



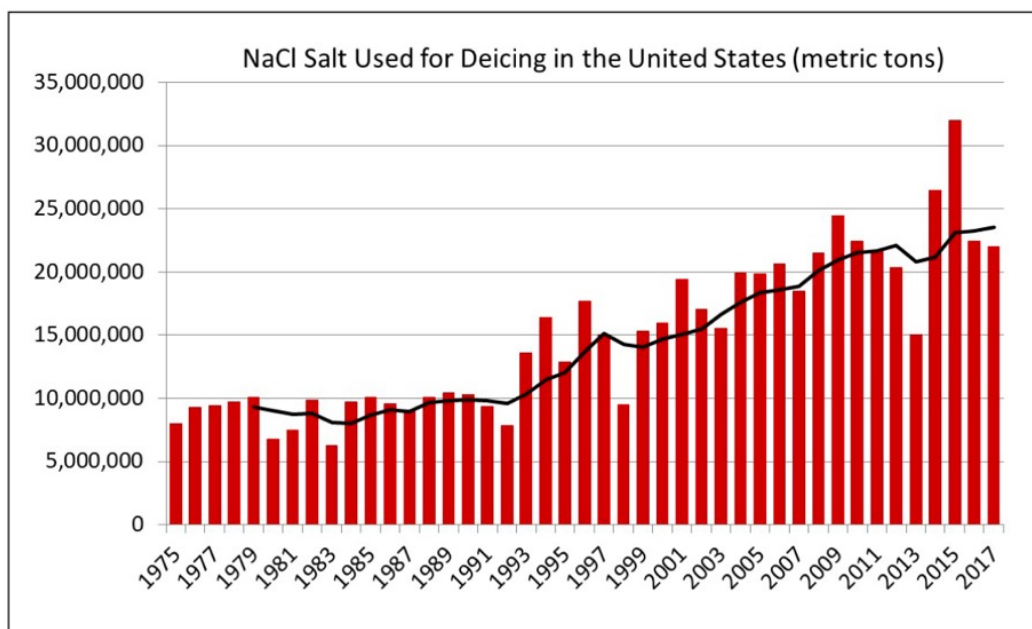
An Overview of S.218, An act relating to reducing chloride contamination of State waters

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Lake Champlain Committee
*Before the Senate Committee on
Natural Resources & Energy
January 14, 2026*



School Street Bridge over North Branch of the Winooski River, Photo by Jared Carpenter

Salt Use for Deicing has Increased Nationwide



Kelly, V.R., Findlay, S.E.G.,
Weathers, K.C. 2019. *Road
Salt: The Problem, The
Solution, and How to Get
There*, Cary Institute for
Ecosystem Studies (pg. 3)

(US Geological Survey, 2017, Salt statistics, in Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., *Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: US Geological Survey Data Series 140*, available online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/>)

For more information, visit the testimony of: [Matthew Vaughn: Water Quality Impacts of De-Icing in Lake Champlain and its Tributaries](#) ²

Excessive use of road salt has negative impacts on infrastructure, public health and water quality

Including:

- Corrosion of public and private drinking water systems, resulting in increases in trace metals such as copper, iron, and lead.
- Acceleration of the corrosion of bridges, roads and vehicles, reducing their lifespans and usability.
- Increased salinity of rivers and lakes, harming aquatic biota.



Photo by Eileen Fitzgerald © Lake Champlain Committee

For more information, visit [the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](https://www.epa.gov)

Excessive road salt use is starting to impact Vermont water quality as salinity levels rise, harming aquatic biota

Vaughan, M.C.H. (2019). Concentration, load, and trend estimates for nutrients, chloride, and total suspended solids in Lake Champlain tributaries, 1990 – 2017 (Technical Report No. 86). Grand Isle, VT: Lake Champlain Basin Program. https://lcbp-089519.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/techreportPDF/86_LC_Tributary>Loading_Report.pdf

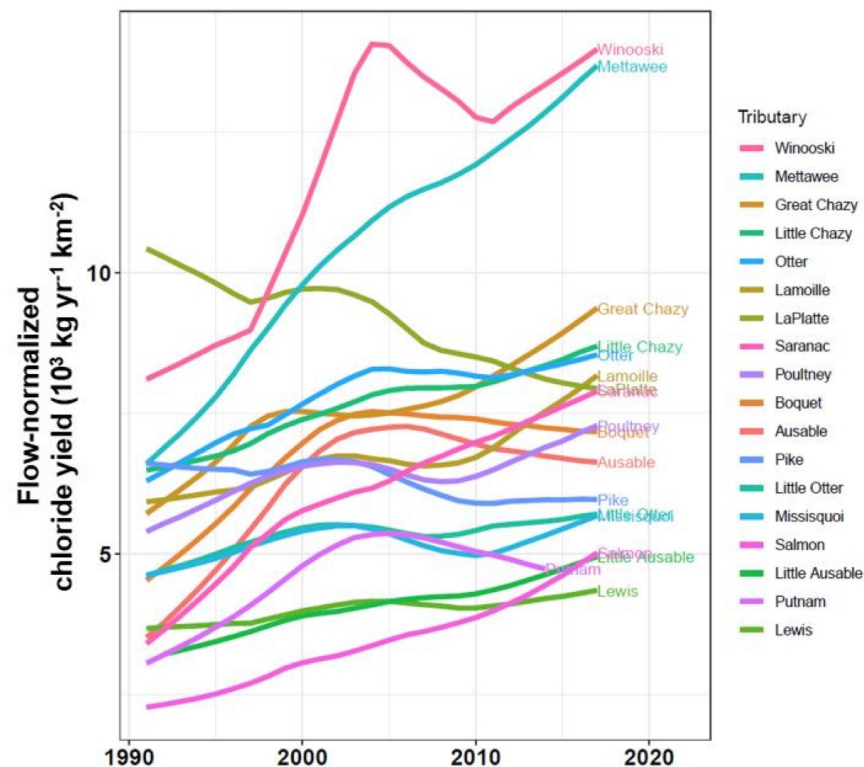


Figure 17. Plot of annual flow-normalized chloride yield estimates for eighteen Lake Champlain tributaries. The flow-normalized yield is an estimate of load per watershed area, with the influence of annual water flux variability reduced. Note that the legend is in descending order by the latest value for each tributary.



S.218, 'An act relating to reducing chloride contamination of State waters'

The bill addresses the impacts of sodium chloride on infrastructure and water quality in Vermont through reduced salt application on roads and other impervious surface without compromising public safety.



BILL AS INTRODUCED
2026

S.218
Page 1 of 13

1 S.218
2 Introduced by Senator Watson
3 Referred to Committee on
4 Date:
5 Subject: Conservation and development; water quality; protection from
6 liability; salt application
7 Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to require the
8 Secretary of Natural Resources to establish the Chloride Contamination
9 Reduction Program for the voluntary education, training, and certification of
10 commercial salt applicators. A certified commercial salt applicator would have
11 an affirmative defense against a claim for damages resulting from a hazard
12 caused by snow or ice if the claimed damages were caused solely by snow or

The bill has four main components:

1. Establishes best management practices for salt application,
2. Sets certification programs for commercial and municipal applicators,
3. Study on salt storage facilities in proximity to waters and costs to cover, and
4. Provides liability protection for applicators that complete and follow the certification program.



Photo by Eileen Fitzgerald © Lake Champlain Committee

Establishes Best Management Practices



The bill requires DEC to establish a **voluntary** education, training, and certification program, including:

Best Management Practices for salt application:

- Techniques to increase efficiency of application.
- Standards for when salt or salt alternatives are used, including salt alternatives that have less impact on water quality.
- Use of equipment to calibrate, monitor, or meter application of salt or salt alternative.

Administrative requirements for participants such as record keeping.

The voluntary provision is established specifically in the statute. The only way the program can become mandatory is if the Legislature changes this.



The Vermont Agency of Transportation currently has a Best Management Practices plan, the goal is to apply something similar to municipal and commercial applicators.

For more information, visit testimony of:

[Ernie Patnoe: VTrans Snow and Ice Control Program](#)

[Todd Eaton: Vermont Local Roads](#)

VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION



SNOW AND ICE CONTROL PLAN

FOR STATE AND INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

Chloride Reduction BMP	Definition	Potential % Chloride Reduction
Pre-Wetting	Application of liquids or proprietary chemical to dry salt as it is being applied to the roadway.	20% - 30%
Pre-Treating	Application of liquids or proprietary chemical to dry salt either before, during, or after it has been loaded into the truck.	10% - 30%
Anti-Icing	Application of liquids or proprietary chemical in advance of onset of winter storm in problem areas such as steep grades and curves.	10% - 30%
Equipment Calibration	Ensures equipment application of Chlorides is accurate.	5% - 20%
In-Cab Air/Ground Temperature Sensor	Installation and monitoring of pavement and air temperature sensors with in-cab readout.	1% - 10%*
Training, Storage and Handling	Annual training of staff about various BMPs, improving storage and handling practices for loading and unloading salt.	10% - 25%

New Hampshire's Green SnowPro certification program could be a model for Vermont



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Commercial Green SnowPro Certification

Certifying winter maintenance professionals in salt reduction practices that improve water quality while protecting public safety.

Voluntary Commercial Salt Applicators certified by NHDES Green SnowPro under [RSA 489-C](#), and property owners or managers who hire them, are granted limited liability protection against damages arising from snow and ice conditions under [RSA 508:22](#).

For municipalities seeking certification, see the voluntary [Municipal Green SnowPro Certification webpage](#).

For more information: visit testimony of [Aubrey Voelker: NH Green SnowPro Program](#)



DEC and VTrans will establish certification programs for commercial and municipal applicators

Commercial Certification Program

- **Voluntary** Program
- Education and training on the Best Management Practices
- Modeled after New Hampshire GreenSnoPro Program.
- Two-year certification.
- A fee will be established to help sustain the program.
- Possible to have a master certification within a business that can train other employees.

Municipal Certification Program

- **Voluntary** Program
- VTrans will include application certification as part of the Vermont Local Roads Curriculum to train municipal applicators in the Best Management Practices.
- Municipal applicator will have the same affirmative defense liability protection as a private commercial applicator upon completion of the certification program.

Keys to the certification program:

This is a **voluntary** program, so success relies on carrots, including:

- Liability protection through affirmative defense
- Savings through purchase of less salt
- For municipalities, compliance with Water Quality Standards could mean less future cost for cleanup of specific waters.



Photo by Eileen Fitzgerald © Lak

Requires a study by DEC on salt and salt mixed with sand storage facilities, including:

- Inventory of the number of storage facilities,
- Number currently covered,
- Number not covered and within 100 yards of a surface water or drinking water source, and
- Estimate of the total cost to cover or move these facilities.



Photo by Holly Pelczynski/Bennington Banner, story by Ed Damon, Bennington Banner (Jan. 10, 2018)



Affirmative defense: liability protection for commercial and municipal applicators

Intent of provision is to
incentivize participation.

Defense is only for hazards
that are “caused solely by
snow or ice” **AND** only when
the failure / delay in
mitigating the hazard “is the
result” of the applicator’s
adherence to the BMPs.

§ 1353. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE; SALT APPLICATION;

(a) A commercial salt applicator or an owner, occupant, or lessee of real property maintained by a certified commercial salt applicator shall have an affirmative defense against a claim for damages resulting from a hazard caused by snow or ice if:

(1) the claimed damages were caused solely by snow or ice; and

(2) any failure or delay in removing or mitigating the hazard is the result of the certified commercial salt applicator’s implementation of the best management practices established under section 1352 of this title for application of salt or salt alternatives.

(b) The affirmative defense provided under subsection (a) shall not apply when the civil damages are due to gross negligence or reckless disregard of the hazard.

(c) The affirmative defense provided under this section is not exclusive and is in addition to any other defenses or immunities provided under State law.

(d) In order to assert the affirmative defense provided under subsection (a) of this section, a commercial salt applicator or an owner, occupant, or lessee of real property maintained by a certified commercial salt applicator shall keep a record describing its road, parking lot, and property maintenance practices, consistent with the requirements determined by the Secretary under this subchapter. The record shall include the type and rate of application of salt and salt alternatives used, the dates of treatment, and the weather conditions for each event requiring deicing. Such records shall be retained by the applicator for a period of three years.



Municipal protection similar to commercial protection and requires that the applicator complete the VTrans Local Roads Program and that the town maintain the records.

b) Notwithstanding 24 V.S.A. § 901a to the contrary, a municipal employee shall have an affirmative defense against a claim for damages resulting from a hazard caused by snow or ice if

(1) the municipal salt applicator completed the Vermont Local Roads curriculum providing best management practices for spreading salt on roads, parking lots, and sidewalks in that calendar year;

(2) the claimed damages were caused solely by snow or ice; and

(3) any failure or delay in removing or mitigating the hazard is the result of the certified commercial salt applicator's implementation of the best management practices learned under the Vermont Local Roads curriculum.

c) The affirmative defense provided under subsection (b) of this section shall not apply when the civil damages are due to gross negligence or reckless disregard of the hazard.

d) The affirmative defense provided under this section is not exclusive and is in addition to any other defenses or immunities provided under State law.

e) In order to assert the affirmative defense provided under subsection (b) of this section, a municipality shall keep a record describing its road, parking lot, and property maintenance practices, consistent with the requirements determined by the Secretary under this subchapter. The record shall include the type and rate of application of salt and salt alternatives used, the dates of treatment, and the weather conditions for each event requiring deicing. Such records shall be retained by the applicator for a period of three years.



Key elements of liability protection

- An “affirmative defense” is a defense which the defendant must raise; the defendant may then introduce evidence that, if found to be credible, will negate the liability, even if it is proven that the defendant committed the alleged acts.
- Defendant must show:
 - Injury was caused solely by snow and ice.
 - Injury not caused by gross negligence or reckless disregard
 - Applicator completed the certification program.
 - Applicator or town kept records of application consistent with the BMPs.

Thank You

