

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 122.35

at reasonable times during regular business hours (see §122.7 for confidentiality provision). (The permittee may assess a reasonable charge for copying. The permit may allow the permittee to require a member of the public to provide advance notice.)

(3) *Reporting.* Unless the permittee is relying on another entity to satisfy its NPDES permit obligations under §122.35(a), the permittee must submit annual reports to the NPDES permitting authority for its first permit term. For subsequent permit terms, the permittee must submit reports in year two and four unless the NPDES permitting authority requires more frequent reports. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (see 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all reports submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of the small MS4 to the NPDES permitting authority or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), §122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. 40 CFR part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of 40 CFR part 127, the owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of the small MS4 may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law. The report must include:

- (i) The status of compliance with permit terms and conditions;
  - (ii) Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;
  - (iii) A summary of the storm water activities the permittee proposes to undertake to comply with the permit during the next reporting cycle;
  - (iv) Any changes made during the reporting period to the permittee's storm water management program; and
  - (v) Notice that the permittee is relying on another governmental entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations (if applicable), consistent with §122.35(a).
- (e) *Qualifying local program.* If an existing qualifying local program re-

quires the permittee to implement one or more of the minimum control measures of paragraph (b) of this section, the NPDES permitting authority may include conditions in the NPDES permit that direct the permittee to follow that qualifying program's requirements rather than the requirements of paragraph (b). A qualifying local program is a local, State or Tribal municipal storm water management program that imposes, at a minimum, the relevant requirements of paragraph (b).

[81 FR 89349, Dec. 9, 2016, as amended at 85 FR 69196, Nov. 2, 2020]]

### **§ 122.35 May the operator of a regulated small MS4 share the responsibility to implement the minimum control measures with other entities?**

(a) The permittee may rely on another entity to satisfy its NPDES permit obligations to implement a minimum control measure if:

- (1) The other entity, in fact, implements the control measure;
- (2) The particular control measure, or component thereof, is at least as stringent as the corresponding NPDES permit requirement; and

(3) The other entity agrees to implement the control measure on the permittee's behalf. In the reports, the permittee must submit under §122.34(d)(3), the permittee must also specify that it is relying on another entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations. If the permittee is relying on another governmental entity regulated under section 122 to satisfy all of the permit obligations, including the obligation to file periodic reports required by §122.34(d)(3), the permittee must note that fact in its NOI, but the permittee is not required to file the periodic reports. The permittee remains responsible for compliance with the permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measure (or component thereof). Therefore, EPA encourages the permittee to enter into a legally binding agreement with that entity if the permittee wants to minimize any uncertainty about compliance with the permit.

(b) In some cases, the NPDES permitting authority may recognize, either in your individual NPDES permit or in an

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NPDES general permit, that another governmental entity is responsible under an NPDES permit for implementing one or more of the minimum control measures for your small MS4 or that the permitting authority itself is responsible. Where the permitting authority does so, you are not required to include such minimum control measure(s) in your storm water management program. (For example, if a State or Tribe is subject to an NPDES permit that requires it to administer a program to control construction site runoff at the State or Tribal level and that program satisfies all of the requirements of §122.34(b)(4), you could avoid responsibility for the construction measure, but would be responsible for the remaining minimum control measures.) Your permit may be reopened and modified to include the requirement to implement a minimum control measure if the entity fails to implement it.

[64 FR 68846, Dec. 8, 1999, as amended at 81 FR 89352, Dec. 9, 2016]

## § 122.36 As an operator of a regulated small MS4, what happens if I don't comply with the application or permit requirements in §§ 122.33 through 122.35?

NPDES permits are federally enforceable. Violators may be subject to the enforcement actions and penalties described in Clean Water Act sections 309 (b), (c), and (g) and 505, or under applicable State, Tribal, or local law. Compliance with a permit issued pursuant to section 402 of the Clean Water Act is deemed compliance, for purposes of sections 309 and 505, with sections 301, 302, 306, 307, and 403, except any standard imposed under section 307 for toxic pollutants injurious to human health. If you are covered as a co-permittee under an individual permit or under a general permit by means of a joint Notice of Intent you remain subject to the enforcement actions and penalties for the failure to comply with the terms of the permit in your jurisdiction except as set forth in §122.35(b).

[64 FR 68847, Dec. 8, 1999]

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-25 Edition)

## § 122.37 Will the small MS4 storm water program regulations at §§ 122.32 through 122.36 and § 123.35 of this chapter change in the future?

EPA will evaluate the small MS4 regulations at §§122.32 through 122.36 and §123.35 of this chapter after December 10, 2012 and make any necessary revisions. (EPA intends to conduct an enhanced research effort and compile a comprehensive evaluation of the NPDES MS4 storm water program. EPA will re-evaluate the regulations based on data from the NPDES MS4 storm water program, from research on receiving water impacts from storm water, and the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs), as well as other relevant information sources.)

[64 FR 68847, Dec. 8, 1999]

## § 122.38 Public notification requirements for CSO discharges to the Great Lakes Basin.

(a) All permittees authorized to discharge a combined sewer overflow (CSO) to the Great Lakes Basin ("Great Lakes Basin CSO permittee") must provide public notification of CSO discharges as described in this paragraph (a) after November 7, 2018. Public notification shall consist of:

(1) *Signage.* (i) The Great Lakes Basin CSO permittee shall ensure that there is adequate signage where signage is feasible at:

(A) CSO discharge points (unless the permittee demonstrates to the Director that no public access of, or public contact with, the receiving water is expected); and

(B) Potentially impacted public access areas.

(ii) At a minimum, signs shall include:

(A) The name of the Great Lakes Basin CSO permittee;

(B) A description of the discharge (*e.g.*, untreated human sewage, treated wastewater) and notice that sewage may be present in the water; and

(C) The Great Lakes Basin CSO permittee contact information, including a telephone number, NPDES permit number and CSO discharge point number as identified in the NPDES permit.