

Title 17. California Air Resources Board

Notice of Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Regulation on Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

The California Air Resources Board (CARB or Board) will conduct a public hearing at the date and time noted below to consider approving for adoption the proposed amendments to the Regulation on Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (the Landfill Methane Regulation, LMR, or Regulation).

Date: November 20, 2025

Time: 9:00 A.M.

In-Person Location:

California Air Resources Board
Byron Sher Auditorium
1001 I Street, Sacramento, California 95814

Remote Option:

Zoom

This public meeting may continue at 9:00 a.m., on November 21, 2025. Please consult the public agenda, which will be posted ten days before the November 20, 2025, Board Meeting, for important details, including the day on which this item will be considered and how the public can participate via Zoom if they choose to be remote.

Written Comment Period and Submittal of Comments

In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, interested members of the public may present comments orally or in writing during the hearing and may provide comments by postal mail or by electronic submittal before the hearing. The public comment period for this regulatory action will begin on September 26, 2025. Written comments not submitted during the hearing must be submitted on or after September 26, 2025, and received **no later than November 10, 2025**. Comments submitted outside that comment period are considered untimely. CARB may, but is not required to, respond to untimely comments, including those raising significant environmental issues. The Board also encourages members of the public to bring to the attention of staff in advance of the hearing any suggestions for modification of the proposed regulatory action. Comments submitted in advance of the hearing must be addressed to one of the following:

Postal mail: Clerks' Office, California Air Resources Board
1001 I Street, Sacramento, California 95814

Electronic submittal: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/lispub/comm/bclist.php>

Please note that under the California Public Records Act (Government Code section 7920.000 et seq.), your written and oral comments, attachments, and associated contact information (e.g., your address, phone, email, etc.) become part of the public record and can be released to the public upon request.

Additionally, the Board requests but does not require that persons who submit written comments to the Board reference the title of the proposal in their comments to facilitate review.

Authority and Reference

This regulatory action is proposed under the authority granted in California Health and Safety Code, sections 38501, 38510, 38560, 38560.5, 38580, 39600, and 39601. This action is proposed to implement, interpret, and make specific sections 38501, 38505, 38510, 38550, 38551, 38560, 38560.5, 38562.2, 38566, 38580, 39003, 39500, 39600, 39601, and 39730.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

Informative Digest of Proposed Action and Policy Statement Overview (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subd. (a)(3))

Sections Affected:

Proposed amendments to California Code of Regulations, title 17, division 3, chapter 1, subchapter 10, article 4, subarticle 13, sections 95462, 95463, 95464, 95465, 95467, 95468, 95469, 95470, 95471, 95475, and Appendix I. Proposed repeal of California Code of Regulations, title 17, division 3, chapter 1, subchapter 10, article 4, subarticle 13, section 95466.

Documents Incorporated by Reference (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 1, § 20, subd. (c)(3)):

The following documents would be incorporated in the regulation by reference:

- ASTM International, 2025. D2487-17: Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System). Reapproved February 1, 2025. Copyrighted. **Section 95471(k).**
- Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 9.2, Section 18810.2 – Scales and Weighing Requirements at a Landfill. Effective January 1, 2006. **Section 95470(b)(6)(B)1.**
- Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter 4 – Criteria for Landfills and Disposal Sites. As it existed on July 18, 2025. **Section 95471(k).**
- Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter 5 – Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance. As it existed on July 18, 2025. **Section 95471(k).**
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Appendix A-1 – Test Methods 1 through 2F. Effective May 30, 2023. **Sections 95471(a), (f)(1), and (m).**

- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Appendix A-2 – Test Methods 2G through 3C. Effective October 31, 2016. **Sections 95471(n)(2) and (3).**
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Appendix A-4 – Test Methods 6 through 10B. Effective May 30, 2023. **Sections 95471(o)(4)(A) and (B).**
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Appendix A-6 – Test Methods 16 through 18. Effective December 7, 2020. **Sections 95471(i)(1) and (n)(2).**
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Appendix A-7 – Test Methods 19 through 25E. Effective May 30, 2023. **Section 95471(i)(1).**
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 62 – Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants, section 62.16722(a)(2). Effective June 21, 2021. **Section 95471(n)(1).**

Background and Effect of the Proposed Regulatory Action:

Background on the Landfill Methane Regulation

Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills are the second-largest source of methane emissions in California, contributing over 20% of statewide methane emissions.¹ Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas, particularly over the short-term, that scientists estimate is responsible for up to 25% of climate change.² In addition, co-pollutants in landfill gas are emitted alongside methane that can have potential air quality and health implications for those who live or work nearby.

Adopted in 2010 as a discrete early action measure under California's 2006 landmark greenhouse gas emissions mitigation law, Assembly Bill 32,³ the Landfill Methane Regulation is designed to reduce methane emissions from MSW landfills. The LMR requires owners and operators to install and optimally operate landfill gas collection and control systems (GCCS) to minimize emissions, monitor surface methane concentration and other performance parameters, repair emission exceedances and other performance issues, conduct source testing of combustion devices used to destroy methane, keep records of these actions and data, and report compliance information to CARB and local air districts.

Currently, 190 landfills are subject to the LMR, with 153 landfills required to operate a GCCS. Both private companies and government entities (e.g., counties and cities) own and operate landfills. The LMR is implemented by CARB and local air districts, 22 of which have agreements with CARB to primarily implement and enforce the Regulation in their districts.

Effects of the Proposed Amendments

The proposed amendments are designed to improve methane control at MSW landfills by leveraging technologies, research, and lessons learned through over a decade of

¹ CARB. (2024, September 20). *Assembly Bill 32 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory for 2000-2022 — by Sector and Activity (Methane)*.

² CARB. (2022, December). *2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2023-04/2022-sp.pdf>.

³ Health & Saf. Code 38500 et seq., Assembly Bill 32 (Nuñez, Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006).

implementation experience. The following is a summary of CARB staff's proposal to amend the LMR organized into three overarching categories:

Methane emissions monitoring and repair actions:

- Require inspection and repair when operators are notified of a remotely-detected methane emission plume;
- Increase the stringency of landfill surface and component leak monitoring procedures, including increasing coverage by removing exemptions from monitoring, reducing corrective action timelines, and increasing frequency at certain landfills; and
- Establish a process to evaluate and approve emerging alternative technologies for leak detection, and require tools such as handheld or drone-mounted laser scanners to identify leaks in inaccessible areas that are currently excluded from monitoring.

Improving GCCS operations:

- Require earlier installation and operation of gas collection infrastructure in areas of new waste deposition;
- Limit periods of GCCS downtime and mitigate emissions from unavoidable downtime;
- Expand wellhead monitoring parameters and analysis, and require response actions for out-of-range values or large changes in values;
- Require more frequent monitoring, analysis, and mitigation measures including cover improvement in areas with persistent leaks or other issues; and
- Better manage declining gas generation at closed landfills through clearer standards for requests and approvals to operate a GCCS semi-continuously or shut down a GCCS.

Clarifying regulatory applicability, standardizing reporting, and other miscellaneous changes:

- Clarify responsibilities of third-party gas control system owners and operators;
- Reduce barriers to using continuous wellhead monitoring technologies by defining how regulatory thresholds apply to that data;
- Standardize, streamline, and digitize reporting to support compliance monitoring; and
- Miscellaneous clarifications, updates, and improvements to processes and enforceability.

CARB may also consider other changes to the sections affected, as listed on page three of this notice, or other sections within the scope of this notice, during the course of this rulemaking process.

Objectives and Benefits of the Proposed Regulatory Action:

Over a decade of LMR implementation, supported by extensive research including the California Methane Survey⁴ and airborne plume-mapping campaigns,⁵ has indicated opportunities to improve the LMR's effectiveness, stringency, and enforceability. The proposed

⁴ Duren, R. M., Thorpe, A.K., Foster, K.T., Rafiq, T., Hopkins, F.M., Yadav, V., ... & Miller, C.E. (2019). California's Methane Super-Emitters. *Nature*, (575), 180–184. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1720-3>.

⁵ CARB. (2024b, April). *Summary Report of the 2020, 2021, and 2023 Airborne Methane Plume Mapping Studies*. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2024-04/2020-2021-2023%20Airborne%20Summary%20Report_FINAL.pdf.

amendments aim to leverage new technologies and lessons learned to drive further methane emissions reductions in support of the State's ambitious methane emissions reduction goals. These goals include, among others, reducing methane emissions 40% below 2013 levels by 2030⁶ and achieving carbon neutrality by 2045 or sooner.⁷ Specifically, key objectives include integration of advanced technologies; improved detection of leaks from both the landfill surface and GCCS components; reduced GCCS downtime; reduced emissions from the working face and areas of new waste deposition; better monitoring and operation of the GCCS to prevent disruptions, failures, odors, and co-pollutant emissions; improved management of landfills with declining gas generation; and improved clarity, processes, enforceability, and regulatory oversight.

The proposed amendments are expected to reduce emissions of methane and co-pollutants like toxic air contaminants, volatile organic compounds, and odorous compounds. Methane emission reductions reduce the impacts of global climate change that affect Californians as well as the global population. Co-pollutant and odor reductions can improve air quality on and around the landfill, benefiting the health of workers and residents of nearby communities. Additional wellhead monitoring may also lead to earlier detection and prevention of subsurface elevated temperature events that can damage the GCCS and increase emissions. The proposed amendments also contain significant improvements to reporting that will allow CARB and local air districts to better oversee compliance and improve public transparency.

Staff estimate expected methane emission reductions from increased gas capture of approximately 17,000 metric tons of methane per year. Staff expect that the proposed amendments will also result in additional unquantified emission reductions due to surface cover improvements. The quantified portion of the emission reductions would provide avoided social costs of methane in the range of \$56 million to \$178 million over a three-year analysis period.

Comparable Federal Regulations:

MSW landfills are regulated under federal rules including the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)⁸ and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).⁹ The NSPS applies to new, modified, or reconstructed MSW landfills that commence construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 17, 2014. The NESHAP applies to facilities meeting various applicability criteria related to the amount of hazardous air pollutants emitted from the facility (i.e., a "major source" or "collocated with a major source"), the landfill's design capacity and uncontrolled non-methane organic compound emissions, and whether the landfill is a bioreactor. Additionally, there are federal Emission Guidelines (EG)¹⁰ that apply to "existing" landfills (not new, modified, or reconstructed after July 17, 2024) that states are required to implement through state plans consisting of rules, regulations, or other

⁶ Health & Saf. Code § 39730.5, Senate Bill 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016).

⁷ Health & Saf. Code § 38562.2, Assembly Bill 1279 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 337, Statutes of 2022).

⁸ 40 C.F.R., Part 60, Subpart XXX.

⁹ 40 C.F.R., Part 63, Subpart AAAA.

¹⁰ 40 C.F.R., Part 60, Subpart Cf.

requirements. The current Regulation primarily implements the EG as California's State Plan,¹¹ with some additional requirements related to wellhead monitoring being implemented by a federal plan.¹²

The proposed amendments differ from the federal regulations in that they apply to smaller and older¹³ landfills (the same applicability as the current LMR) and set more stringent requirements for landfill gas collection and control, component leak testing, and surface emissions monitoring. Inclusion of smaller landfills and older landfills, and more stringent control requirements, are necessary to maximize greenhouse gas emission reductions to contribute toward achieving the methane and greenhouse emission reduction targets in state law (Health and Safety Code sections 38562.2, 38566, and 39730.5).

California has authority to set its own standards to reduce emissions further to meet federal and state ambient air quality standards and climate change requirements and goals, and to require additional and separate reporting. The differing requirements in the proposed amendments are necessary to achieve additional benefits for human health, public welfare, and the environment as envisioned by authorizing legislation.

An Evaluation of Inconsistency or Incompatibility with Existing State Regulations (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subd. (a)(3)(D)):

During the process of developing the proposed regulatory action, CARB conducted a search of any similar regulations on this topic and concluded these regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations.

Disclosure Regarding the Proposed Regulation

Fiscal Impact/Local Mandate Determination Regarding the Proposed Action (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subds. (a)(5)&(6)):

The determinations of the Board's Executive Officer concerning the costs or savings incurred by public agencies and private persons and businesses in reasonable compliance with the proposed regulatory action are presented below.

Under Government Code sections 11346.5, subdivision (a)(5) and 11346.5, subdivision (a)(6), the Executive Officer has determined that the proposed regulatory action would create costs or savings to any State agency, would not create costs or savings in federal funding to the State, would create costs or mandate to any local agency or school district, whether or not reimbursable by the State under Government Code, title 2, division 4, part 7 (commencing with section 17500), or other nondiscretionary cost or savings to State or local agencies.

¹¹ CARB. (2017, May 25). *California State Plan for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Under Clean Air Act Section 111(d)*. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/CaStatePlan_final.pdf.

¹² See 40 C.F.R., § 62.1115(b)(2); Partial Approval, Partial Disapproval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; California; Control of Emissions from Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, 84 Fed. Reg. 36863 (July 30, 2019).

¹³ The date after which the landfill must have accepted waste to be subject the regulations/rules.

Cost to any Local Agency or School District Requiring Reimbursement under Gov. Code section 17500 et seq.:

Pursuant to Government Code sections 11346.5, subdivision (a)(5) and 11346.5, subdivision (a)(6), the proposed amendments constitute a mandate that would create costs and cost-savings to local agencies. However, these costs to local agencies are not reimbursable by the state under Government Code, title 2, division 4, part 7 (commencing with section 17500). The mandate is not reimbursable because this action neither compels local agencies to provide new governmental functions (i.e., it does not require such agencies to provide new or additional governmental services to the public), nor imposes requirements that apply only to local agencies or school districts. Rather, the requirements apply generally to all entities that own or operate landfills or equipment for the collection or control of landfill gas. Therefore, the regulation does not constitute a "Program" imposing any unique requirements on local agencies or school districts as set forth in Government Code section 17514. Additionally, the affected local government-owned landfills are operated as not-for-profit organizations and are able to recover compliance costs by increasing service fees.

Cost or Savings for State Agencies:

The proposed amendments will have a fiscal impact on state government entities that own or operate landfills in the form of direct compliance costs. Staff determined that there are two such landfills, which together comprise an estimated 226 acres of the total 15,000 acres of surface area of controlled government-owned landfills subject to the LMR (approximately 1.5%). Staff applied this percentage to the estimated total costs to government-owned landfills for provisions that could apply to closed landfills to estimate that the State would incur direct compliance costs of approximately \$125,000 over a three-year analysis period.¹⁴ Staff also estimate that the proposed amendments will generate increased state sales tax revenues of approximately \$106,000 per year based on the sale of additional materials and parts for new gas collectors.

Other Non-Discretionary Costs or Savings on Local Agencies:

The proposed amendments will have a fiscal impact on local agencies that own or operate landfills, such as cities and counties, in the form of direct compliance costs. Based on the total costs to all government landfills less the costs to state-owned and military-owned landfills, staff estimate that local government entities would incur direct compliance costs of \$6.2 million in the first year and \$6.1 million annually thereafter for total costs of \$18.3 million over the three-year economic analysis timeframe.

Local air districts can voluntarily enter into memoranda of understanding (MOU) with CARB to primarily implement and enforce the LMR in their districts; currently, 22 local air districts have MOUs with CARB. Staff estimated labor time requirements for various activities that implementing air districts would be likely to incur and multiplied this by an estimated labor cost rate to arrive at total statewide costs for these activities. This resulted in estimated air district costs (statewide) of \$417,594 over three years. Staff expect that the districts will fully recover their costs from the landfill owners or operators under the authority granted to

¹⁴ See Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR) Appendix B for detailed calculations.

them in sections 40702, 40727.2(j), and 41512 of the California Health and Safety Code. In addition, section 95473 of the Regulation requires the landfill owners or operators to pay any fees assessed by a local air district for the purpose of recovering district-incurrent implementation and enforcement costs.

Staff also estimate that the proposed amendments will generate increased local sales tax revenues of approximately \$131,000 per year based on the sale of additional materials and parts for new gas collectors.

Cost or Savings in Federal Funding to the State:

No costs or savings in federal funding is anticipated as a result of the proposed amendments.

Housing Costs (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subd. (a)(12)):

The Executive Officer has also made the initial determination that the proposed regulatory action will not have a significant effect on housing costs.

Significant Statewide Adverse Economic Impact Directly Affecting Business, Including Ability to Compete (Gov. Code, §§ 11346.3, subd. (a), 11346.5, subd. (a)(7), 11346.5, subd. (a)(8)):

The Executive Officer has made an initial determination that the proposed regulatory action would not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states, or on representative private persons.

Results of The Economic Impact Analysis/Assessment (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subd. (a)(10)):

A detailed assessment of the economic impacts of the proposed regulatory action can be found in Chapter VIII of the Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR).

Non-Major Regulation: Statement of the Results of the Economic Impact Assessment (EIA):

The creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California.

The proposed amendments are not anticipated to directly result in job creation or elimination. However, the proposed amendments may indirectly affect job creation because they will result in additional surface emissions monitoring, leak detection, repairs, and gas collector/well installation (usually performed by outside contractors). There is also the potential of less labor being needed for monitoring at landfills that adopt certain alternative monitoring technologies (e.g., drones). Staff estimate that increases in labor time needs would outweigh any decreases.

The creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses within the State of California.

The creation or elimination of businesses in the directly regulated sector are not anticipated. Most of the additional costs imposed by the proposed amendments are related to increased monitoring, remediation, and gas collector/well installation and are expected to be relatively modest compared to the level of those activities already occurring. Therefore, staff expect that most of this activity will be absorbed by existing landfill staff and contractors. Potentially, the proposed amendments could drive a demand in ancillary sectors providing monitoring technology and services, well installation, control device testing, and other similar services.

The expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California.

The expansion of current businesses in the directly regulated sector is not anticipated for the same reasons that creation or elimination of existing businesses are not expected. Potentially, the proposed amendments could drive a demand in ancillary sectors providing monitoring technology and services, well installation, control device testing, and other similar services.

The benefits of the regulation to the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the state's environment.

The proposed amendments are expected to reduce emissions of methane through improved capture of landfill gas by collection and control systems and through additional mechanisms from improvements to landfill surface cover. The same measures that reduce methane emissions also reduce emissions of co-pollutants in the landfill gas including volatile organic compounds and toxic air contaminants. Changes to the structure and contents of reporting will provide CARB with valuable additional data for understanding sources of emissions and evaluating regulatory compliance in a format that will enable more rapid and comprehensive review. Together, the benefits of the proposed amendments comprise reduced impacts of global climate change, improved air quality, reduced odors, and improved capabilities for regulator oversight. The proposed amendments are not expected to impact worker safety other than general air quality benefits from reduced co-pollutant emissions.

Effect on Jobs/Businesses.

The Executive Officer has determined that the proposed regulatory action would not affect the creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California, the creation of new businesses or elimination of existing businesses within the State of California, or the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California. A detailed assessment of the economic impacts of the proposed regulatory action can be found in the Economic Impact Analysis in the ISOR.

Benefits of the Proposed Regulation.

The objective of the proposed regulatory action is to reduce methane emissions from landfills through improved collection and control of landfill gas and improvements to landfill surface cover. This provides benefits including reduced impacts of global climate change and improvements to local air quality through reduced co-pollutant emissions.

A summary of these benefits is provided, please refer to “Objectives and Benefits”, under the Informative Digest of Proposed Action and Policy Statement Overview Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5, subdivision (a)(3) discussion on page 5.

Business Report (Gov. Code, §§ 11346.5, subd. (a)(11); 11346.3, subd. (d)):

In accordance with Government Code sections 11346.5, subdivisions (a)(11) and 11346.3, subdivision (d), the Executive Officer finds the reporting requirements of the proposed regulatory action which apply to businesses are necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the State of California.

Cost Impacts on Representative Private Persons or Businesses (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subd. (a)(9)):

In developing this regulatory proposal, CARB staff evaluated the potential economic impacts on representative private persons or businesses. The total direct costs of the proposed amendments to private businesses are estimated to be \$6.3 million in the first year and \$6.2 million annually thereafter for total costs of \$18.7 million over three years (the timeframe used for the economic analysis). The total direct costs to regulated entities in the private and government sectors are shown in the ISOR Chapter VIII and detailed cost calculations are provided in the ISOR Appendix B.

The proposed amendments would not result in any direct costs to individuals. However, compliance costs could potentially be passed to individuals through higher fees charged by landfills for waste disposal services. To the extent that costs may be passed on to individuals, staff expect any increases to be very small for each individual (e.g., the proposed amendments are estimated to cost approximately \$0.31 per capita per year ongoing).

Effect on Small Business (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 1, § 4, subds. (a) and (b)):

The Executive Officer has also determined under California Code of Regulations, title 1, section 4, that the proposed regulatory action would not affect small businesses because the regulation exempts any landfills that may be considered small businesses. Specifically, closed landfills with less than 450,000 tons of waste-in-place are exempt from the LMR.

Consideration of Alternatives (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subd. (a)(13)):

Before taking final action on the proposed regulatory action, the Board must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by the Board, or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the Board, would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost-effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provisions of law. Staff

considered two alternatives to the proposed amendments as described in Chapter IX of the ISOR and determined that no alternative considered would be more effective in carrying out the purpose of which the action is proposed.

Environmental Analysis

CARB, as the lead agency for the proposed amendments, has concluded that this action is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under the “Class 1” exemption (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15301) for modifications to existing facilities, “Class 2” exemption (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15302) for replacement or reconstruction of existing structures or facilities, “Class 3” exemption (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15303) for new construction or conversion of small structures, “Class 4” exemption (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15304) for minor alterations to land, and “Class 8” exemption (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15308) for actions taken by regulatory agencies for the protection of the environment. A brief explanation of the basis for reaching this conclusion is included in Chapter VI of the ISOR.

Special Accommodation Request

Consistent with California Government Code section 7296.2, special accommodation or language needs may be provided for any of the following:

- An interpreter to be available at the hearing;
- Documents made available in an alternate format or another language; and
- A disability-related reasonable accommodation.

To request these special accommodations or language needs, please contact the Clerks’ Office at cotb@arb.ca.gov or (916) 322-5594 as soon as possible, but no later than ten business days before the scheduled Board hearing. TTY/TDD/Speech to Speech users may dial 711 for the California Relay Service.

Consecuente con la sección 7296.2 del Código de Gobierno de California, una acomodación especial o necesidades lingüísticas pueden ser suministradas para cualquiera de los siguientes:

- Un intérprete que esté disponible en la audiencia;
- Documentos disponibles en un formato alternativo u otro idioma; y
- Una acomodación razonable relacionados con una incapacidad.

Para solicitar estas comodidades especiales o necesidades de otro idioma, por favor llame a la oficina del Consejo al cotb@arb.ca.gov o (916) 322-5594 lo más pronto posible, pero no menos de 10 días de trabajo antes del día programado para la audiencia del Consejo. TTY/TDD/Personas que necesiten este servicio pueden marcar el 711 para el Servicio de Retransmisión de Mensajes de California.

Agency Contact Persons

Inquiries concerning the substance of the proposed regulatory action may be directed to the agency representative Quinn Langfitt, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Short-lived Climate Pollutant Policy Section, at (279) 208-7487 or quinn.langfitt@arb.ca.gov or (designated back-

up contact) Anthy Alexiades, Manager, Short-lived Climate Pollutant Policy Section, at (279) 208-7215 or anthy.alexiaades@arb.ca.gov.

Availability of Documents

CARB staff has prepared a Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR) for the proposed regulatory action, which includes a summary of the economic and environmental impacts of the proposal. The report is entitled: *Public Hearing to Consider the Proposed Amendments to the Regulation on Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills*.

Copies of the ISOR and the full text of the proposed regulatory language, in underline and strikeout format to allow for comparison with the existing regulations may be accessed on CARB's website listed below, on September 23, 2025. Please contact Bobbi Ruch, Regulations Coordinator, at regulations@arb.ca.gov or (279) 208-7881 if you need physical copies of the documents. Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5, subdivision (b), upon request to the aforementioned Regulations Coordinator, physical copies would be obtained from the Public Information Office, California Air Resources Board, 1001 I Street, Visitors and Environmental Services Center, First Floor, Sacramento, California, 95814.

Further, the agency representative to whom nonsubstantive inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action may be directed is Bobbi Ruch, Regulations Coordinator, (279) 208-7881. The Board staff has compiled a record for this rulemaking action, which includes all the information upon which the proposal is based. This material is available for inspection upon request to the contact persons.

Hearing Procedures

The public hearing will be conducted in accordance with the California Administrative Procedure Act, Government Code, title 2, division 3, part 1, chapter 3.5 (commencing with section 11340).

Following the public hearing, the Board may take action to approve for adoption the regulatory language as originally proposed, or with non-substantial or grammatical modifications. The Board may also approve for adoption the proposed regulatory language with other modifications if the text as modified is sufficiently related to the originally proposed text that the public was adequately placed on notice and that the regulatory language as modified could result from the proposed regulatory action. If this occurs, the full regulatory text, with the modifications clearly indicated, will be made available to the public, for written comment, at least 15-days before final adoption.

The public may request a copy of the modified regulatory text from CARB's Public Information Office, Air Resources Board, 1001 I Street, Visitors and Environmental Services Center, First Floor, Sacramento, California, 95814.


Final Statement of Reasons Availability

Upon its completion, the Final Statement of Reasons (FSOR) will be available and copies may be requested from the agency contact persons in this notice, or may be accessed on CARB's website listed below.

Internet Access

This notice, the ISOR and all subsequent regulatory documents, including the FSOR, when completed, are available on CARB's website for this rulemaking at <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/rulemaking/2025/landfill-methane-regulation>.

California Air Resources Board



Steven S. Cliff, Ph.D.
Executive Officer

Date: September 9, 2025

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see [CARB's website](https://ww2.arb.ca.gov) (ww2.arb.ca.gov).