RECENT HISTORY OF U.S. METHANE REGULATION

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Introduction

The Biden administration viewed methane reduction as a key strategy for cutting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the U.S. Methane is roughly 27 to 30 times more potent than carbon dioxide in its global warming impact over a 100-year time horizon.[1] In the U.S., the oil and natural gas sector, municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills, and agriculture[2] are the major methane sources.[3] As methane detection technologies rapidly advance, operators in these sectors can install technologies and design their systems to reduce methane emissions and leaks.[4] As demand for lower-emissions natural gas grows there is an opportunity to align regulatory and market incentives to drive reductions.[5] The U.S. government has in recent years taken a three-pronged approach that focuses on strong regulation, robust data collection, and federal funding to implement methane emissions reduction strategies, with a focus on the oil and natural gas sector and MSW landfills. However, the Trump administration is drastically shifting this approach, eliminating regulatory requirements and data sources and cutting funding meant to drive reductions.

This policy brief offers a summary of three aspects of U.S. methane policy: 1) the evolving status of federal methane regulations in the oil and natural gas and MSW landfill sectors; 2) the availability of methane emissions data; and 3) the status of funding for methane emission reduction. Several states regulate methane emissions from the oil and gas sector, some requiring more ambitious reductions than federal regulation.[6]

1 EPA, Understanding Global Warming Potentials (Jan. 2025).

2 This brief focuses on methane policies for the oil and gas sector and municipal solid waste landfills; it does not discuss the agricultural sector. For more information on reducing methane from livestock agriculture, please see Abby Husselbee, The Statutory, Regulatory, and Policy Framework for Reducing Methane from Livestock in the United States (Dec. 2024).

3 EPA, Methane Emissions (March 2025). Note that methane is the primary component of natural gas.

4 Note that the ability of operators to adopt these technologies varies by sector.

5 See Kevin Book, Ben Cahill, Kyle Danish, Carrie Jenks, and Bob Stout, Will Trump End or Mend Methane Rules? (Jan. 30, 2025).

6 See, for example, State of Colorado, Regulation Number 7: Control of Emissions from Oil and Gas Emissions Operations, 5 CCR § 1001-9.

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The Current State of Federal Methane Reduction Regulations

Since the Obama administration first implemented regulations for methane emissions from new oil and natural gas facilities and updated regulations for new and existing MSW landfills, the methane regulation landscape has changed rapidly with each subsequent administration. The Obama EPA set standards for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and methane emissions from new oil and natural gas facilities, including production, processing, transmission, and storage.[7] It also promulgated stricter methane emissions standards for MSW landfills.[8]

The first Trump administration rescinded nearly all these standards, leaving in place some VOC standards. However, when the Biden administration took office, Congress used the Congressional Review Act to overturn the Trump administration's rescission.[9]

The Biden administration promulgated methane regulations through several agencies, including strengthening the Obama EPA methane standards for oil and natural gas in scope and stringency and expanding them to include existing sources as well as new ones.[10] During this time, Congress took further action on methane emissions through the Inflation Reduction Act, which provided funding for methane emissions reduction efforts and established a waste emissions charge for methane emissions over certain thresholds, although Congress delayed the waste emissions charge implementation by ten years during the second Trump administration.

The second Trump administration also proposed to rescind several regulations in order to hamper the emissions reduction impact of previous administrations and impede future administrations' ability to regulate. For example, in addition to delaying implementation of the methane reduction and reporting requirements for the oil and natural gas sector and eliminating reporting by MSW landfills, the Trump administration has proposed to overturn the 2009 Endangerment Finding, which, depending on how EPA finalizes the rule, could undercut EPA's legal authority to regulate GHGs.[11]

This section describes the how key federal methane reduction policies for oil and natural gas and landfills are changing in the Trump administration and what we will be watching for in 2026.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

EPA Methane and VOC Regulations

EPA's New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Emission Guidelines (EGs) for the oil and natural gas sector, known as OOOOb and OOOOc, regulate VOCs and methane under section 111 of the Clean Air Act.[12] The NSPS set emission limits for new and modified oil and natural gas sources, requiring measures like leak detection and repairs. The EGs establish standards for existing sources.

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7 For regulatory history, see Harvard EELP, EPA VOC and Methane Standards for Oil and Gas Facilities.

8 For regulatory history, see Harvard EELP, Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Air Pollution Emission Standards for Methane and Other Pollutants.

9 S.J.Res 14 (2021). The Congressional Review Act (CRA) permits Congress to veto final rules prior to their enactment via a joint resolution signed by the president. 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(3)(B). If Congress vetoes a rule with the CRA, the agency is prevented from promulgating a substantially similar rule. 5 U.S.C. § 801(b)(2). See EELP, Weighing the Risks of Using the CRA to Restore EPA's Methane Standards (2020).

10 Harvard EELP, EPA's Final Methane Rule (Dec. 2023).

11 Harvard EELP, Endangerment Finding.

12 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts OOOOb, OOOOc; see also Harvard EELP, EPA VOC and Methane Standards for Oil and Gas Facilities; Harvard EELP, EPA's Final Methane Rule (Dec. 2023).

Despite the fact that new sources have been required to comply with the current OOOO standards since the Biden administration first proposed them, the Trump administration extended the compliance deadlines for these regulations and signaled that it is reconsidering the rules.[13]

EPA Methane Waste Emissions Charge

The methane waste emissions charge is a fee program established by the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, which added section 136 to the Clean Air Act.[14] This provision directs EPA to impose an annual charge on excess methane emissions from oil and natural gas facilities that report over 25,000 metric tons of CO_2-equivalent emissions per year.[15] In late 2024, EPA promulgated regulations implementing the waste emissions charge.[16]

However, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), passed in July 2025, postponed the effective date for the methane fee by ten years, until 2034.[17] Additionally, Congress repealed the EPA rule implementing the charge using the Congressional Review Act.[18]

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Methane Waste Prevention Rule

BLM's Methane Waste Prevention Rule, finalized in 2024, aims to reduce the flaring, venting, and leaking of natural gas from oil and gas operations on federal and tribal lands.[19] The rule requires operators to pay royalties on natural gas that is flared or vented beyond certain limits, and requires BLM to raise production royalty rates.

Four states sued to challenge this rule in 2024 and litigation is ongoing in the Eighth Circuit.[20] The court issued a preliminary injunction to pause enforcement of the rule, and the federal government appealed that injunction in 2024.[21] The case is currently held in abeyance after repeated extension requests by the Trump administration.[22]

In November 2025, BLM issued a "notice to inform operators" on its website that the agency is "choosing to exercise its enforcement discretion" to delay enforcement of certain deadlines in the 2024 rule as it considers revisions to the rule.[23]

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13 EPA, 2025 Final Rule to Extend Compliance Deadlines, (Dec. 2025); Harvard EELP, EPA VOC and Methane Standards for Oil and Gas Facilities.

14 42 U.S.C. § 7436.

15 *Id*.

16 Harvard EELP, Final Rule Implementing the Waste Emissions Charge for Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems (Dec. 2024).

17 Dolphin *et al*., The "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" is Signed Into Law by President Trump: Key Changes to Environmental Programs, Kirkland & Ellis (Jul. 2025).

18 Harvard EELP, Understanding the Waste Emissions Charge for Methane (March 2025).

19 Dept. of Interior, Interior Department Announces Final Rule to Reduce Methane Emissions & Wasted Gas on Public, Tribal Lands, (Nov. 2016).

20 State of North Dakota *et al*. v. U.S. Dept. of Interior *et al*., Docket No. 24-03299 (8th Cir.).

21 *Id*.

22 *Id*.

23 BLM, Methane Waste Prevention (Nov. 2025).

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Gas Pipeline Leak Detection and Repair Rule

In January 2025, PHMSA completed a Gas Pipeline Leak Detection and Repair rule, mandated by the PIPES Act of 2020, to strengthen requirements for finding and fixing methane leaks in the transmission and storage pipeline network.[24] The rule required gas pipeline operators to implement advanced leak detection technology and leak inspection programs, repair leaks within specified timeframes, and minimize intentional methane releases.[25]

The Trump administration directed PHMSA to withdraw the rule before it was published in the Federal Register.[26] As a result, the rule did not go into effect.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

EPA MSW Landfill Methane Clean Air Act Section 111 Rulemaking

Under Clean Air Act Section 111, EPA promulgated rules in 1996 for methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills, including Emission Guidelines (EGs) for existing MSW landfills and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for new MSW landfills.[27] In 2016, EPA updated these standards to lower the threshold for requiring MSW landfills to install gas collection and control systems.[28]

The Biden administration had worked to update these standards but did not complete the rulemaking prior to the transition to the Trump administration.[29]

The Current State of Methane Emission Tracking Data

Data on sources and quantities of methane emissions contribute to federal and state GHG inventories and inform their emission reduction policy design, aid industry efforts to reduce emissions, and inform investors and consumers about companies' emissions profiles and practices. As technologies that detect and measure methane emissions continue to improve, better data enables smarter policies and helps companies find and reduce emissions. Even as federal policy shifts under the current U.S. administration, data collection by third parties and other countries allows companies to continue to identify leaks and reduce emissions and provide states and communities with emissions information.

There are several programs that track methane emissions and provide information about sources and volumes of methane run by governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private entities.[30]

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24 PHMSA, Pipeline Safety: Gas Pipeline Leak Detection and Repair Final Rule (Jan. 2025).

25 *Id*.

26 Kurilla, Status Update on the Leak Detection and Repair Final Rule Amid Regulatory Freeze, American Public Gas Association (Jan. 2025).

27 61 FR 9917.

28 81 FR 59332.

29 Wallace, EPA to update landfill air emissions rules in 2025, WasteDive (Jul. 2024).

30 These methane technology and data companies include, for example, companies that use satellite and aircraft data to provide private emission analytics to industrial emitters, and companies that measure site-level emissions using data from ground-based sensor technologies such as lasers or infrared cameras as well as aerial data.

Federal Methane Data Sources

In the U.S., EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)[31] requires large industrial facilities to report greenhouse gas emissions annually, including the power sector, oil and natural gas sector, and MSW landfills. Data from the GHGRP inform a range of federal policies (for example Clean Air Act regulations and Treasury tax credits), many state-level policies and emissions inventories, and industry tracking for emissions reduction. Despite its central role in GHG data collection, EPA extended the program's reporting deadlines [32] and then released a proposed a rule in September 2025 that, if finalized, would end reporting for MSW landfills and other sources and pause oil and natural gas sector reporting until 2034.[33]

The NOAA Global Monitoring program,[34] which provides historical atmospheric gases concentration data, also faces possible cuts in the current administration.[35]

International and Third-Party Methane Data Sources

Other countries collect methane emissions data, including from the U.S. For example, the European Space Agency Sentinel Program[36] uses satellites to identify regional methane hotspots and track large-scale plumes, providing context for higher-resolution sensors.[37] The International Energy Agency Global Methane Tracker establishes national and global baseline emissions figures based on satellite data and measurement campaigns that correct for underreporting in official inventories.[38]

Non-governmental organizations also collect actionable methane data. For example, Carbon Mapper's data portal is used to identify the largest point-source emitters for targeted mitigation.[39] Climate TRACE tracks monthly emissions trends by country and sector and identifies emissions hotspots at a granular level.[40]

As the Trump administration considers ending EPA's GHG data collection program and may cut other sources of federal GHG emissions data, monitoring efforts by other countries and NGOs will play a central role in efforts to continue to monitor emissions, identify large emissions events, and create impetus for industry emissions reductions.

The Current State of Methane Emission Reduction Funding

The U.S. government made several funding sources available for financing methane emission reductions, primarily through the Inflation Reduction Act's Methane Emissions Reduction Program

31 EPA, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program; EELP, EPA Proposes to End Greenhouse Gas Reporting (Sept. 2025).

32 90 FR 13085.

33 It is unclear how EPA will finalize the rule, but EPA will need to respond to public comments, which largely urged EPA to retain the program. EPA, EPA Releases Proposal to End the Burdensome, Costly Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Saving up to $2.4 Billion, (Sept. 2025).

34 NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory, https://gml.noaa.gov.

35 Bascomb, Trump's budget would end 7 decades of climate data collection, Mongabay (Jul. 2025); Sherfinski, Trump's 'targeted' attack on climate data escalates across government, Context (Aug. 2025).

36 European Space Agency, The Sentinel Missions, https://www.esa.int/Applications/Observing_the_Earth/Copernicus/The_Sentinel_missions.

37 Holland, Greenhouse gas: ESA satellite finds the largest continuous methane leaks, Heise Online (Feb. 2025).

38 IEA, Global Methane Tracker 2025 (May 2025).

39 Carbon Mapper, https://carbonmapper.org/articles/product-guide.

40 Climate Trace, https://climatetrace.org.

(MERP) and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), passed during the Biden administration. These funding streams included support for a range of state, industry, academic, and NGO projects to reduce methane emissions from the oil and natural gas sector. For example, these laws provided funding for smaller oil and natural gas operators to reduce emissions at marginal (lower-producing) wells and to plug abandoned oil and natural gas wells. In the second Trump administration, several of these funding streams have been reduced or eliminated.

While some federal methane reduction funding programs have continued to operate in the second Trump administration, key funding sources have been curtailed or delayed by executive order or legislation. Notably, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) rescinded unobligated funding for the Methane Emissions Reduction Program and in October 2025, the administration announced that it was cutting funding for over $7 billion in other Department of Energy-funded projects, including MERP-funded projects.[41]

Table 1 below lists selected federal methane reduction funding programs and their status.

Looking Ahead

With the Trump administration eliminating regulatory requirements and data sources and cutting funding to drive methane reductions, states and the private sector have an opportunity to continue to make progress. In some states, robust regulations for methane emissions require operators in those states to continue to reduce emissions.[42] In the oil and gas sector, companies have a range of incentives to reduce emissions, including state regulations, the economic benefit of recovering gas for sale, investor demand, avoiding reputational damage from large emission events as third-party methane detection technologies improve, and market demand for lower-emissions natural gas.[43] Some companies will voluntarily continue to invest in improving their leak detection capabilities and operational design to reduce their methane emissions as large U.S. natural gas buyers have begun to request emissions data from their suppliers. Additionally, the European Union and other markets may require U.S. exporters to provide independently verified methane emissions data.[44] Despite these continuing pressures to reduce emissions at a time of federal retrenchment, in the long term U.S. industry will need a stable, consistent federal framework to cut emissions at the necessary scale.

41 U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Dept. Announces Termination of 223 Projects, Saving Over $7.5 Billion, (Oct. 2, 2025).

42 See, for example, Colorado Dept. of Public Health & Environment, Colorado takes action to further reduce methane emissions from oil and gas operations (Feb. 21, 2025).

43 See Kevin Book, Ben Cahill, Kyle Danish, Carrie Jenks, and Bob Stout, Will Trump End or Mend Methane Rules? (Jan. 30, 2025).

44 Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector.

Table 1. Status of Selected Federal Methane Reduction Funding Programs

This table summarizes several federal methane funding programs and recent changes.

Program	Source	Funding Amount (Allocated and Awarded)	Eligible Entities & Activities	Administering Agency	Status
Methane Emissions Reduction Program (MERP)	Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) 2022 (136 Stat. 2073)	~$1.36 billion (B) allocated for grants, rebates, loans & technical assistance.[45] Initially $1.55B allocated;[46] ~$350 million (M) awarded to 14 states in 2023;[47] ~$850M for 43 projects selected in 2024.[48]	States, Tribes, small oil & natural gas operators, companies, and universities for projects reducing oil and natural gas methane emissions.[49]	EPA (partnering with DOE National Energy Technology Laboratory for implementation).[50]	**Rescinded by OBBBA with additional DOE cuts to existing projects.** IRA established the MERP and had funded FY2023-2031. The first state grants were announced Dec 2023;[51] project grants announced Dec 2024.[52] **OBBBA (July 2025) rescinded remaining unobligated MERP funds.**[53] In Oct. 2025, **DOE terminated over $7B of project funding** that included MERP-funded projects.[54]

[45] DOE, DOE and EPA Announce $850 Million to Reduce Methane Pollution from the Oil and Gas Sector (Dec. 2024).
[46] Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, IRA Section 60113 – Methane Emissions Reduction Program (Last Accessed Aug. 26, 2025).
[47] DOE, DOE and EPA Announce $850 Million to Reduce Methane Pollution from the Oil and Gas Sector (Dec. 2024).
[48] Id.
[49] Id.
[50] Id.
[51] EPA, Biden-Harris Administration Announces $350 Million to 14 States to Reduce Methane Emissions from Oil and Gas Sector as Part of Investing in America Agenda (Dec. 2024).
[52] DOE, DOE and EPA Announce $850 Million to Reduce Methane Pollution from the Oil and Gas Sector (Dec. 2024).
[53] Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, IRA Section 60113 – Methane Emissions Reduction Program; Dolphin et al., The "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" is Signed Into Law by President Trump: Key Changes to Environmental Programs, Kirkland & Ellis, (Jul. 2025).
[54] DOE, Energy Department Announces Termination of 223 Projects, Saving Over $7.5 Billion (Oct. 2025).

Program	Source	Funding Amount (Allocated and Awarded)	Eligible Entities & Activities	Administering Agency	Status
Orphaned Well Plugging Program	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) 2021 (135 Stat. 1080)	$4.7B appropriated for orphan oil & natural gas wells.[55] ›$500M already awarded to states.[56] ~$3B remaining.[57] $150M for federal and tribal orphan well efforts.[58]	States, Tribes, and federal land management agencies for plugging, remediating, reclaiming abandoned oil & natural gas wells that are leaking methane.[59] Largest grants to go to states with the most orphan wells.[60]	Department of the Interior, Orphan Wells Program Office.[61]	**Impacted by executive order.** IIJA had funded FY2021-2030. Initial state grants rolled out 2022–2024; over 9,000 wells plugged so far.[62] In Jan. 2025, program frozen by executive order pausing IRA/IIJA disbursements with new grants under review by the Trump administration.[63]
Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Grant	IIJA (135 Stat. 1443-44)	$1B authorized for competitive grants to replace or repair aging, leak-prone natural gas distribution pipelines.[64] $588M awarded in 2022-2024 (190 projects); ~$800M obligated of the $1B by mid-	Municipalities and community-owned utilities to fund pipe replacement, leak detection tech, and pipeline upgrades to reduce methane	Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration[67]	**Not Impacted.** IIJA-funded for FY2022-2026. First awards in 2022; second round in 2023-24.[68] As of late 2024, ~80% of funds awarded.[69] Ongoing pipeline retrofit projects underway or planned

[55] Croft, Tackling the Legacy of Orphaned Wells: The Federal Orphaned Well Program in Action, Bureau of Land Management, (Dec. 2024).
[56] Bowlin, Trump halts historic orphaned well-plugging program, High Country News, (Mar. 2025).
[57] Id.
[58] Dept. of the Interior, Tribal Orphaned Wells Program, (Last Accessed Aug. 30, 2025).
[59] Bowlin, Trump halts historic orphaned well-plugging program, High Country News, (Mar. 2025).
[60] Id.
[61] Dept. of the Interior, Orphaned Wells, (Last Accessed Aug. 30, 2025).
[62] The White House, More than 100 Federal Actions to Curb Methane A Year of Progress on the U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan, at 5 (Nov. 2024).
[63] Bowlin, Trump halts historic orphaned well-plugging program, High Country News, (Mar. 2025).
[64] The White House, More than 100 Federal Actions to Curb Methane A Year of Progress on the U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan, at 5 (Nov. 2024).

Program	Source	Funding Amount (Allocated and Awarded)	Eligible Entities & Activities	Administering Agency	Status
		2024, targeting >1,200 miles of old pipe.[65]	leaks.[66]		through late 2020s.[70]
Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation Program	IIJA (135 Stat. 1091)	$11.3B appropriated over 15 years for AML grants.[71] ~$2.87B has been obligated for AML grants so far.[72]	States and Tribes with legacy coal mines (allocated by formula based on historic mining).[73] Funds projects to seal underground mines, including measures to mitigate methane leakage from abandoned mines.[74]	Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.[75]	**Not Impacted.** IIJA-funded for FY2022-2036.[76] Grants are released annually. In July 2025, FY2025 funds were announced.[77]
EPA Waste and Recycling	IIJA	$350M via IIJA for Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling	States and Tribes for waste	EPA, Office of Land and	**Not Impacted.**

[67] See Id.
[68] PHMSA, INVESTING IN AMERICA: Biden-Harris Administration Announces Nearly $200 Million to Replace Aging Gas Pipes, Lower Household Energy Bills and Cut Methane Emissions, (Oct. 2024).
[69] The White House, More than 100 Federal Actions to Curb Methane A Year of Progress on the U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan, at 5 (Nov. 2024).
[65] Id.
[66] PHMSA, Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization (NGDISM) Grant Program, (Mar. 2025).
[70] PHMSA, INVESTING IN AMERICA: Biden-Harris Administration Announces Nearly $200 Million to Replace Aging Gas Pipes, Lower Household Energy Bills and Cut Methane Emissions, (Oct. 2024).
[71] DOI, Biden-Harris Administration Announces Availability of $725 Million from Investing in America Agenda to Clean Up Legacy Pollution, (Jun. 2023).
[72] Buccino, OVERSIGHT HEARING ON EXAMINING THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2025 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THE OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT, (May 2024); OSMRE, FY 2024 BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW AML GRANT DISTRIBUTION, (Last Accessed Aug. 30, 2025); OSMRE, FY 2025 INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT AML GRANT DISTRIBUTION, (Last Accessed Aug. 30, 2025); (The ~$2.87 billion figure is calculated from these three sources. $721 million for 2022, + $698.6 million for 2023, + $724 million for 2024, + $724 million for 2025).
[73] OSMRE, What does the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act mean for OSMRE's AML Program?, (Last Accessed Aug. 30, 2025).
[74] DOI, Biden-Harris Administration Announces Availability of $725 Million from Investing in America Agenda to Clean Up Legacy Pollution, (Jun. 2023).
[75] OSMRE, What does the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act mean for OSMRE's AML Program?, (Last Accessed Aug. 30, 2025).
[76] See DOI, Biden-Harris Administration Announces Availability of $725 Million from Investing in America Agenda to Clean Up Legacy Pollution, (Jun. 2023).
[77] See OSMRE, What does the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act mean for OSMRE's AML Program?, (Last Accessed Aug. 30, 2025).

Program	Source	Funding Amount (Allocated and Awarded)	Eligible Entities & Activities	Administering Agency	Status
Infrastructure	(135 Stat. 1404)	(SWIFR) grants and compost programs to divert waste from MSW landfills (reducing future methane).[78] $117M awarded for recycling systems and composting education (to cut landfill food waste methane).[79]	management infrastructure projects.[80] Nonprofits, municipalities, states, and Tribes for composting outreach and educational programs.[81]	Emergency Management.[82]	IIJA-funded for FY2022-2026.[83] First SWIFR grants announced late 2022; ~$117M in 2024.[84]

[78] EPA, THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: TRANSFORMING U.S. RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT, at 1 (Feb. 2022).
[79] The White House, More than 100 Federal Actions to Curb Methane A Year of Progress on the U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan, at 6 (Nov. 2024).
[80] EPA, THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: TRANSFORMING U.S. RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT, at 1 (Feb. 2022).
[81] Id.
[82] EPA, About the Office of Land and Emergency Management, (Last Accessed Aug. 30th, 2025).
[83] EPA, THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: TRANSFORMING U.S. RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT, at 1 (Feb. 2022).
[84] The White House, More than 100 Federal Actions to Curb Methane A Year of Progress on the U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan, at 6 (Nov. 2024).

About the Program

The Harvard Methane Initiative seeks meaningful and sustained progress in reducing global emissions of this very important greenhouse gas — through research and effective engagement with policymakers and key stakeholders. This Initiative is supported by the Salata Institute for Climate and Sustainability at Harvard University. The Harvard Methane Initiative and other Research Clusters supported by the Salata Institute comprise interdisciplinary teams of researchers from across Harvard's schools, whose varied expertise is required to address the complexity of the climate-related problems that they seek to solve. Robert N. Stavins, A.J. Meyer Professor of Energy and Economic Development at Harvard Kennedy School, directs the Harvard Methane Initiative. The findings, views, and conclusions in this publication are those of the authors alone.