S.C.R. NO. <sup>3</sup> S.D. 1

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

URGING THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO CONDUCT TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS, PARTICULARLY WITHIN LAVA-FLOW HAZARD ZONES 1 AND 2, TO UPDATE ITS LONG-TERM LAVA-FLOW HAZARD MAP OF HAWAII ISLAND.

WHEREAS, for emergency management purposes, a hazard is an 1 event or condition of the physical environment that results or 2 may likely result in damage to property; injury to or death of 3 individuals; or damage to the environment; and 4 5 6 WHEREAS, active volcanos are natural hazards that can 7 repeatedly threaten public safety; and 8 WHEREAS, the tephra, ashfall, lahars, volcanic gas, lava 9 flows, pyroclastic density currents, and volcanic landslides 10 11 from a volcanic eruption can not only lead to an immediate loss of life and property, but also negatively alter the nearby 12 environment for years to come; and 13 14 WHEREAS, there are six volcanoes that are classified as 15 16 active in the State: Kilauea, Mauna Loa, Hualalai, and Mauna Kea on Hawaii island; Haleakala on the east side of Maui; and 17 18 Kamaehuakamaloa, an underwater volcano within state waters 19 southeast of Hawaii island; and 20 WHEREAS, in 1974, the United States Geological Survey 21 (USGS) prepared a map of Hawaii island showing long-term lava-22 flow hazards based on existing geologic data. This map was 23 updated in 1992 and published as "USGS Miscellaneous Field 24 Studies Map 2193" and is still used today; and 25 26 WHEREAS, USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map 2193 divides 27 Hawaii island into nine lava-flow hazard zones that are 28 numerically ranked on a scale of decreasing hazard as the 29 30 numbers increase; for example, Zone 1 is at highest risk and



S.C.R. NO. <sup>3</sup> S.D. 1

includes the summits and rift zones of active volcanoes where 1 volcanic vents have been repeatedly active in historic time, and 2 Zone 2 includes areas adjacent to and encompassing the downslope 3 of active rift zones; and 4 5 WHEREAS, these zones are designated based on the locations 6 of probable eruption sites, the likely path of lava flows 7 8 erupting from those sites, the frequency of lava flow inundation of an area over the past several thousand years, and structural 9 and topographical features that would affect the direction of 10 lava flows; and 11 12 WHEREAS, USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map 2193 is 13 14 intended to communicate long-term lava-flow hazards but may not reflect the vulnerability of resources that are likely to be 15 affected by lava flows, the value of the lives or property that 16 is threatened by lava flows, nor does it account for the 17 elevation differences within the lava-flow hazard zones; and 18 19 WHEREAS, since 1992, while most lava flows erupted from 20 Kilauea Volcano on Hawaii island have remained within the Hawaii 21 Volcanoes National Park, according to the USGS, the volcano's 22 geologic history indicates that future activity will continue to 23 threaten residential areas on the volcano's south flank; and 24 25 WHEREAS, the USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map 2193 was 26 27 last updated in 1992, and an update to that map could provide state and county emergency management agencies, and affected 28 29 residents and businesses to better understand risks from volcanic hazards on Hawaii island; now, therefore, 30 31 BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Thirty-second 32 33 Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2024, the House of Representatives concurring, that the United States 34 35 Geological Survey is urged to conduct topographical surveys, particularly within lava-flow hazard Zones 1 and 2, to update 36 USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map 2193; and 37 38 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the updated surveys are 39 requested to include more detailed assessments of risk based on 40 elevation differences within each lava-flow hazard zone included 41



## S.C.R. NO. <sup>3</sup> S.D. 1

in the existing version of USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map
2193; and

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4 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this

5 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Director of the6 United States Geological Survey.

