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# A BILL FOR AN ACT

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR VOG MONITORING STATIONS.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:**

1           SECTION 1. Kilauea volcano on the island of Hawaii is one  
2 of the most active volcanoes in the world. It has erupted  
3 continuously since 1983, and it emits thousands of tons of gases  
4 containing water vapor, sulfur dioxide, and carbon dioxide  
5 daily. Kilauea volcano is the nation's largest single source of  
6 sulfur dioxide. It has an output several times greater than any  
7 power plant. Once airborne, the gases react with other  
8 chemicals in the air and are converted to particulate form of  
9 sulfuric acid mists and sulfate particles. This produces a  
10 visible haze called "vog."

11           Volcanic emission is a serious health issue. Various  
12 studies have shown that exposure to vog may result in elevated  
13 risks of adverse health conditions. Vog often irritates the  
14 eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. It has been shown to increase  
15 the occurrence of adolescent allergies, asthma, and respiratory  
16 disease. The particles affect lung defenses and the ability to  
17 clear material out of the lungs, and can cause bronchitis.  
18 Prolonged exposure may be associated with cardiac problems.



1           The department of health's clean air branch currently has  
2 three vog monitoring stations that measure sulfur dioxide in  
3 Hilo, Puna, and Kona. The Hawaii Volcanoes National Park has  
4 two monitoring stations. Unfortunately, these monitoring  
5 stations do not measure vog levels in other parts of the Puna  
6 district where thousands of residents are affected.

7           The legislature recognized the potential health hazards of  
8 vog when it adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 135 in  
9 2005, which requested the clean air branch to report the status  
10 and findings of its vog monitoring plan, together with  
11 legislative recommendations. The report was submitted to the  
12 legislature on December 15, 2005, and acknowledges volcanic  
13 emission as an important public health issue. The report  
14 proposes locating one additional monitoring station in Mountain  
15 View and one in Pahala. It is intended that the stations will  
16 be equipped with continuous sulfur dioxide monitors and  
17 meteorological equipment. Quality assurance of the data will be  
18 performed according to United States Environmental Protection  
19 Agency guidelines. It is further intended that near real-time  
20 data will be accessible to the public through an internet  
21 website and a telephone hotline, similar to the system employed  
22 at the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.



1           The cost of establishing the two vog monitoring stations is  
2 \$160,000. The clean air branch is actively pursuing a federal  
3 grant for the two stations, but funding is uncertain because of  
4 federal budget cuts.

5           The purpose of this Act is to make an appropriation for two  
6 vog monitoring stations, one at Mountain View and one at Pahala.

7           SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general  
8 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$           , or so much  
9 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2006-2007, for the  
10 installation of vog monitoring stations at Mountain View and  
11 Pahala on the island of Hawaii.

12           SECTION 3. The sum appropriated shall be expended by the  
13 department of health for the purposes of this Act.

14           SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2006.

SB2484, SD1

**Report Title:**

Appropriation; Vog Monitoring Stations

**Description:**

Appropriates funds out of the general revenues to install vog monitoring stations at Mountain View and Pahala on the island of Hawaii. (SD1)

