

Department of Environmental Protection Policy Focus and Plan for 2021

Chapter 1. Vision

Make Taipei City a livable and sustainable city.

Chapter 2. Mission

To serve the public, innovate the city, and ensure environmental sustainability.

Chapter 3. Policy Priorities

- I. Carbon reduction and adaptation for sustainable development: To achieve the city's medium- and long-term carbon reduction targets, various policies and practices for greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction will be implemented according to the "Taipei City Greenhouse Gas Control Implementation Plan". Then, the "Taipei City Greenhouse Inventory and Management and Climate Adaptation International Exchange Programs" will be executed to enhance the exchange and cooperation in environmental protection policies and technologies with international environmental protection groups and benchmark cities and broaden our international vision. In addition, energy diagnosis will be performed at all Taipei municipal agencies, schools, and communities in Taipei City to provide guidance for energy conservation and help adopt energy conservation measures. Lastly, training will be arranged to equip property management personnel with energy conservation and carbon reduction capacities and thereby promote low-carbon community development through real bottom-up carbon reduction actions. All these are the objectives to achieve the vision: Make Taipei City a low-carbon, livable, and sustainable city.
- II. Fresh air for health without worries: To build a healthy environment for citizens to breathe without worries through constant air quality improvement, a policy featuring low pollution, green transportation, and regional defense will be adopted to develop strategies for controlling mobile, stationary, and fugitive emission sources in the city. These strategies include the promotion of air quality maintenance areas, diesel vehicle replacement, subsidization for the vulnerable to purchase low-pollution vehicles, promotion of electric buses (directed by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications), enhancement of green transportation (directed by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications), building a friendly environment for electric vehicles (directed by the Department of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Transportation and Communications), establishment of standards and specifications for pollution control equipment of restaurants, use of low-pollution boilers, and adoption of natural gas generation in nearby large power plants. All these aim to reduce pollution and improve air quality. In addition, awareness education activities and inspections will be performed to achieve indoor air quality control in public areas in order to provide citizens with a healthy environment for breathing.
- III. Strengthening control of incinerator operations: Proper disposal of the city's general waste and general industrial waste to ensure that hazardous industrial waste as well as non-combustible, non-suitable, and unauthorized wastes are kept out of the system. Continued maintenance of equipment performance helps to stabilize processing capacity, protect the environment, and ensure the proper disposal of city waste.
- IV. Clean water through source purification – Tamsui River System clean-up: The remediation of the Tamsui River system will be strengthened. In addition to continuously increasing sewage system connections through the Sewerage Systems Office, Public Works Department, DEP's plan for 2021 will include: audit and supervision of commercial, public, and residential sewerage

systems to ensure their conformity with water pollution control regulations, operation and maintenance of the Shuimokeng Stream Constructed Wetland in Guandu Nature Park to increase wetland freshwater sources with natural purification, building an automated river system water quality monitoring network to capture real-time water quality data, and organization of comprehensive activities including waterway protection and clean-up to proactively encourage citizens to approach rivers and protect the river environment. The management of drinking water is also being strengthened through the testing of the tap water network and water dispensers at schools, transport hubs, and other public/private venues to ensure that drinking water is safe for the general public.

- V. Pollution audits for living protection: To eliminate the environmental problems that citizens face and effectively control pollution sources, DEP investigates citizens' complaints around the clock through three shifts to achieve the goal of "real-time acceptance and timely handling" of complaints. We will also enhance or launch targeted audits as necessary through joint operation with other departments (such as the quick response to noise nuisance through joint operation with the police) to demonstrate government power in pollution control.
- VI. Resource recovery and substance recycling: By banning single-use and melamine tableware at all municipal agencies and schools, we aim to build an eco-friendly and healthy new dietary culture through "setting an example for the public" and "from the inside out". We also remind citizens to practice waste sorting and reduction-at-the-source to make Taipei City a livable and sustainable city.
- VII. Clean public toilets and better services: Intensive and focused inspections, constant follow-ups, and re-inspections of commonly complained-about riverside mobile toilets and public toilets in transportation hubs, markets, and parks will be implemented to ensure that quality requirements are met through unflinching inspections. In addition, initiatives including public toilet evaluation, toilet paper in toilets, and public toilet adoption by businesses will be implemented to commend quality public toilets through the evaluation mechanism to reward the good and punish the bad, in order to improve the overall quality of public toilets in Taipei City. In 2018, the public toilet culture, cleanliness, and quality improvement checklist was amended to deduct the marks for public toilets which did not supply toilet seat covers or detergent solutions. We have also set up the "Taipei Plus Toilets" section on the DEP website to provide information regarding the implementation plan and illustrated instructions for using toilet seat covers and detergent solutions for download by management units. Information will be updated monthly for the reference of public toilet administrators and users. We will also follow up the status of facility installation and produce statistics on the number of Taipei Plus Toilets for the reference of future implementation to build a more comfortable, cleaner, and thoughtful toilet environment. In addition, the "Taipei City Public Toilet Construction and Renovation Regulations" are established to provide a guide for administrators to build or renovate public toilets in the future. Digital audit records will replace traditional paper audit records. We will equip inspectors with tablets for on-site inspection and automatically upload the results to the cloud database to enhance audit efficiency and for citizens to enjoy a sound and refreshing toilet environment.
- VIII. Cityscape maintenance and quality service: To provide citizens with a clean cityscape, besides optimizing routine city cleaning and maintenance work and introducing small street sweepers to clean up lanes and alleys, enhanced environmental maintenance and periodic patrols will be performed on regularly dirty areas and commonly complained-about messy spots. A household waste collection and disposal service will also be introduced to physically challenged persons living alone, to develop a friendly image for environmental protection services. To ensure safe waste collection and disposal, signs will be erected at collection spots. To ensure unclogged drainage of city ditches, we will continue to enhance ditch and culvert clean-up and dredging. The gutter management information system will be used to manage the gutter dredging condition in Taipei City. Alongside the "district flood potential simulation", we ensure the effective prediction of sludge- and flood-prone areas in the city to strengthen preventive dredging for floor prevention to improve environmental quality. We will also continue with the investigation and

impounding of plate-less abandoned vehicles, patrol and remove small adverts, and environmental audits to build a clean and comfortable living environment. Lastly, apart from enhancing eco-mosquito repulsion and environmental disinfection, we will install ovitraps after the disinfection of vector-borne disease cases to monitor the effectiveness of disinfection to achieve substantial epidemic control.

- IX. EIA implementation and enhanced supervision: Review and assess the environmental impact assessment (EIA) of major development projects in the city in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, with developers required to comply with the conclusions of the EIA review and fulfill their commitments. Under the “Promoting Livable and Sustainable Urban Environmental Impact Assessment Review Criteria of Taipei City”, all major development projects in Taipei City must meet the requirements for a Silver or higher green building mark through the use of green energy, energy conservation and carbon reduction, building greening ratio, site water retention, rainwater collection and reuse, and eco-friendly transportation. Environmental protection and sustainable development can be realized by preventing and mitigating the negative effects of development activities on the city’s environment.

Chapter 4. Policy Implementation Plan

Project Name			Project Content
Business Plan	Work Plan	Sub-Plan	
Ch. 1. General administration	I. Administrative management	(I) Administrative management	Management of general affairs, accounting affairs, personnel affairs, and civil service ethics affairs.
Ch. 2. Pollution prevention	I. Air and noise pollution prevention, environmental testing, and monitoring	(I) Air pollution control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Taipei City Fresh Air Action 2.0 will be implemented to promote a range of pollution reduction tasks through the low pollution, green transportation, and regional defense programs to reduce PM2.5 intensity. 2. Strengthen pollution control of stationary emission sources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Continue to promote the permit system for the designation, change, and operation of stationary emission sources so they are monitored from the very beginning. (2) Random or targeted inspections of all emission sources on public and private premises in accordance with the enforcement regulations of the <i>Air Pollution Control Act</i>. Violations will be fined and issued a deadline for corrective action. Serious violations may be ordered to stop work or cease trading. (3) In response to the amendments to the “Regulations for Management of Air Pollution Control Facilities of Restaurants” that will

			<p>be promulgated by the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), we will enhance the inspection of barbecue restaurants, steak houses, and restaurants reaching a certain scale and continue to implement targeted audits to reduce the pollution and odor from cooking oil.</p> <p>(4) Performance audits of the gasoline vapor recovery facilities at petrol stations to urge owners to enforce the maintenance of gasoline vapor recovery facilities to reduce fugitive VOCs.</p> <p>3. Air pollution control for construction projects</p> <p>(1) Patrols for construction-related pollution from major infrastructure projects, general construction, roadworks and pipeline construction shall be strengthened. Corrective action will be enforced through a two-pronged “Inspection and Counseling” approach.</p> <p>(2) Collect the air pollution control fees from construction projects and audit and crosscheck related matters to ensure the polluters pay principle.</p> <p>(3) Supervise self-management by construction sites and review the impact from their dust pollution on the neighborhood.</p> <p>4. Pollution control of mobile</p>
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			<p>emission sources</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Strengthen public education on regular exhaust inspections for motorcycles. Conduct random motorcycle exhaust checkpoints on key routes throughout Taipei City. (2) Operate diesel vehicle exhaust checkpoints and increase the frequency of road stops for visual inspection of exhaust and fuel quality testing. Exhaust inspections of other registered vehicles shall be conducted under other programs as well. (3) A license plate recognition system has been introduced to expand inspection capacity and control effectiveness through high-tech enforcement. The establishment of "Air Quality Maintenance Zones" at suitable locations will also be assessed in accordance with EPA policy. (4) Implement old scooter/motorcycle replacement with electric scooters. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Process telephone or written complaints from the public on violations of the Air Pollution Control Act and dispatch personnel to conduct on-site inspections. 6. Compile and publish various types of public education materials on air pollution prevention and regulations. Conduct legal and public education regarding using the Internet and through mass media
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			<p>when appropriate.</p> <p>7. Organize awareness education and inspection of indoor air quality for public venues and implement indoor air quality inspections in EPA-designated premises to protect the health of citizens in public venues.</p>
		(II) Noise and vibration control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen public education and controls for noise from factories, entertainment venues, commercial venues, construction sites, speaker systems, as well as other construction work, facilities, and activities that disturb the peace as designated by the competent authorities. 2. Review and amend the government notice on “Prohibited Areas and Times for Behaviors that Disturb the Peace in Taipei City”. 3. Review and amend the government notice on “Noise Limits for all Facilities and Building Works in Noise Control Zones Excluding Entertainment Venues, Commercial Premises, Factories, and Construction Sites in Taipei City”. 4. Set up counseling and consultation hotlines, and organize pollution prevention meetings. 5. Organize public education on noise prevention. Print related educational information for the public. 6. Monitor the noise complaints about land transportation systems and other forms of transportation, notify the

			<p>respective operators or administrators exceeding the “Land Transportation System Noise Control Standards” or “Community Noise Level Criteria” to make improvement or compensation proposals, and review the improvement or compensation proposals submitted to the DEP for review.</p> <p>7. Administration of preliminary review on aircraft noise compensation for residents near Taipei Songshan Airport.</p>
		(III) Radiation detection and light pollution control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage the rehabilitation of radio-contaminated buildings. 2. Manage work related to radiation detection. 3. Manage warning notices and corrective actions related to light pollution complaints.
		(IV) Environmental inspection and monitoring	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct monitoring air quality, environmental noise volume and environmental radiation, inspection of waterway water quality, ground water quality, and industrial wastewater, and analysis of waste composition to provide the relevant agencies with a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of controls and what control measures to implement. 2. Perform spot water quality checks of the tap water supply system and drinking water in public venues to ensure drinking water safety for citizens. 3. Continue to operate and maintain the automated

			<p>environmental quality monitoring network to provide the city with the latest environmental quality information and query services.</p> <p>4. Conduct inspections in accordance with ISO 17025 standards and EPA-approved testing methods. Enhance inspection capability and credibility through on-site assessments by fair and objective independent third parties, regular monitoring assessments, and participation in capability testing.</p>
	<p>II. Water pollution prevention, control of pest control environmental agents, and toxic chemical substances</p>	<p>(I) Water pollution control, drinking water management, remediation of soil and groundwater pollution</p>	<p>1. Industrial wastewater and sewerage system control: Implement controls including permit review, sampling audits, improvement guidance, and performance evaluation.</p> <p>2. Remediation of soil and ground water pollution: Conduct soil surveys and ground water quality monitoring within the city. Manage other activities including the investigation of soil and ground water pollution at service stations.</p> <p>3. Continue to promote the regular cleaning of building sewage treatment facilities (septic tanks).</p> <p>4. Drinking water management: Test the tap water network and water dispensers at schools, transport hubs, and other public/private venues to ensure that drinking water is safe for the general public.</p> <p>5. Provide free water tower</p>

			<p>water quality testing services to schools over the summer and winter holidays to ensure that students have safe drinking water once school resumes.</p> <p>6. Water quality improvement and management of the Tamsui River system.</p>
		(II) Vector-borne and environmental insecticides and toxic chemicals control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outdoor spraying of pesticides. 2. Build public awareness on vector control through public education. 3. Implement post-disinfection ovitrap monitoring after a natural disaster or vector-borne epidemic. 4. Establish the Taipei City Mosquito Eco-Control Clinic to help communities and buildings investigate and diagnose sources of insect infestation, and advise eco-friendly mosquito control methods to achieve ecological sustainability. 5. Issue licenses and approval documentation for toxic chemical substances. 6. Inspect the premises, records, and emergency response measures of those working with toxic chemical substances, and take action against regulatory breaches. 7. Public education on knowledge, laws and regulations, and operational safety related to toxic chemical substances. 8. Organize emergency response exercises and emergency response reporting for toxic chemical disasters. 9. Issue permits for the sale

			<p>of environmental agents and pest control.</p> <p>10. Inspect the premises and records of environmental agent vendors and pest control operators, and take action against regulatory breaches.</p> <p>11. Inspect environmental agents sold on the market and take action against regulatory breaches.</p>
	III. Comprehensive planning and climate change	(I) Environmental Impact Assessment	<p>1. Manage EIA reviews and supervision for major development projects in Taipei City in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Act and related regulations. Verify that commitments made in the EIA documentation are being upheld to prevent and mitigate the negative environmental impacts of development activities.</p> <p>2. Under the “Promoting Livable and Sustainable Urban Environmental Impact Assessment Review Criteria of Taipei City”, all major development projects in Taipei City are required to meet the requirements for a Silver or higher green building mark through the use of green energy, energy conservation and carbon reduction, building greening ratio, site water retention, rainwater collection and reuse, and eco-friendly transportation. Environmental protection and sustainable development can be realized by preventing and mitigating the negative effects of development activities on the city’s environment.</p>

		<p>(II) Promotion of environmental education, environmentally friendly communities, and green purchasing</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan and promote environmental education activities and seminars in Taipei City in accordance with the Environmental Education Act. 2. Promote green consumption in Taipei City, carry out the training, management and deployment of environmental education volunteers, strengthen environmental education and promotion, boost environmental awareness among the general public, encourage residents and communities to participate in environmental protection activities, as well as organize environmental education volunteer development camps and incentives for Taipei City students to promote professional knowledge and skills related to environmental protection. 3. Promotion of green purchasing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Establish sound channels for the sale of eco-friendly products. (2) Encourage private enterprise and community organizations to practice green purchasing. (3) Promotion of green consumption education. (4) Continue to urge all Taipei City agencies to implement the “Enhanced Green Purchasing Plan of Taipei City Government” to
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			achieve the goals of the city government.
		(III) Sustainable development	Provide administrative support to the city’s Sustainable Development Council in accordance with the <i>Establishment Regulations for the Sustainable Development Council of Taipei City</i> to realize the goals of “promoting environmental protection, social justice, and economic development to develop a high quality of life and sustainable natural resources for all future generations”.
		(IV) GHG management and climate adaptation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate the implementation of the “Taipei City Greenhouse Gas Control Execution Plan”. 2. Organize greenhouse gas inventory and international exchanges for Taipei City. 3. Promote guidance for energy conservation and carbon reduction to communities, government agencies, and schools. 4. Promote residential and commercial energy conservation action. 5. Operation and maintenance of Taipei Energy Hill solar power system.
Ch. 3. Waste disposal and cityscape maintenance	I. Waste disposal and cityscape maintenance	(I) Waste disposal and cityscape maintenance	Household waste disposal <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Garbage collection and disposal are carried out by cleaning teams from each of the 12 administrative districts. (2) Planning of garbage routes and schedules are based on the jurisdiction of each cleaning team. Household waste and recyclables generated by residents are to be picked up without

			<p>touching the ground at fixed times and locations.</p> <p>(3) Continue to promote a total recovery policy for all household kitchen waste.</p> <p>(4) Assist the Department of Health with organizing the disposal of waste household pharmaceuticals and recovery of waste containers, as well as cooperate with the Department of Civil Affairs on the centralized collection of funeral paper money.</p> <p>(5) Pro-actively provide convenient, thoughtful, and caring cleaning services in response to the aging society such as home garbage collection and disposal services for handicapped seniors living alone.</p> <p>Disposal of bulky waste</p> <p>(1) Bulk waste collection and disposal are carried out by cleaning teams from each of the 12 administrative districts.</p> <p>(2) In addition to routine bulk waste pickup by arrangement, bulk waste pickup services are also enhanced during the year-end clean-up and the National Cleaning Week to help mitigate the pressure from waste disposal before the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Street cleaning and maintenance affairs</p> <p>(1) The cleaning and maintenance of roads over 4 meters wide are carried out by cleaning teams from each of the 12 administrative districts.</p> <p>(2) Designated teams carry out the cleaning and maintenance of pedestrian</p>
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		<p>underpasses, vehicular underpasses, and tunnels.</p> <p>(3) Strengthen the cleaning, maintenance, and management of pedestrian garbage bins.</p> <p>(4) Small road-sweeping machines have been introduced to improve efficiency, personnel safety, and work quality while effectively reducing airborne dust.</p> <p>(5) To maintain the environmental hygiene and neatness of the city, the registration and cleaning of firebreak alleys have been strengthened. This helps to prevent the breeding of mosquito vectors and protect residential safety.</p> <p>Ditch dredging</p> <p>(1) All road-side drains, open ditches, culverts, and box culverts throughout the city are dredged by district cleaning teams, as well as Ditch Clearing Teams 1 and 2 in accordance with the annual ditch clearing plan.</p> <p>(2) Step up the citation and prosecution of polluters to ensure that ditches remain free of obstruction.</p> <p>Handbill removal affairs</p> <p>(1) District cleaning teams patrol their jurisdictions to remove illegal handbills and graffiti.</p> <p>(2) Strengthen the citation of illegal handbills and suspension of offending phone numbers.</p> <p>Abandoned vehicle investigation and impounding</p> <p>(1) District cleaning teams investigate and report abandoned and unregistered vehicles, as well as serviceable</p>
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		<p>vehicles not displaying a license plate occupying the road.</p> <p>(2) Cooperate with the waste disposal operations of other agencies' road/obstruction clearance programs.</p> <p>Management of waste disposal, as well as environmental cleaning and maintenance affairs</p> <p>(1) Continue to plan and promote the above sub-plans, as well as review and correct any deficiencies during their execution as necessary.</p> <p>(2) Strengthen the supervision of district cleaning team operations.</p> <p>(3) Supervise the issuing of warnings or prosecution of environmental pollution by district cleaning teams.</p> <p>Environmental clean-up for organizers of large-scale outdoor events in the city</p> <p>(1) Coordinate with the Taipei City Government on the planning and execution of the environmental clean-up plan for city-level events (e.g. New Year's Eve Party, Lantern Festival, and others).</p> <p>(2) Supervise events organized by government or non-government organizations in the city, or in collaboration with city agencies.</p> <p>Disaster prevention and rescue affairs</p> <p>(1) Organize related disaster prevention and rescue drills (e.g. air disaster exercises) in line with the city government's annual training programs.</p> <p>(2) Cooperate with the Taipei City Emergency</p>
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			<p>Operations Center on the hosting of the annual Executive Yuan evaluation of disaster prevention operations, disaster prevent system exercise, emergency communication equipment testing, and related administrative matters.</p> <p>(3) Execution of disaster prevention awareness, preparedness, response, and restoration operations.</p>
	II. Waste disposal	(I) Management of waste disposal affairs	<p>Waste disposal planning</p> <p>(1) Supervise waste incineration and sanitary landfill affairs.</p> <p>(2) Supervise waste disposal projects.</p> <p>(3) Review of cases suggested by city residents.</p> <p>(4) Provide administrative support to the Supervision Committee of Shanzhuku Sanitary Landfill and Supervision Committee of Taipei Municipal Waste Incineration Plants.</p> <p>(5) Assist incineration plants in upgrading the CEMS to ensure proper waste disposal.</p> <p>(6) Supervise the inspection of incoming waste at incineration plants to ensure the proper implementation of waste sorting, recycling, and reduction at the source.</p>
		(II) Industrial waste management	<p>1. Manage industrial waste audits, as well as the controls for proper disposal of waste cooking oil and kitchen waste. Strengthen inspections of businesses and waste removal/treatment organizations.</p> <p>2. Sampling of suspected</p>

			<p>hazardous industrial waste for testing and identification.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Manage the review of applications to set up new waste treatment organizations, as well as the management of their permits and operations. 4. Review and management of businesses applying for permits for the self-disposal of waste. 5. Manage the approval of new waste treatment organizations, review of their operating permits, as well as the management of their permits and operations. 6. Preliminary review of commissioning plans for hazardous industrial wastes and their import, export, transit, and transshipment, and the forwarding of applications to the Central Government. 7. Review of industrial waste clean-up plans, as well as reporting and inspecting the dumping of unidentified industrial waste. 8. Manage industrial waste audit and control projects to ensure proper storage, removal, and treatment so that environmental health is not affected by illegal disposal.
		(III) Waste treatment plant affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement regulations governing incoming waste, enforce sorting and reuse measures such as temporary storage, crushing, screening and disassembly, strengthen the effectiveness of wastewater treatment operations, and ensure the proper

			<p>management and maintenance of compensation facilities to improve the quality of service.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Strengthen the greening, management, and maintenance of Shanshuilu Eco Park to provide a sound leisure environment. 3. Conduct health and safety education/training for personnel involved in waste and wastewater treatment in accordance with the <i>Occupational Safety and Health Act</i>. 4. Outsourcing of the environmental quality monitoring and analysis program at Shanzhuku Sanitary Landfill. 5. Outsourcing the reuse of ditch mud (dirt). Reuse of bottom and fly ash from waste incineration, as well the processing of kitchen waste for reuse. 6. Outsource mowing for better environmental quality 7. Continue to strengthen and manage sewage treatment affairs. 8. Strengthen the greening of the Fudekeng Environmental Restoration Park and maintain and operate the park facilities. 9. Strengthen park greening and safety measures and maintain and manage park facilities to provide citizens with a venue for recreation and leisure.
		(IV) Waste disposal and treatment fee affairs	Support the production and delivery by distributors to resellers of dedicated garbage bags after the implementation of the “per-bag trash collection fee” policy to facilitate citizens

			to purchase, use of security holograms on individual bags to prevent the sales and unintended use of fake dedicated garbage bags, and strengthen the investigation and seizure of fake dedicated garbage bags to enable the continued implementation of this policy.
Ch. 4. Resource recycling and public toilet management	I. Resource recycling and public toilet management	(I) Resource recycling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperate with the EPA’s “4-in-1” recycling program and actively promote resource recycling in Taipei City. 2. Public education to promote the ideals of thrift to realize the goals of waste recycling and reduction. 3. Provide counseling to businesses, private enterprises, and community organizations on recycling. 4. Awareness education for the public on waste reduction and recycling to reduce waste disposal loads. 5. Actively publicize and enforce the “Restrictions on the Use of Disposable Tableware and Implementation Plan” to support the EPA, and pioneer the ban of single-use and melamine tableware at the Taipei City Government. 6. Promote the 2-in-1 bag policy to further reduce the consumption of plastic shopping bags.
		(II) Public toilet management and renovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Department is responsible for the renovation, maintenance, and cleanliness inspection of public toilets. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Strengthen the renovation of public

			<p>toilets and assign dedicated workers for their maintenance and cleaning. Conduct strict and intensive supervision and performance evaluations.</p> <p>(2) Outsource the cleaning of public toilets to reduce expenditures.</p> <p>(3) Strive to ensure that the planning and design of public toilets are up to modern standards. Upgrade toilet facilities through renovation or rebuilding. Improve the environmental quality of public toilets through beautification, greening, and the promotion of smart public toilets.</p> <p>2. Strengthen cleanliness inspections of registered public toilets in Taipei City.</p> <p>(1) Continue to strengthen the cleanliness inspections of registered public toilets in Taipei City and actively promote the flushing of toilet paper to raise the overall quality of public toilets in the city.</p> <p>(2) Strengthen audits of riverside portable toilets and public toilets at market and parks. Conduct high-frequency inspections in key areas with continuous follow-up</p>
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			<p>on improvements ordered. Enforce audits and citations to ensure quality standards are met.</p> <p>(3) Encourage public toilet adoption, continuously implement public toilet evaluation to commend outstanding public toilets through elevation and set an example for other units with less ideal performance to improve the overall quality of public toilets in Taipei City.</p> <p>3. Provide counseling to public toilet custodian units on providing sufficient and thoughtful toilet space</p> <p>(1) Provide construction and renovation guidance for public toilets to ensure conformity with the “Taipei City Public Toilet Construction and Renovation Regulations” to make them accessible to families, the elderly or handicapped people, or transgender people.</p> <p>(2) Continue to promote the “Taipei Public Toilets” scheme for providing toilet seat covers and disinfectant for sit-down public toilets. The initiative reduces public concerns over unsanitary seat covers and the risk of infection, prevents injury resulting from standing on toilet seat covers, and the</p>
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			<p>negative effect this has on the next user. The public toilet evaluation mechanism was adjusted in 2017. To improve the quality of service at registered public toilets in Taipei City, only public toilets that score over 95 points and provide paper toilet seat covers/disinfectant can be given a rating of Distinction.</p> <p>4. Improve the quality of service for portable toilets Make effective resource allocation and utilization based on the application by government agencies, schools, and the general public to enhance the maintenance of cleanliness and facilities in such venues.</p>
		<p>(III) Prosecution of environmental pollution from dog feces</p>	<p>1. Continue to promote and enforce the “Keep Taipei City Clean by Cleaning Dog Feces Immediately” program so that offending dog owners and walkers can take the rights of all city residents into account by getting in the habit of cleaning up after their pets and working together for a better living environment.</p> <p>2. Strengthen enforcement by DEP inspectors: For parks or streets in their jurisdiction that have a dog feces problem, inspectors and team-leaders from DEP district cleaning teams are stationed in the early morning or evening when there are more dog-walkers to issue citations for failure to clean up after</p>

			<p>their dogs or for allowing dogs to defecate at will outdoors. This will hopefully teach dog owners to clean up after pets, keep their pets under control, and bring about an improvement in dog feces pollution of city streets.</p> <p>3. For locations that have more dog-walkers and pedestrian garbage bins already in place, dog feces cleaning boxes are attached to the garbage bins with free bags for public use. DEP also liaises with the Parks and Street Lights Office and Hydraulic Engineering Office of Taipei City's Public Works Department, district offices and Animal Protection Office to install dog and cat feces collection dispensers at parks, green spaces, dog parks and open spaces in their jurisdiction. The widespread provision of dog feces bags should effectively reduce environmental pollution from dog feces.</p>
Ch. 5. Occupational safety management	I. Occupational safety management	(I) Occupational safety supervision and evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Station district inspectors in the jurisdiction of each field unit to supervise the field operations of DEP. 2. The supervision of operations is conducted by rostering each inspector for day-time, night-time, and weekend audits every day. 3. Establish the directions for competitions and evaluations (including occupational accident prevention rating) of field teams to reduce the rate of occupational accidents and ensure duty accomplishment.

		(II) Occupational safety management, education, and training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold in-service training for employees and occupational safety seminars for team leaders, foremen, and labor safety personnel. 2. Organize public recognition of model employees. 3. Implement occupational safety planning and audits 4. Arrange traffic safety regulations and education and training for drivers. 5. Select personnel to receive education and training on occupational safety management specialist/managers, first responders, and occupational safety and health. 6. Hire registered nurses and contract occupational medicine specialists to provide on-site health promoting services for DEP employees.
	II. Vehicle safety management	(I) Vehicle maintenance and repair	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The repair and maintenance of DEP vehicles and machinery are now contracted to private enterprise to reduce the cost of repairs and maintenance. 2. A regular vehicle maintenance conference is convened for all owner units each quarter to improve vehicle availability.
Ch. 6. Environmental protection rebate	I. Waste treatment rebate	(I) Landfill rebate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial compensation is paid to the compensation management committee in accordance with the “Autonomous Decree on Compensation for New Waste Sanitary Landfill Sites of Taipei City” and

			<p>“Autonomous Decree on the Compensation for Extended Use of Shanzhuku Sanitary Landfill in Taipei City”. Requests for compensation from the local and neighboring communities are then handled through the compensation management committee to ensure transparency.</p> <p>2. Water and electricity subsidies for local and neighboring communities at landfills</p>
		(II) Incineration plant compensation	<p>Compensation is paid to the local compensation management committees near the plant in accordance with the “Autonomous Decree on Local Compensation for Incineration Plants in Taipei City”. Requests for compensation from the local and neighboring communities are then handled through the compensation management committee to ensure transparency. Electricity tariff subsidies were added in 2016 and paid directly to local residents based the number of people in their household registration.</p>
Ch. 7. Environmental protection inspection affairs	I. Prosecution of pollution cases	(I) Pollution investigation	<p>1. Audit and report environmental pollution behavior with the audit authority assigned by the environment protection laws and regulations (<i>Air Pollution Control Act, Water Pollution Control Act, Noise Control Act, Waste Disposal Act, Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act, Drinking Water Management Act, Soil and Groundwater Pollution Remediation Act</i>, and</p>

			<p><i>Resource Recycling Act</i>).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To strengthen the handling of environmental pollution cases, inspection vehicles are on standby 24-hours a day to immediately investigate pollution reported by the general public. Coordination on cases that are the subject of repeated complaints have also been strengthened. 3. Continue to conduct “Motorcycle Emission Inspection and Control”, “Enhanced Pollution and Noise Controls of Construction Sites”, “Industrial Wastewater Discharge Inspection and Control”, “Investigation and Seizure of Noise Nuisance Complaints and Noise Sources”, “Enhanced Sampling and Inspection of Drinking Water Equipment”, and “Motor Vehicle Noise Inspection and Control”.
		(II) Penalties for pollution cases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Violations of environmental pollution legislation are carefully considered and assessed to improve the quality of prosecution and increase the ratio of upheld judgments. 2. Control the processing time for arguments against public complaints to reduce the amount of administrative litigation. 3. Enforce timely telephone suspensions against illegal handbills. 4. Disclosure of penalties for violation of environmental protection laws and regulations of businesses (including offices and factories, government

			agencies, schools, and groups) on the DEP website.
		(III) Pollution record management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforcement of fines for violation of environmental protection legislation. 2. Carry out payment collection when fines for environmental violations have been notified by law but not paid. If payment is still not paid after a reminder has been issued, pass the case to the local branches of the Administrative Enforcement Agency for enforcement action. 3. Custody and sorting of certificates of obligatory claims from fines imposed for environmental violations, as well as their forwarding to local branches of the Administrative Enforcement Agency for enforcement action.
Ch. 8. Building and equipment for incineration operations	I. Incineration planning and operations	(I) Incineration planning	<p>Incineration plants at Neihu, Muzha, and Beitou</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Effective management of garbage trucks accessing the plant and the outsourced disposal and recycling of fly ash and slag in coordination with Taipei City's waste incineration operations. (2) Cooperate with the diversified disposal of kitchen waste, improve the energy conversion efficiency of waste, and effectively increase the operational performance of environmental facilities. (3) Regularly test the emission concentration of pollutants and monitor the emissions status, analyze the test data

			<p>to provide a reference for wastewater (sewage) treatment and air pollution prevention for maintaining environmental quality and ensuring the health of residents.</p> <p>(4) Organize periodic inspections of special machinery and equipment and the maintenance of related equipment in coordination with the government policies and regulatory requirements.</p> <p>(5) Arrange public tours to promote environmental education and awareness, and plan environmental education visits and courses to promote environmental protection.</p> <p>(6) Strengthen on-the-job training to improve personnel quality and familiarize them with the operational capabilities of the incineration plant.</p>
		(II) Incineration operations	<p>1. Neihu waste incineration plant</p> <p>(1) Dispatch personnel to undertake training at local government-approved professional training organizations and arrange for on-the-job training when appropriate.</p> <p>(2) Operators undergo training on boilers, pressure vessels, and cranes to receive the corresponding operator licenses.</p> <p>(3) Daily average garbage capacity of about 460 MT (excluding the annual repair period) and total annual capacity of about 139,500 MT.</p>

			<p>(4) Continuous proper equipment maintenance and operation to ensure operation quality.</p> <p>2. Muzha waste incineration plant</p> <p>(1) Dispatch personnel to undertake the relevant professional training to obtain operator licenses on boilers, pressure vessels, and cranes. On-the-job training is also arranged when necessary.</p> <p>(2) Daily average garbage capacity of about 720 MT (excluding the annual repair period) and total annual capacity of about 240,000 MT.</p> <p>(3) Continue to implement the ISO 14001 environmental management system and improve incineration performance by adhering to proper maintenance and operation.</p> <p>3. Beitou waste incineration plant</p> <p>(1) Dispatch personnel to undergo training on boilers, pressure vessels, and cranes to receive the corresponding operator licenses.</p> <p>(2) Arrange for on-the-job training when appropriate to enhance the professional skills and response of employees.</p> <p>(3) Maintain steady operation and keep all</p>
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			<p>facilities (equipment) in good repair, ensure incineration performance and thermal power generation, and carefully manage the exhaust treatment system to ensure conformity with environmental legislation.</p> <p>(4) Daily average garbage capacity of about 1,095 MT (excluding the annual repair period) and total annual capacity of about 350,500 MT.</p>
Ch. 9. Buildings and equipment	I. Construction projects	(I) Cleaning of large drains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear stormwater drains that require the installation of drainage equipment for cleaning due to tidal movements in the city. 2. The clearing of aforementioned stormwater drains must be outsourced to external contractors due to the weather, geographical, and DEP equipment constraints.
		(II) Guangci Community Southern Construction Project (including interior decoration)	Guangci Boai Community Southern Construction Project (including interior decoration).
		(III) Beitou Yongming Community Activity Center Structural Reinforcement Project	Beitou Yongming Community Activity Center Structural Reinforcement Project.
		(IV) Taipei City Fire Department Jiantan Station	Taipei City Fire Department Jiantan Station Rebuild Project.

		Rebuild Project	
		(V) Air-conditioning Installation and Monitoring Project for Wanhua District Administration Center Offices	Air-conditioning Installation and Monitoring Project for Wanhua District Administration Center Offices.
		(VI) Seismic Reinforcement Project of Neihu Kangle Market Government Offices Building	Seismic Reinforcement Project of Neihu Kangle Market Government Offices Building.
		(VII) Taipei City Wanhua District Fumin Social Housing Construction Project	Taipei City Wanhua District Fumin Social Housing Construction Project.
		(VIII) Liuzhangli (Site A & B) Public Housing Construction Project in Xinyi District	Liuzhangli (Site A & B) Public Housing Construction Project in Xinyi District.
		(IX) Youth Public Housing Phase 2 Turn-key Construction Project in Wanhua District	Youth Public Housing Phase 2 Turn-key Construction Project in Wanhua District.
		(X) Zhongzhen-Renai Branch and Shilin-Shezi Branch Renovation Project	Zhongzhen-Renai Branch and Shilin-Shezi Branch Renovation Project.
		(XI) Beitou District Guandu Cleaning Team Enclosure Walls and Door Revelation Project	Beitou District Guandu Cleaning Team Enclosure Walls and Door Revelation Project.

		(XII) Jiuzong Section Public Housing Construction Project in Neihu District, Taipei City	Jiuzong Section Public Housing Construction Project in Neihu District, Taipei City.
		(XIII) Peiying Public Housing Construction Project in Zhongshan District, Taipei City	Peiying Public Housing Construction Project in Zhongshan District, Taipei City.
		(XIV) Huxing Market Building Accessibility Improvement Project	Huxing Market Building Accessibility Improvement Project.
	II. Traffic and transportation equipment	(I) Environmental cleaning vehicle replacement program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of old and worn cleaning vehicles. 2. Muzha Plant Heavy Electric Vehicle (1) Replacement.
	III. Other equipment	(I) Miscellaneous equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement of street sweepers. 2. Leasing 109 personal computers and purchasing networking and IT peripherals and software packages. 3. Purchase or replacement of operational supplies and equipment for district teams. 4. Replacement of one air quality monitoring station at the Environmental Investigation and Analysis Center and three elevators in the Environmental and Sanitation Inspection Building. 5. Leasing 85 personal computers, purchasing networking and IT peripherals and software packages, and upgrading the environmental

			<p>investigation management information system for the Environmental Investigation Division.</p> <p>6. Leasing 11 personal computers and purchasing networking and IT peripherals and software packages for the Neihu Plant.</p> <p>7. Leasing 15 personal computers and purchasing networking and IT peripherals, two scanners, and one multifunctional training machine for the Muzha Plant.</p> <p>8. Leasing 19 personal computers and purchasing networking and IT peripherals, two water fountains, one bulldozer, and one treadmill for the Beitou Plant.</p>
	IV. Land acquisition	(I) Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant	Purchase of private land in the Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant.
Ch. 10. Environmental health and waterway projects	I. Waste treatment project	(I) Annual overhaul of the three incineration plants	Organize annual maintenance such as regular inspections of hazardous machinery and equipment along with the maintenance of related equipment in adherence to government policy and regulatory requirements. The following works are to be performed: Waste receiving system, waste feeding and combustion system, boiler equipment, emission treatment system, turbine generator, steam water supply system, water purification device, fly ash equipment, wastewater treatment system, electrical instrumentation, monitoring and analysis instrumentation, ventilation system, smoke flue and exhaust stack system, fly ash treatment system, etc.

		(II) Garden landscaping of incineration plant	Maintenance and upkeep costs for incineration plant gardens.
Ch. 11. First Reserve Fund	I. First Reserve Fund	(I) First Reserve Fund	Budgeted in accordance with Article 22 of the <i>Budget Act</i> .