

The 2018 Administration Plan of the Environmental Protection Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

The Bureau compiles its 2018 Administration Plan in accordance with the 2018 Administration Outlines of Kaohsiung City Government, along with approved budget and actual needs to implement environmental protection. The key objectives are as follows:

- I. Strengthening the control of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) emissions to reduce the number of red alert days (AQI > 150), and working in support of various air pollution control regulations to bring particulate matter (PM₁₀), PM_{2.5}, and ozone (O₃) into compliance with air quality standards, in order to achieve the goal of making Kaohsiung City a Class II Control Region.
- II. Implementing various air pollution control strategies concerning pollutants from stationary, mobile and dispersed sources in accordance with the total control amount, self-governance ordinances, raised standards, and actions to reduce PM_{2.5} emissions, in order to effectively reduce air pollutants.
- III. Mid-term control strategies include the implementation of raised standards for, and the strict control and inspection of, pollutants from stationary sources; in terms of pollutants from mobile sources, high emission vehicles will be controlled and the process of replacing two-stroke scooters and old diesel cars expedited by granting a subsidy to their owners; in terms of pollutants from dispersed sources, a comprehensive cleaning network for the City will be established to reduce dust dispersion.
- IV. Continuously monitoring the water quality in land areas and managing watersheds; strengthening the inspection of wastewater discharged by businesses being monitored; continuously promoting the inclusion of wastewater discharged by businesses in industrial areas in its management; maintaining normal operations of prevention and control facilities in order to facilitate the reduction of pollution.
- V. Strengthening the management of toxic chemicals and environmental medicine; reinforcing the disaster prevention system concerning toxic chemicals; reviewing and implementing the hazard prevention and response plan for key operators; strengthening the supervision of factories (premises) under the jurisdiction of Kaohsiung City Government to formulate a toxic disaster evacuation and sheltering plan and conducting relevant drills.

- VI. Expanding investigation into, and remediation of, contaminated sites; expediting the review of a contaminated site remediation plan through the task force for improving soil and groundwater contaminated sites so that supervision and inspection can be performed to facilitate the improvement of contaminated sites, ensuring the sustainable exploitation of soil and groundwater resources.
- VII. Conducting business related to the recycling and reuse of kitchen waste, household used cooking oil, used dry cell batteries, used vehicles, large furniture, and bicycles throughout Kaohsiung City, as well as the regeneration and reproduction of recycled materials, in order to increase the recycle rate, thereby facilitating the effective reuse of resources.
- VIII. Eliminating dengue fever mosquito breeding sources to prevent an epidemic; strengthening the joint supervision of public toilets to increase the proportion of high-quality public toilets; executing the collection and disposal of waste, street cleaning and road maintenance, and gutter cleaning, in order to create a healthy and happy city.
- IX. Implementing permit management of public or private waste clearance and disposal organizations to improve the service quality of permit application and review procedures for waste clearance and disposal organizations, in order to effectively manage matters related to clearance, disposal, and reuse of business waste as commissioned by business organizations.
- X. In support of the zero waste policy proposed by the Environmental Protection Administration under the Executive Yuan to ‘focus on reuse, supplemented by final disposal’, the volume of landfills in use is reduced and their service life extended. Formulating a plan for outsourcing and insourcing the reuse and treatment of incinerator bottom ash in resource recovery facilities.
- XI. Ensuring sufficient landfill space for public and sanitary landfills in Kaohsiung City by evaluating the feasibility of developing new landfill sites, in addition to activating old landfills.
- XII. Performing greenhouse gas emission inspections and starting the carbon disclosure project; promoting the implementation plan for greenhouse gas emission control and the management of carbon assets in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act; continuously participating in international conferences and promoting international communication.
- XIII. Continuously paying attention to policies responding to climate change in the international community, in order to make Kaohsiung City a sustainable green city.
- XIV. Implementing an environmental impact assessment and review mechanism, making information available to the public, and engaging the public; strengthening the supervision of environmental impact assessment.

- XV. Refining the execution system of environmental education, integrating environmental education facilities, developing a curriculum related to environmental education, encouraging involvement in experiencing environmental education activities, and strengthening international communication on environmental education.
- XVI. Enhancing audit efficiency and quality; strictly executing the task of reporting an audit in accordance with regulations related to environmental protection, such as air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, and waste disposal.
- XVII. Strengthening the investigation of businesses that illegally discharge wastewater resulting in environmental pollution, and imposing heavy punishment on these businesses (such as shutting them down) to prevent the occurrence of environmental pollution due to illegal behavior.
- XVIII. Increasing the efficiency in handling major pollution cases, improving personnel quality and increasing the number of personnel, and helping relevant bureaus and departments put an end to major pollution cases and hazards derived from these cases.
- XIX. Making effective use of human resources, instruments, and equipment for environmental analysis to improve environmental analysis and monitoring capabilities.
- XX. Monitoring environmental quality, with the monitoring results immediately posted on the Bureau's website and the Air Quality Push App for inquiry, thereby providing a reference to the public for their daily life activities.