Great Salt Lake Commissioner's Office

Great Salt Lake Alliance

GREAT SALT LAKE SOLUTIONS EXCHANGE

Connecting Solutions. Accelerating Impact.

Cross-sector insights from the Great Salt Lake Solutions Exchange prepared by the Great Salt Lake Commissioner's Office and the Great Salt Lake Alliance with support from the Janet Quinney Lawson Institute for Land, Water & Air and the Nature Conservancy in Utah.

Hosted June 22, 2026

Complementing Utah's Strategic Direction

The Great Salt Lake Commissioner's 2024 Strategic Plan provides the strategic direction for protecting and restoring the Great Salt Lake through coordinated action, science-based decision making, and adaptive management. As the Commissioner's Office advances that work and prepares an updated Strategic Plan, the Great Salt Lake Commissioner's Office and the Great Salt Lake Alliance co-hosted the Great Salt Lake Solutions Exchange to gather perspectives from stakeholders across Utah's water community.

This brief complements the Strategic Plan and the Great Salt Lake Basin Integrated Plan by synthesizing recurring themes and opportunities identified through cross-sector dialogue.

How this report fits within Utah's Great Salt Lake Planning Framework

Great Salt Lake Commissioner's Strategic Plan

Sets statewide priorities

Great Salt Lake Basin Integrated Plan

Develops long-term basin management strategies

Great Salt Lake Solutions Exchange

Captures stakeholder insights and cross-sector observations to inform implementation and planning

The Solutions Exchange at a Glance

Key Takeaway: Bringing together diverse perspectives increased visibility into ongoing work, strengthened shared understanding, and surfaced clear opportunities to accelerate Great Salt Lake solutions.

The Exchange brought together researchers, practitioners, policymakers, agricultural representatives, nonprofits, industry, and community partners around one question: how can Great Salt Lake solutions be strengthened, connected, and accelerated? Eleven morning lightning talks surfaced the breadth of state-led work already underway; afternoon breakout discussions then dug into implementation challenges and opportunities across five focus areas: agriculture, ecosystem, infrastructure, municipal and industrial, and "wildcard" or emerging ideas.

Three observations, drawn from the discussions and post-event feedback, stood out.

1. Visibility Into Existing Work Creates Value

Even experienced members of Utah's Great Salt Lake community reported learning about projects and partnerships they hadn't previously encountered. Post-event feedback consistently named the lightning talks among the most valuable parts of the day, which is a sign that simply increasing visibility into ongoing work can reduce duplication and help organizations build on one another's efforts.

Sometimes accelerating solutions begin by making existing work more visible.

2. Participants Want a Clearer Picture of the Solutions Landscape

Participants wanted to understand how all of the work fits together. Suggestions included shared project inventories, data platforms, and better communication tools to show who is doing what, where, and why.

A stronger understanding of the broader solutions landscape may help organizations identify opportunities to collaborate, leverage existing work, and accelerate progress.

3. The Conversation Focused on Solutions

The urgency of the problem is well understood; what distinguished this event was tone. Participants spent little time debating the problem and instead focused on implementation, lessons learned, and working together more effectively.

Convening diverse perspectives creates space not only to share ideas, but to build momentum for future action.

Understanding the Solutions Landscape

Key Takeaway: Utah has built a strong foundation of Great Salt Lake solutions. The opportunity now is to strengthen, connect, and build on those efforts while continuing to innovate.

The lightning talks illustrated the scope of work already underway to protect and restore the Great Salt Lake, spanning planning, water management, ecosystem restoration, science, infrastructure, and policy. Together, they demonstrated that progress depends on many complementary approaches working together. They also set up the afternoon's shift from understanding the work already underway to exploring how those efforts can become more connected and effective.

Recordings of all lightning talks are available on the Great Salt Lake Alliance's YouTube channel.

Current Solutions Landscape

Illustrative examples of the major categories of work currently underway to protect and restore the Great Salt Lake. These categories are complementary and often overlap.

PLANNING & COORDINATION

- Great Salt Lake Basin Integrated Plan
- Comprehensive Management Plan updates
- Long-term strategic planning and coordination

WATER MANAGEMENT

- Water rights administration
- Water leasing
- Agricultural Water Optimization
- Cloud seeding
- Adaptive berm management

ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

- Phragmites management
- Wildlife habitat conservation
- Wetland restoration
- Salinity management

PARTNERSHIPS & POLICY

- Great Salt Lake Sentinel Landscape
- Cross-sector partnerships
- State policy initiatives
- Collaborative implementation

SCIENCE & MONITORING

- Air quality and dust monitoring
- Water quality monitoring
- Ecosystem research
- Data collection and adaptive anagement

Opportunities to Strengthen Great Salt Lake Solutions

Although each conversation reflected different expertise and priorities, participants consistently returned to opportunities to strengthen the implementation, scaling, and long-term impact of Great Salt Lake solutions. These themes do not represent recommendations or consensus positions; they synthesize ideas that emerged repeatedly across the discussions.

Improve Coordination Across Efforts

Great Salt Lake restoration is a systems challenge spanning agencies, researchers, local governments, producers, nonprofits, and industry. Better connecting existing efforts, aligning investments, and reducing duplication was viewed as a way to maximize the impact of resources already in play. Participants emphasized that coordination is most valuable when it helps move effective solutions into practice and deliver measurable benefits to the Great Salt Lake.

Expand Access to Information and Data

Reliable information supports better decisions, as well as better implementation. Participants across every breakout emphasized the importance of improved monitoring, measurement, and information sharing to evaluate outcomes, prioritize investments, and adapt strategies. Better visibility into ongoing projects was also viewed as a way to identify complementary work, strengthen partnerships, direct resources toward solutions that deliver meaningful outcomes for the Great Salt Lake, and improve understanding among practitioners, policymakers, funders, and the broader public.

Invest in Implementation Capacity

Many discussions focused on the practical challenge of putting existing ideas into practice. Staffing, funding, technical expertise, and the administrative complexity of moving projects from planning to implementation were frequently cited barriers. Strengthening implementation capacity was viewed as essential to sustaining and scaling what already works.

Continue Building and Testing New Solutions

Emerging technologies, new funding approaches, policy innovations, and pilot projects were all discussed as ways to close remaining gaps. Participants saw implementation and innovation as complementary, not competing, priorities.

Strengthen Collaboration and Public Understanding

Long-term success depends on more than technical solutions alone. Trusted relationships across sectors and greater public understanding build the support needed to sustain implementation — and several discussions stressed communicating progress, not just problems, to keep that support alive.

Taken together, these themes point beyond any single project to the need for stronger conditions that help effective solutions move into implementation and deliver measurable benefits for the Great Salt Lake.

Perspectives from the Breakout Discussions

The themes above synthesize what all five breakouts had in common. Each topic area also had its own distinct emphasis, summarized here.

For full detail, see Supporting Information A.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural discussions explored voluntary approaches to increase water available to the lake while supporting productive agriculture and long-term farm viability.

Ideas included scaling successful water-leasing programs, crop switching, conservation easements, and irrigation improvements. No single strategy was viewed as sufficient on its own, reinforcing the need for a portfolio of complementary solutions developed with producers as partners.

ECOSYSTEM

Ecosystem discussions examined invasive species management, wetland restoration, habitat improvement, and long-term ecological stewardship.

Large-scale phragmites management was identified as a significant opportunity, but implementation remains constrained by limited staffing, funding, jurisdiction, and authority to act.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure discussions highlighted the critical, often invisible role of existing water-control systems in managing wetland flows.

The primary opportunity identified was improving measurement, monitoring, and operational management so water movement is better understood and investments can be directed where they will have the greatest impact.

MUNICIPAL & INDUSTRIAL

Municipal and industrial discussions focused on reducing outdoor water use while supporting community growth.

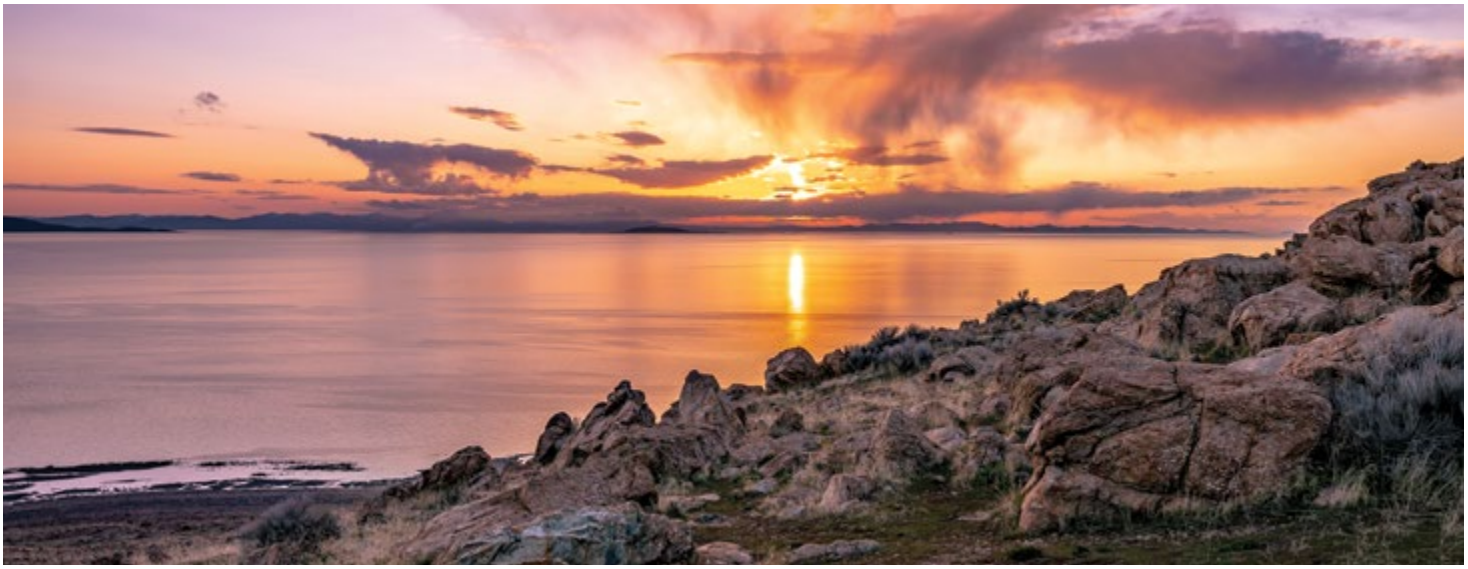
Washington County's conservation approach was frequently cited as a useful example, while broader conversations emphasized metering, water-use data, pricing, enforcement, reuse, and public understanding as important tools for improving implementation.

WILDCARD

The Wildcard breakouts explored emerging technologies, partnerships, funding approaches, and infrastructure concepts that could complement existing Great Salt Lake strategies.

Ideas included floating solar, Department of Defense partnerships through the Sentinel Landscape program, and long-distance water conveyance, alongside careful consideration of engineering feasibility, cost, ecological impacts, and implementation challenges.

Walking on Lakebed, Photo by Jamie Brown



Next Steps

The Solutions Exchange affirmed that Utah has a strong foundation of Great Salt Lake solutions already in motion. The following steps identify opportunities to build on that foundation by improving visibility, strengthening connections, and supporting more effective implementation.

1. Identify Near- and Mid-Term Opportunities for Solutions-Focused Educational Events

The lightning talks were consistently named among the most valuable parts of the day, reinforcing that visibility alone can accelerate progress. There is an opportunity to schedule additional events, potentially a curated series drawing on the lightning talks tailored to audiences beyond the "core" GSL community, such as legislators, municipal staff, or the broader public, to extend that visibility further.

2. Improve Access to Information that Supports Implementation Decisions

Participants across the breakout discussions expressed a desire for more than a directory of organizations or projects. They wanted better information to help evaluate and compare potential solutions, including implementation timelines, anticipated water benefits, costs, confidence in outcomes, and lessons learned from previous efforts. Potential tactics worth exploring include developing shared resources that help practitioners understand not only who is doing the work, but which approaches are being implemented, where, under what conditions, and with what results.

3. Incorporate Findings Into Strategic Planning

The themes and opportunities surfaced through the Solutions Exchange will be incorporated, as appropriate, into the Commissioner's updated Strategic Plan and the Great Salt Lake Basin Integrated Plan, alongside other data and stakeholder input already informing those documents.

Appendices

Supporting Information A: Breakout Discussion Summaries

Facilitators asked each breakout to surface barriers, opportunities, and emerging ideas – not to reach a consensus. The summaries below capture the recurring themes from each.

Agriculture

Recognizing agriculture's important role in Utah's water future, the discussion explored strategies that could increase water available to the Lake while supporting productive agriculture and long-term farm viability. No single strategy was viewed as sufficient on its own, reinforcing the need for a portfolio of complementary solutions.

Key Barriers

- Financial risk of adopting new practices: new equipment costs money, and for many farmers their crops are their retirement plan.
- Confusing, sometimes counterproductive legislation: irrigation status tied to greenbelt tax rules, and 501(c) tax status at risk for irrigation companies that lease water.
- Slow water-right change-application processing – the Division of Water Rights needs more staff and funding to keep pace.
- Agricultural perspectives are not always well represented in legislative and water-development discussions.
- The need to shift public narratives from blame toward recognizing agriculture's role in developing and implementing solutions.
- Even eliminating agricultural depletion entirely would not be enough on its own to solve Great Salt Lake issues.

Key Opportunities

- Scale successful voluntary water leasing programs that benefit both agriculture and the Great Salt Lake.
- Mentorship programs where farmers teach farmers about crop switching, split-season leasing, and irrigation options.
- Conservation easements that permanently dedicate a share of ag water rights to the Lake, potentially federally funded, structured so producers keep their acreage as long as the new practice continues.W
- Fix confusing tax barriers: decouple irrigation from greenbelt tax status and adjust 501(c) rules so irrigation companies can lease water without losing tax status.
- Canal lining and piping to cut seepage losses because a majority of ag water moves through surface-water systems.
- Better two-way messaging: help the public understand what producers do and help producers see the financial upside of water leasing.

Emerging Ideas

- Subsurface drip irrigation and low-elevation spray systems, new to the state, that sharply cut evaporation loss.
- State-sponsored, CRP-style conservation reserve program for water.
- Stormwater retention basins that hold two-year storm events and release water downstream over time.
- Flexible, water-year-based rules that allow different practices in wet versus dry years rather than a single fixed standard.

Ecosystem

Ecosystem restoration opportunities extended beyond any single project or strategy, encompassing invasive species management, wetland restoration, habitat improvement, and long-term ecological stewardship. Across these topics, implementation capacity, including funding, staffing, jurisdiction, and clear authority to act, emerged as one of the greatest challenges.

Key Barriers

- Capacity gaps at every level of government: crews exist (e.g., Jordan River grounds management) but often lack restoration expertise, and agencies like UDOT manage rights-of-way thick with phragmites without the mandate or funding to respond.
- Unclear jurisdiction across city, county, and private landowners, with no clear pathway for who receives or distributes restoration funding.
- Limited risk tolerance – agencies often have some capacity but lack the legal cover or mandate to act. Federal statutes (the Endangered Species Act, Clean Air Act, Safe Drinking Water Act) don't work together, creating regulatory gaps.
- Smaller municipalities lack the resources to protect headwaters; only Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and Millcreek have been proactive, largely because headwaters supply their drinking water.

Key Opportunities

- Spatial prioritization modeling (led by USU) to direct limited capacity toward the highest-impact sites.
- Piping open stormwater ditches, which removes prime phragmites habitat and cuts long-term maintenance, though it carries high upfront cost worth an ROI analysis.
- Fast-track, checklist-based permitting for clearly beneficial restoration projects that screens out bad development without cutting public input.
- Leverage existing coalitions already in place: the Utah Stormwater Coalition, the Jordan River Commission, and the newly expanded Shared Stewardship Program between the state and the U.S. Forest Service.
- Municipal capacity-building workshops to show smaller cities they may already have statutory footing to act on headwater protection.

Emerging Ideas

- A return-on-investment framework for ecosystem work: "can't manage what we can't measure."
- An independent study on the ecological impact of U.S. Magnesium's operations, potentially funded by state revenue from the brine and salt storage it now owns.
- A targeted phragmites-success communication campaign for farmers, many of whom hesitate to lease water believing it will just be consumed by phragmites before reaching the Lake.
- "Water school" style water-literacy programs for members of Congress and state and local officials.
- Quantifying the cost of inaction, such as declining property values, bond-rating impacts, and health costs from dust, to make the business case for conservation alongside messaging on measurable progress.

Infrastructure

Utah's existing network of water control structures plays a critical, and often invisible, role in managing wetland flows. Discussions focused less on building new infrastructure and more on improving measurement, monitoring, and operational management to better understand how water is moving through the system and where investments can have the greatest impact.

Key Barriers

- Right-of-way, access, funding, and permitting barriers, compounded by loss of skilled personnel and a "use it or lose it" mentality around water rights.
- Regulatory climate varies widely by city and county, and legislative turnover means re-educating lawmakers every election cycle.
- Unclear accountability once the state funds a local project – does the state retain ownership, and what reporting is actually required?
- A hard trade-off between short-term wins (leasing water from farmers to reach the Lake quickly) and long-term investment (higher-elevation reservoirs that take years to build).
- New conveyance infrastructure is expensive, an estimated $2 million per two miles.

Key Opportunities

- Reengineer and expand water storage to shift delivery timing between wet and dry years and reduce evaporation losses.
- Improve conveyance in Water Management Areas and other terminal water users, where existing infrastructure is already considered critical but under-resourced.
- Reengineer pumps to move water back toward the Lake, as explored in the Newfoundland Basin.
- Modernize berm management technology, which is currently low-tech and worth extending to most diversions.
- Public awareness campaigns tied to real usage data, so residents can see the impact of their choices.

Emerging Ideas

- AI-assisted water monitoring to replace paper-based flood-right reporting.
- Natural infrastructure, including restoring natural stream corridors and wetlands to hold water rather than relying only on hard engineering.
- A dedicated fee or fund on large water users, paid in dollars or water, directed back toward the Lake.
- A prioritized, public list of infrastructure projects so lawmakers can see what's most integral.
- A visitor center on the south shore of the Great Salt Lake, paired with public education on the water system.

Municipal & Industrial

Outdoor watering – not indoor use – drives the majority of M&I depletion, and Washington County's enforcement-backed conservation model emerged as the clearest proof point that a community can keep growing without increasing its water footprint.

Key Barriers

- Growth continues and water stress isn't decreasing, even as per-capita use falls, which means total depletion keeps climbing.
- Distrust of state-reported water-use data, inconsistent metering and billing, and untracked "non-revenue" water lost to leaks.
- Political tension: the legislature is often reluctant to let cities set their own conservation ordinances, while many cities lack the staff capacity to implement tiered pricing even where it's allowed.
- A widely held cultural belief that green residential landscaping is worth the water it takes, which undercuts the case for conservation.
- Water pricing can be inelastic – some households simply don't notice the cost, blunting price-based conservation tools.

Key Opportunities

- Follow the Washington County model: strict, enforced conservation ordinances and reuse that let the county grow without expanding depletion.
- Simple visibility-based metering pilots that show household use with neighboring properties, like Weber Basin Conservancy District, are already influencing behavior without relying on pricing.
- Rate design that keeps indoor use affordable (mostly non-consumptive) while pricing outdoor use aggressively.
- Reframe the ask for growth advocates: connect water overuse directly to future economic and job impacts rather than asking them to simply "stop."
- Statewide coordination – potentially a "super water district" – to spread Washington County-style conservation beyond a single county.

Emerging Ideas

- "RealSmart" real-time water-use tracking via phone.
- "Flip your strip" turf-replacement rebates funded by new revenue and targeted first at the highest water users.
- A super-senior water right for the Lake itself.
- AI tools to help homeowners plan and execute xeriscaping.
- Requiring water-use reporting and standardized ordinances for large water users, paired with a ban on non-functional turf.

Wildcard

The Wildcard breakout explored emerging ideas that extend beyond current Great Salt Lake strategies, including new technologies, partnerships, funding approaches, and infrastructure concepts. While participants encouraged bold thinking, they also emphasized the importance of carefully evaluating engineering feasibility, cost, ecological impacts, and implementation challenges.

Key Barriers

- Aging water infrastructure is owned by a fragmented mix of entities, complicating any coordinated upgrade.
- Raising water rates to curb high use is politically difficult, and if it works, it cuts the very revenue earmarked for infrastructure repair.
- Long-term operations and maintenance costs for major projects are often underestimated up front for political reasons.

Key Barriers (cont.)

- Water-planning public meetings see limited attendance for unclear reasons, and some Water Development Coordinating Council meetings fall outside standard open-meetings requirements, raising accountability questions even where the intent is protecting sensitive interstate negotiations.
- Questions about whether current state governance structures adequately integrate outside expertise from academia, NGOs, consultants, or citizen groups.

Key Opportunities

- Great Salt Lake Sentinel Landscape: converting Department of Defense-adjacent research and infrastructure investment (with Hill Air Force Base, USU, the University of Utah, and federal SERDP/ESTCP programs) into broader public benefit.
- Expand cloud seeding with new partners and funders, including ski resorts and the Utah Association of Counties.
- Treat the Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake integrated water-quality plans as a genuine alignment opportunity, including a seat at the table for the Division of Water Quality and joint water testing with the National Audubon Society.
- High-elevation water retention and forest/snowpack management, in partnership with state wildlife agencies and the U.S. Forest Service.

Emerging Ideas

- Floating solar panels on the Lake, considered alongside engineering durability, ecological impacts, land-heating effects, and bird-safety concerns.
- Atmospheric water harvesting, with feasibility, cost, and permitting still largely untested.
- Long-distance pipeline concepts (Snake River–Bear River, or funding Pacific Coast desalination in exchange for water rights) – discussed but seen as extremely costly and politically complex.
- Engineering concepts such as closing the Antelope Island causeway berm to allow lakebed "recrusting," or impounding Farmington Bay to address dust. However, both were flagged as carrying real ecological tradeoffs.

Shared Implementation Challenges

Despite covering different topics, all five breakouts kept surfacing the same underlying barriers, which is a sign that addressing them could strengthen many Great Salt Lake initiatives at once.

Common Barriers Across Breakout Discussions

Coordination

- Fragmented ownership of infrastructure and unclear jurisdiction across cities, counties, and private landowners. In ecosystem work, stakeholders often don't even know who to contact once responsibility is assigned.
- Limited mechanisms for sharing water-use and monitoring data across organizations.

Capacity

- Insufficient staffing, funding, and technical expertise. Agency representatives across infrastructure, ecosystem, and municipal work repeatedly cited having some capacity but not enough to act.
- Limited legal cover or mandate to act, even where technical capacity exists.

Data & Measurement

- Participants emphasized the need for improved measurement across sectors while recognizing that successful implementation depends on building trust around how data are collected, shared, and used.
- Difficulty quantifying return on investment for ecosystem and infrastructure spending, which weakens the case to funders and lawmakers.

Policy & Regulatory Complexity

- Confusing or misaligned rules, from greenbelt tax status and 501(c) treatment for water leasing, to federal statutes (ESA, Clean Air Act, Safe Drinking Water Act) that don't work together.
- State reluctance to let municipalities set their own conservation ordinances, even where cities want to act.

Public Understanding & Engagement

- Limited public understanding of water infrastructure, agriculture's role, and the true cost of outdoor water use.
- Thin attendance at water-planning public meetings, and questions about whether governance structures adequately include outside expertise.

Innovation & Scaling

- Promising pilots (metering visibility programs, ag optimization techniques, restoration modeling) exist but haven't scaled statewide.
- Financial risk of adopting new practices – new equipment and unproven approaches are a hard sell when livelihoods are on the line.

Supporting Information B: Emerging Ideas for Future Exploration

In addition to discussing current solutions, the breakout discussions generated a number of ideas that may warrant future exploration.

Governance & Policy

- A state-sponsored, CRP-style conservation reserve program for agricultural water.
- Fixing confusing tax barriers, such as decoupling irrigation from greenbelt tax status, and adjusting 501(c) rules so irrigation companies can lease water without losing tax status.
- A statewide "super water district" that extends Washington County–style accountability to every municipality.
- A super-senior water right for the Lake itself.
- Fast-track, checklist-based permitting for clearly beneficial ecosystem restoration projects.

Science, Technology & Innovation

- AI-assisted water monitoring to replace paper-based flood-right reporting.
- Subsurface drip irrigation and low-elevation spray systems to cut evaporation loss.
- "RealSmart" real-time water-use tracking via phone, and AI tools to help homeowners xeriscape.
- Floating solar panels on the Lake surface.
- Spatial prioritization modeling (led by USU) to direct restoration capacity to the highest-impact sites.
- A return-on-investment framework for ecosystem and habitat investment.

Water Management

- Reengineered pumps and storage to shift water delivery timing between wet and dry years.
- Conservation easements that permanently dedicate a share of agricultural water rights to the Lake.
- Stormwater retention basins that hold two-year storm events and release water downstream over time.
- Piping open stormwater ditches to remove phragmites habitat while cutting long-term maintenance costs.
- Expanded cloud seeding, with costs shared by new partners such as ski resorts.
- Pipeline concepts to augment water supplies.

Ecosystem Restoration

- An independent study on the ecological impact of U.S. Magnesium's operations, potentially funded by state brine and salt storage revenue.
- A targeted phragmites-success communication campaign aimed at farmers hesitant to lease water.
- Natural infrastructure, such as restoring natural stream corridors and wetlands to hold water.
- High-elevation water retention and forest and snowpack management with the U.S. Forest Service.
- Converting Department of Defense–adjacent Sentinel Landscape investment into broader public conservation benefit.

Public Engagement & Funding

- "Water school" style water-literacy programs for federal, state, and local elected officials and staff.
- A visitor center on the south shore of the Great Salt Lake paired with public education.
- "Flip your strip" turf-replacement rebates funded by new revenue and targeted at the highest water users first.
- Quantifying the cost of inaction — declining property values, bond-rating impacts, and dust-related health costs — to build the case for investment.

Supporting Information C: Participating Organizations

Forty-seven (47) organizations representing state and federal agencies, local governments, higher education, nonprofit organizations, agriculture, industry, and philanthropy participated in the Solutions Exchange.

State Agencies

- Governor's Office of Planning & Budget
- Great Salt Lake Commissioner's Office
- Utah Department of Natural Resources
- Utah Department of Environmental Quality
- Utah Department of Agriculture and Food
- Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands
- Utah Division of Water Resources
- Utah Division of Water Rights
- Utah Division of Wildlife
- Utah Inland Port Authority

Federal and Congressional Partners

- Great Salt Lake Sentinel Landscape
- Representative Blake Moore's Office
- Senator John Curtis's Office

Local Government & Water Providers

- Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District
- Salt Lake City
  - Department of Public Utilities
- Salt Lake County
  - Flood Control Engineering Division
  - Office of Regional Development
  - Public Works, Watershed Planning and Restoration
- Utah Association of Conservation Districts
- Weber County
  - Engineering Department

Higher Education & Research

- University of Utah
  - Peak Water Engine
  - Sorenson Impact Institute
  - Wallace Stegner Center for Land, Resources and the Environment, S.J. Quinney College of Law
  - Wilkes Climate Center
- Utah State University
  - Janet Quinney Lawson Institute for Land, Water & Air
  - Utah Water Research Laboratory
- Westminster University
  - Great Salt Lake Institute
- Brigham Young University

Nonprofit Organizations

- American Conservation Coalition
- Bear River Land Conservancy
- Ducks Unlimited
- Envision Utah
- Friends of Great Salt Lake
- Great Salt Lake Alliance
- Great Salt Lake Rising
- Grow the Flow
- High Desert Utah Fiber Shed
- The Nature Conservancy in Utah/ Great Salt Lake Watershed Enhancement Trust
- National Audubon Society/Great Salt Lake Watershed Enhancement Trust
- Trout Unlimited
- Utah Water Ways
- World Trade Center Utah

Agriculture & Industry

- Compass Minerals
- Culp & Kelly
- Ensign Group
- Farm Bureau
- Great Salt Lake Artemia

Organization names reflect registered participants and may not include every organization represented during the Solutions Exchange.

Great Salt Lake Photo by USGS (1985)

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GREAT SALT LAKE SOLUTIONS EXCHANGE, JUNE 22, 2026

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Salty Antelope Island, Photo by Marcos Rivas