of tuition or fees. The act limits the age of such individuals and places other limitations on the program which would for all intents and purposes limit the program to undergraduate students.

The State Board of Regents states that the Fraternal Order of Police indicates that since 1978 10 Kansas law enforcement officers have died from injuries sustained in the line of duty. No figures were available to the Board of Regents relative to the number of officers who have sustained disabilities in the line of duty. No estimate as to the number of dependents currently eligible for the program can be made, however, the Board indicates that undergraduate tuition for one year at a Regents institution totals approximately \$1,000 per student. Therefore, for every student eligible for this program in FY 1987 \$1,000 of tuition revenue would be lost. If for example, 32 individuals were to become eligible for tuition waivers as a result of the passage of the act approximately \$32,000 in tuition revenue would be lost and would have to be replaced by State General Fund appropriations in FY 1987.

In summary, the fiscal effect of this act for FY 1987 would be to reduce tuition receipts to the institutions under the control of the State Board of Regents by an indeterminate amount

thereby increasing in State General Fund liabilities by a like amount. Any expenditures from the State General Fund that would be necessary to offset lost tuition receipts in FY 1987 would be in addition to the amounts included in the FY 1987 Governor's Budget Report.



Gary L. Stotts  
Acting Director of the Budget

GLS:DD:sr

*Attachment #7  
3/10/86*

Testimony--  
Re: Clove Cigarettes  
Marie Thonen  
Monday, 3-10-86

My name is Marie Thonen. I am a mother and a licensed practical nurse from Olathe, Kansas. I have a son, nineteen, and a daughter, seventeen.

I was first made aware of the clove cigarettes three years ago. One of the boys in the group my kids chummed with came from California to live with his grandfather, who is an evangelist for the Nazarene Church. He brought the clove cigarettes with him, causing much concern for his grandparents and myself.

My first experience with the smoke from the cloves was very overwhelming. The teenagers came inside the door and immediately the smoke took away my breathe and my pulse almost doubled. Even the cat awoke with a start and great sniff.

I tried to reason with the teenagers that this wasn't a wise habit. The dentist uses a clove derivative to numb the gums. I felt that they were probably doing something hazardous to their health. Also, the cigarettes are imported from Indonesia. One of the boys stated that the clove cigarettes weren't as harsh to him as regular cigarettes.

Time progressed and worry continued. Just the smell of the cloves on clothing affected me. Then, in December, 1984, there was an article in the Olathe newspaper that supported my worries. Later, I saw a documentary on television.

I went to the corner 7-11 Store one night, and the clerk was propping the door open with the trash barrel. She stated she had to air the cloves smoke out of the store. She had been reported to the police in the past for allowing the teenagers to smoke drugs in the store, when actually it was cloves.

Testimony--  
Re: Clove Cigarettes  
Marie Thonen  
Monday, 3-10-86

My son was underweight and began coughing up gray sputum. When he finally stopped smoking cloves, he became healthier--his shortness-of-breath decreased; he obtained a healthy weight.

When my September, 1985 issue of the American Journal of Nursing arrived, there was more information supporting my worries about the clove cigarettes. This prompted me to call my state representative, who is Senator Paul Burke. I called the California hot line for more information and talked with Dr. Schechter.

My daughter still smokes the clove cigarettes, and I wonder how much of her complaints to attribute to the cloves.

I am here today, hoping that if we can't ban this import, we can at least warn the public of the dangers.

\* \* \*

CLINICAL NEWS

to a panel of the National Research Council charged with reviewing the available research on VDTs, "It is possible to design jobs carefully so that the work experience is satisfying and productive, but in practice, . . . whatever planning occurs is generally more concerned with the equipment than the person who uses it."

Improper lighting and glare were singled out by the panel as the most common problems in the design of VDT

work stations. Lighting levels should be lower for VDT work than traditional office work. Normal office lighting ranges from 1,000 lux (unit of measure) upward. NIOSH recommends 500 to 700 lux for VDT work stations. Some experts suggest lower levels. In dark areas, spotlights should be provided for reading and writing.

Other recommendations include placing the terminal at a right angle to windows (light from behind will cast a

glare on the screen), shading windows, using indirect lighting or muted light, and not placing the terminal under a row of lights.

Frequent rest periods (15 minutes every two hours) and proper chair height and back support are other suggestions (see illustration). Although fears of damage from radiation have not been proved valid, NIOSH is monitoring the long-term effect on employee health. □

SCHOOL NURSING

CLOVE CIGARETTES: A HAZARDOUS FAD

TAX THEM \$10.00

**A** 17-year-old high school student recovering from flu developed shortness of breath shortly after smoking an imported cigarette. By morning, he had severe dyspnea and was coughing up blood. Chest x-rays on admission showed progressive bronchopneumonia, consolidation, and progressive cyst formation. Over the next 10 weeks, the patient developed bacterial pneumonia and scar tissue over normal lung tissue. Four surgeries later, the young man died of respiratory failure(1,2).

A 19-year-old Whittier athlete who had been told that clove cigarettes did not contain tobacco smoked two at 11 PM. He awoke at 4 AM with shortness of breath. On admission to the hospital, his chest x-ray showed classic pulmonary edema; blood gases showed a PO<sub>2</sub> of 57. Why? Frederick G. Schechter, MD, the cardiovascular and thoracic surgeon who treated these patients, speculates the cause of both illnesses to be the inhalation of burnt cloves—from smoking clove cigarettes(2).

Between March 1984 and May 1985, 12 cases of severe illness possibly linked to smoking clove cigarettes were reported to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia(3). These reports have aroused suspicion that some toxin in the smoke of clove cigarettes may produce acute lung injury (in addition to the well-known long-term effects of cigarette smoking)(1).

Clove cigarette smoking is increasingly popular, especially on the West Coast and among young people(1). Users often have the mistaken notion that



smoking clove cigarettes is safer than smoking tobacco or marijuana. Some clove cigarette smokers report a euphoria or a "high." Others are attracted to smoking a "chic" cigarette that emits a pleasantly spicy aroma. Sales of clove cigarettes jumped from 16 million in 1980 to nearly 112 million in the first nine months of 1984(4).

Clove cigarettes, imported from Indonesia, contain 60 to 70 percent tobacco and 30 to 40 percent ground cloves, clove oil, and other additives(1). A typical tobacco cigarette contains anywhere from 0.8 to 1.2 mg of nicotine per cigarette: Clove cigarettes have 2.75 mg of nicotine per cigarette, twice the tar of tobacco cigarettes and 30 to 40 times the tar of low-tar cigarettes.

Clove cigarettes are expensive; a pack of 10 cigarettes may cost from \$1.40 to \$2.50. They are available with and without filters. Brand names include: Kuta, Bima, Jakarta, Roro, Krakatoa, Gudang, Djarum, Pompa, Gundang Garam, and Raja. Users call them "kreteks" or "jarms."

Used for cooking and fragrances, cloves are listed as "generally recognized as safe" by the US Food and Drug Administration. Furthermore, the active ingredient in cloves, eugenol, is widely used in dentistry as a topical anesthetic. But even in dentistry, eugenol is not without hazards. Studies show that it can cause allergic stomatitis, cytotoxicity, contact mucositis, permanent local anesthesia secondary to neurotoxicity, spasmolytic activity, parasympathetic effects, direct peripheral vasodilation, depressed cell respiration with prolonged exposure, and, although rare, severe anaphylaxis(5-9).

Users of clove cigarettes have reported hemoptysis, nosebleeds, sore throats, frequent upper respiratory infections, dyspnea, nausea, and vomiting(2). The inhalation of clove cigarettes numbs the upper airway due to the anesthetic effects of eugenol, thus suppressing the cough reflex. This makes inhalation more tolerable to young and especially first-time smokers, possibly causing earlier addiction to a more potent product. The anesthetic effect also permits deeper inhalation, and may encourage smoking in persons who find regular cigarettes too harsh(3).

## CLINICAL NEWS

According to Schechter, chest x-rays of those adversely affected by clove cigarettes may show interstitial lung disease, consolidation, or pulmonary edema. Also, blood gases may show a  $PO_2$  in the 40-60 range. The patients may also exhibit signs of anaphylaxis due to allergic sensitivity or aspiration pneumonia due to an anesthetized pharynx and tracheobronchial tree.

Schechter also suggests that the inhalation of the clove cigarette and its components inflames pulmonary tissue already infected with a virus or bacteria, exacerbating the condition(2).

Awareness of the hazards of smoking clove cigarettes has obvious implications for pulmonary, ER, OR, and school nurses. I suggest that nursing students spread the word about the dangers of clove cigarette smoking to their peers. We can also support legislation to ban clove cigarettes. Their sale is outlawed in New Mexico, Nevada, and Florida. Michigan, Colorado, and California have introduced similar legislation(3).

For more information about clove cigarettes, or to report any adverse reactions to clove cigarettes, call Dr. Schechter's hot line: 213-945-LUNG.

*Pamela J. Demuth, RN, BSN, is a medical/surgical staff nurse and a graduate student at the University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha.*

### REFERENCES

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5. Barkin, M. E., and others. Acute allergic reaction to eugenol. *Oral Surg.* 57:441-442, Apr. 1984.
6. Kozam, G., and Mantell, G. M. The effect of eugenol on oral mucous membranes. *J.Dent.Res.* 57:954-957, Nov.-Dec. 1978.
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# Clove cigarettes cause concerns

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — California teenagers by the thousands are smoking expensive clove oil cigarettes imported from Indonesia and some officials and physicians are concerned the fad, which is moving east, could cause unknown health hazards — even death.

A Southern California physician says he is convinced the death this year of a young patient was linked to smoking the aromatic cigarettes, which contain 60 percent tobacco and sell over-the-counter in 10-stick packs for \$2 or more.

A U.S. Public Health Service spokesman says his office has received dozens of inquiries about the cigarettes, but confirms no scientific research has been done in the United States and

The Daily News, Olathe

admits "nobody knows anything about them."

Hugh Cassar, president of Kretek Imports and Distributors in Westlake Village, Calif., said his company is the nation's largest distributor of clove cigarettes, and business is booming.

"Clove cigarettes have been around since 1968, but they never took off until two or three years ago," Cassar said. "Now everybody is smoking them."

"They started creeping up from the beaches in Southern California and are now going inland. Like always, everything starts here."

The American Lung Association confirms the spread of clove smokes into New England and

Wednesday, December 5, 1984 Page 1B  
the Midwest.

"Our national office is keeping a very watchful eye on the situation," said Jimm Ingolio, whose Orange County chapter issued a formal statement last week warning the public about the use of clove cigarettes.

Dr. Federick Schechter, a cardiovascular and thoracic surgeon, said in an interview with United Press International he believed smoking the clove cigarettes contributed to the death of a 17-year-old Orange County boy last March and the serious illness of a second teenager he treated who survived a similar ailment.

"Everyone must understand that I cannot prove all I believe yet," Schechter said.

## Paying the Rent

**T**HERE'S no good reason why journalists should have free working space in the state Capitol. Sen. Ben Vidricksen's bill to provide for rental of that space to newspapers and other news outlets, then, is right on target. The Eagle-Bacon has tried for years, in fact, to rent the space it uses there, but no procedure ever has existed for doing that. Sen. Vidricksen's bill provides that procedure; his effort deserves the support of all Capitol-using media.

2/13/86

FEB 13 1986

# Opinion

## The Journal

Founded in 1871

HARRIS RAYL, *Editor and Publisher*  
KAY BERENSON, *Executive Editor*

SCOTT SEIRER, *News Editor*  
LARRY MATHEWS, *Assistant News Editor*

LORI BRACK, *Weekend Editor*  
JIM HAAG, *Night Editor*

MARY JO PROCHAZKA, *Associate Editor*

### Charge rent <sup>side 1</sup>

A bill recently introduced by state Sen. Ben Vidricksen raises a good point — taxpayers shouldn't be expected to provide rent-free space to for-profit news organizations.

Vidricksen, a Salina Republican, wants the Legislature to charge rent to all profit-making groups that currently take advantage of free office space in the Capitol.

That makes sense.

An argument could be made that some news organizations operating rent-free inside the Capitol do more to serve the public than some elected representatives. Certainly, it is vital to preserve free access to all areas of the Capitol for news representatives if the people's need to know is to be served.

But the fact remains that state-house office space is paid for by the state's taxpayers. As the number and

type of news organizations increase, the pressure for space and facilities at the Capitol also grows. It is only fair to expect news organizations, at least those which are for-profit, to pay a part of the cost of providing that space.

If passed, Vidricksen's bill wouldn't affect news organizations alone. Lobbyists and any other for-profit groups also would be expected to pay for space made available to them.

Vidricksen estimates the state gives away some \$20,000 worth of space to about 15 news organizations. Charging rent would either bring the state needed revenue or free space for state agencies that now rent space outside the Capitol if news organizations opted to move to office space outside the Capitol.

In either case it should be a good move for the state.

Fiscal Note  
1986 Session  
March 5, 1986

Bill No.

3/10/86

Attachment #9

The Honorable Edward Reilly, Chairperson  
Committee on Federal and State Affairs  
Senate Chamber  
Third Floor, Statehouse

Dear Senator Reilly:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note for Senate Bill No. 551 by Senator  
Vidricksen

In accordance with K.S.A. 75-3715a, the following fiscal note concerning Senate Bill No. 551 is respectfully submitted to your committee.

Enactment of this legislation would authorize the Secretary of Administration to make rental charges pursuant to lease agreements entered into between the Secretary and for-profit organizations or corporations, including news services and agencies authorized to use space and facilities in the State Capitol. Rental charges under such agreements would be fixed, charged and collected by the Secretary of Administration to recover all or part of the costs of renovating, furnishing, equipping and maintaining such space and facilities, including the cost of utilities and security. All amounts received by the Secretary of Administration for rental charges would be credited to the Building and Ground Fund.

Since the provisions of Senate Bill No. 551 are permissive, enactment of the legislation would not directly result in a fiscal impact. Should the Secretary of Administration decide to implement the provisions of this legislation, the Secretary is authorized to structure the rental charges in such a way as to off-set, or at least minimize, any costs incurred by the state in providing space to for-profit organizations or corporations. News services presently occupy 1,595.5 square feet of space in the State Capitol. If these services would be charged \$11 per square foot of space, the rate presently charged to agencies occupying state office building space, additional receipts of \$17,551 would be generated for credit to the Building and Ground Fund.



Gary L. Stotts  
Acting Director of the Budget

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