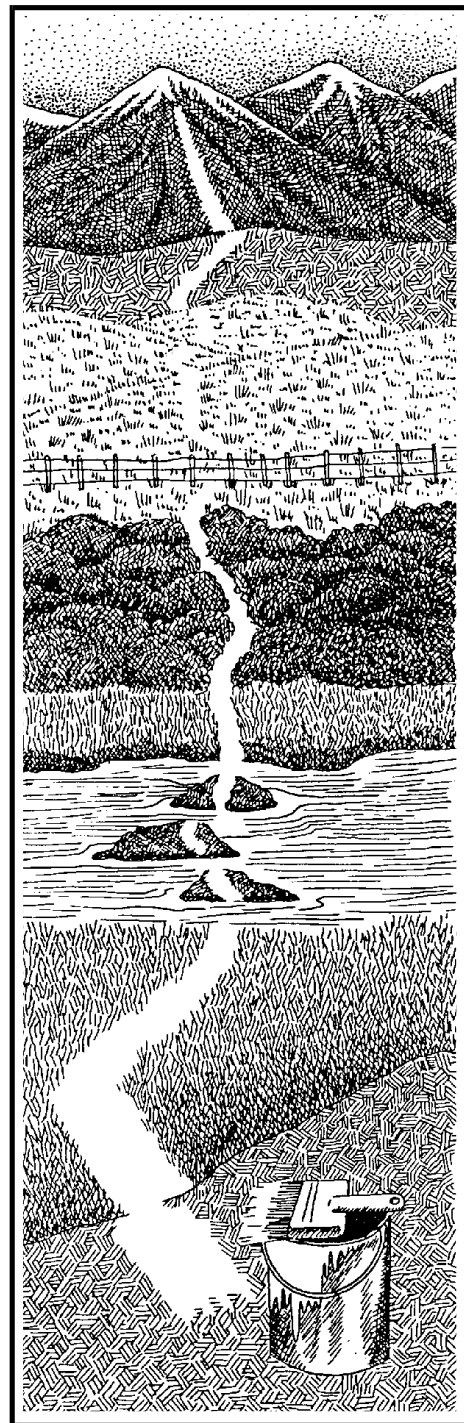


Cross Boundary Issues



8.1 Issues

This Plan identifies and considers a number of cross-boundary issues. These can be grouped into three types:

8.1.1 Between territorial authorities

Within the Otago region cross-boundary issues can arise between territorial authorities. These include the following matters:

- (a) The construction and operation of landfills to be used by two or more territorial authorities;
- (b) The movement of wastes and substances (particularly hazardous substances and hazardous wastes) across territorial boundaries;
- (c) Facilitation and possibly operation of solid waste reuse or recycling facilities; and
- (d) Provision of educational material regarding waste disposal practices.

8.1.2 Between Otago and neighbouring regions

The cross-boundary issues between Otago and its neighbouring regions, (Southland, West Coast and Canterbury) are the same as those between the territorial authorities noted above.

In addition, cross-boundary regional issues arise within the Waitaki District that is contained within two regions, Otago and Canterbury. For administrative purposes it would be desirable to apply the same policies and methods (including rules) to all of the Waitaki District. That is not possible for the reason that issues of regional significance differ between Otago and Canterbury. However in preparing this Plan, and in determining rules for implementation, the Otago Regional Council has consulted with the Canterbury Regional Council in order to achieve consistency where this is appropriate, and can be justified on resource management grounds.

8.1.3 Between the Otago region and the rest of New Zealand

On some issues there is a need for national consistency. This is achieved primarily through national legislation that seeks to apply common requirements and regulations across the entire country, in order to provide uniformity and consistency on those issues which the Government considers require such an approach.

Those cross-boundary issues that arise at the national level are:

- (a) Compliance with government legislation and policies;
- (b) Compliance with international conventions;
- (c) The applicability of techniques such as economic instruments; and
- (d) The storing and disposal of some hazardous wastes.

On some of these matters, such as the latter, investigation is required at a national level to ensure that any action taken is efficient and effective. This can be done without government intervention, although on such matters involvement of central government is desirable.

On other matters, such as those relating to legislation, action by government will be required.

8.2 Approach to cross boundary issues

The Otago Regional Council will adopt the following approaches in responding to cross-boundary issues.

8.2.1 Territorial - regional liaison

The Otago Regional Council will liaise with territorial authorities over waste minimisation issues, the control of contaminated sites, the operation of facilities for the treatment or disposal of hazardous wastes, and the management of landfills, and discharges from composting and silage production.

8.2.2 Joint hearings

Section 102 of the Resource Management Act provides for instances where joint hearings may be held. Joint hearings will also be held, where appropriate, with the relevant territorial authority when considering applications for resource consents for contaminated sites.

8.2.3 Inter-regional liaison

The elected representatives, the chief executives, senior staff, and technical staff, each meet with their counterparts in other regions on a regular basis in order to identify matters of mutual interest. These meetings provide the opportunity for matters of interest nationally, and with adjoining regions to be considered.

Where matters arise that require resolution between particular adjoining regional councils, special meetings can be arranged.

8.2.4 Advocating to government

Where the Otago Regional Council considers that matters are best dealt with at national level the Council will advocate the taking of action directly with central government.