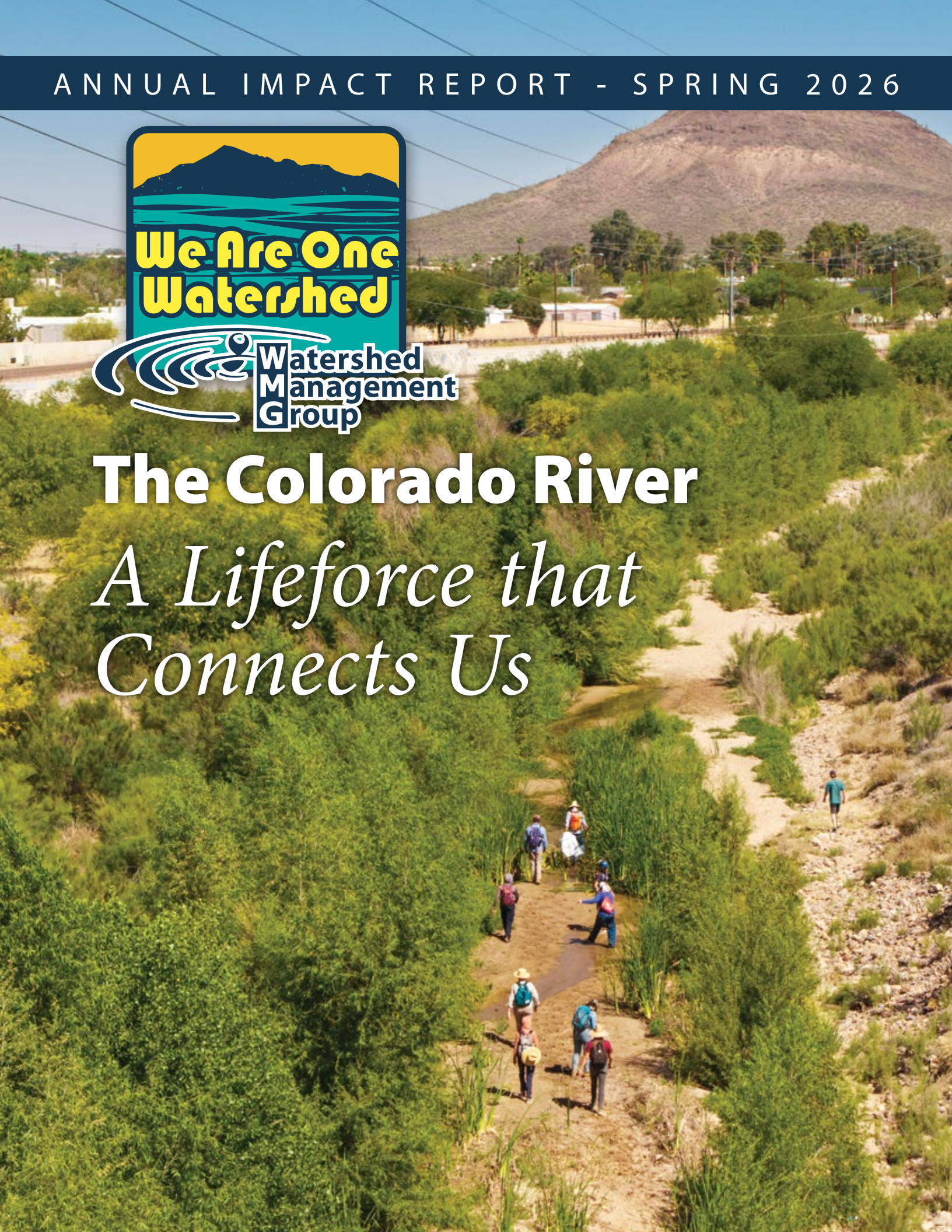
ANNUAL IMPACT REPORT - SPRING 2026

We Are One Watershed

Watershed Management Group

The Colorado River

A Lifeforce that Connects Us



Impact Report Credits

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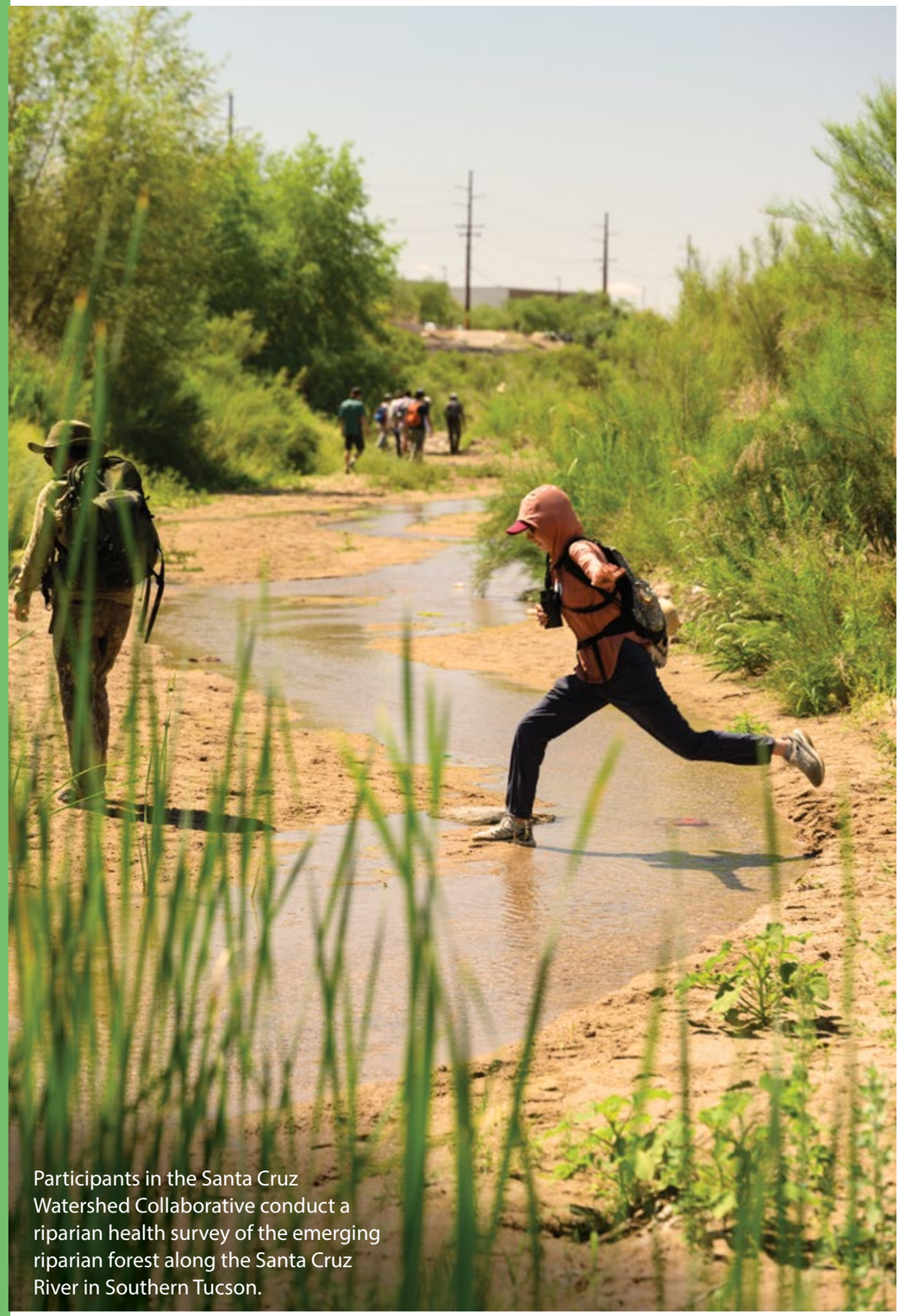
Front Cover: A new riparian forest sprung up overnight along the Santa Cruz River in southern Tucson, in an area that over a century ago was a lush wetland with an extensive cottonwood-willow forest. The Goodings willow seedlings sprouted on their own in the last two years, thanks to rising groundwater levels and recycled water releases into the river. The groundwater has been rising over several decades thanks to recharge from the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'odham Nation upstream. The San Xavier District has been receiving Colorado River water deliveries through a water rights settlement act, to make up for the depletion of their water supply along the Santa Cruz River due to colonial development, mining, and farming.



Participants in the Santa Cruz Watershed Collaborative conduct a riparian health survey of the emerging riparian forest along the Santa Cruz River in Southern Tucson.

The Time for Living Hydro-Local Is Now

Caring for the Colorado River and Its Tributaries

What would happen if everyone who uses Colorado River water shifted their relationship to be one of caring instead of consuming?

Big changes would happen, like the decommissioning of Glen Canyon Dam and the restoration of river flows to the Colorado River delta. Many small changes would happen, like widespread adoption of rainwater harvesting and native landscapes by households across the West. People would collaborate to take care of the river, and we'd find that we'd have enough water for our communities, animals, plants, and ecosystems.

I grew up with the mantra: Think Globally, Act Locally. Here in Tucson, how do we do our part to take care of the Colorado River and its watershed? We act locally… hydro-locally.

Living hydro-local means valuing and stewarding our local waters instead of depleting them and showing that same care and respect to neighboring watersheds. With this in mind, it's time for the Tucson Basin to reflect on our own practices. Should we be restoring our Santa Cruz River watershed by drawing down water from the Colorado River?

The Colorado River has the same sacred and ecosystem value as any other river. And yet, I often hear water managers, local leaders, and the public talking about the Colorado River solely as a resource for us to maximize and use in whatever way we need for our unchecked human consumption. We've gotten so far away from respecting and valuing the river, the Colorado River is often spoken about and visualized as a massive plumbing system.

What would it take to stop us and other Western U.S. communities from drying up the Colorado River water to flush our toilets, water our lawns, irrigate our golf courses, and propel unsustainable growth?

There is a new initiative by Tribal nations to establish the personhood of the Colorado River. Establishing personhood of rivers is, in fact, a global movement, often led by indigenous communities in many parts of the world. Personhood gives legal standing to rivers, so that natural flows and ecosystem function can be protected from overconsumption, habitat destruction, and pollution. We at Watershed Management Group support this movement, and one of our Directors, Valerisa Gaddy, is working with a new collaborative of Native Peoples to expand the dialogue and education on this topic.

Here in Tucson, Indigenous people have lived and farmed along the banks of the Santa Cruz River since time immemorial. Tucson is the largest city in the Santa Cruz Watershed and is here because of the Santa Cruz River. All Tucsonans have the opportunity to embrace the ecological, natural, cultural, and spiritual value of our local waterways rather than seeing them purely as a source of water for human consumption.

With a population of over 1 million people, can the Tucson Basin really become a hydro-local community? On the next page, we share a basin-wide water budget that we first developed 10 years ago to show possible scenarios of living without imported Colorado River water. Moving forward, we can make different choices that align with our values – attracting desert appropriate industries that don't deplete our water supply; reducing the consumptive use of water, like for golf course and ornamental turf irrigation; recharging our aquifer as a #1 priority of our recycled water; and making sure the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'odham Nation gets their allocation of water for their traditional farming and livelihoods.

The time to embrace hydro-local living is now. The federal government is revising the allocation of Colorado River water, and Tucson could have most, if not all, of our Colorado River water supply cut. Let's embrace this challenge and show the rest of the Colorado River basin that Tucson can lead in restoring our watershed through a hydro-local approach. Thank you for helping us show the way.

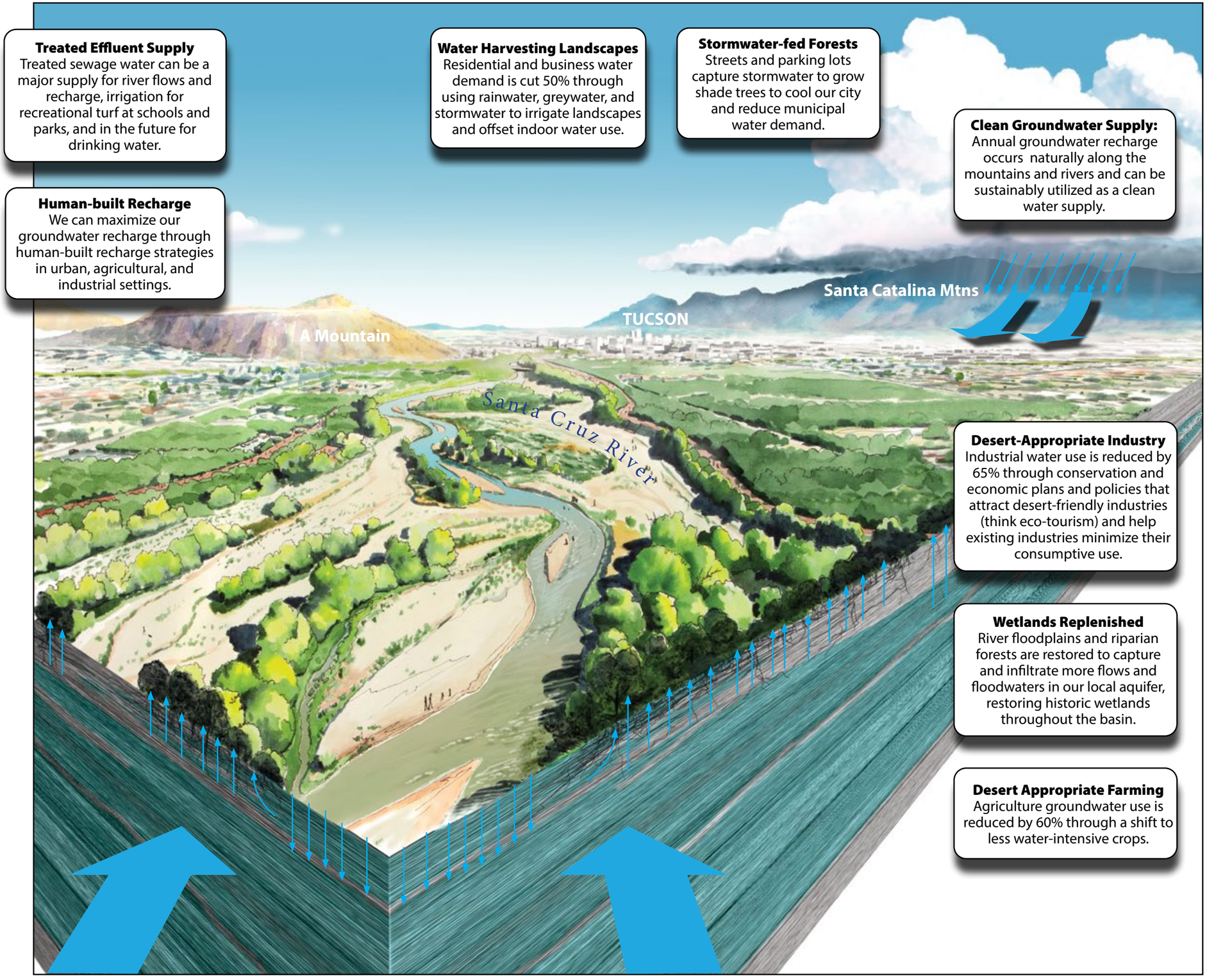
Lisa Shipek
Co-Executive Director

A Hydro-Local Water Balance
for the Tucson Basin

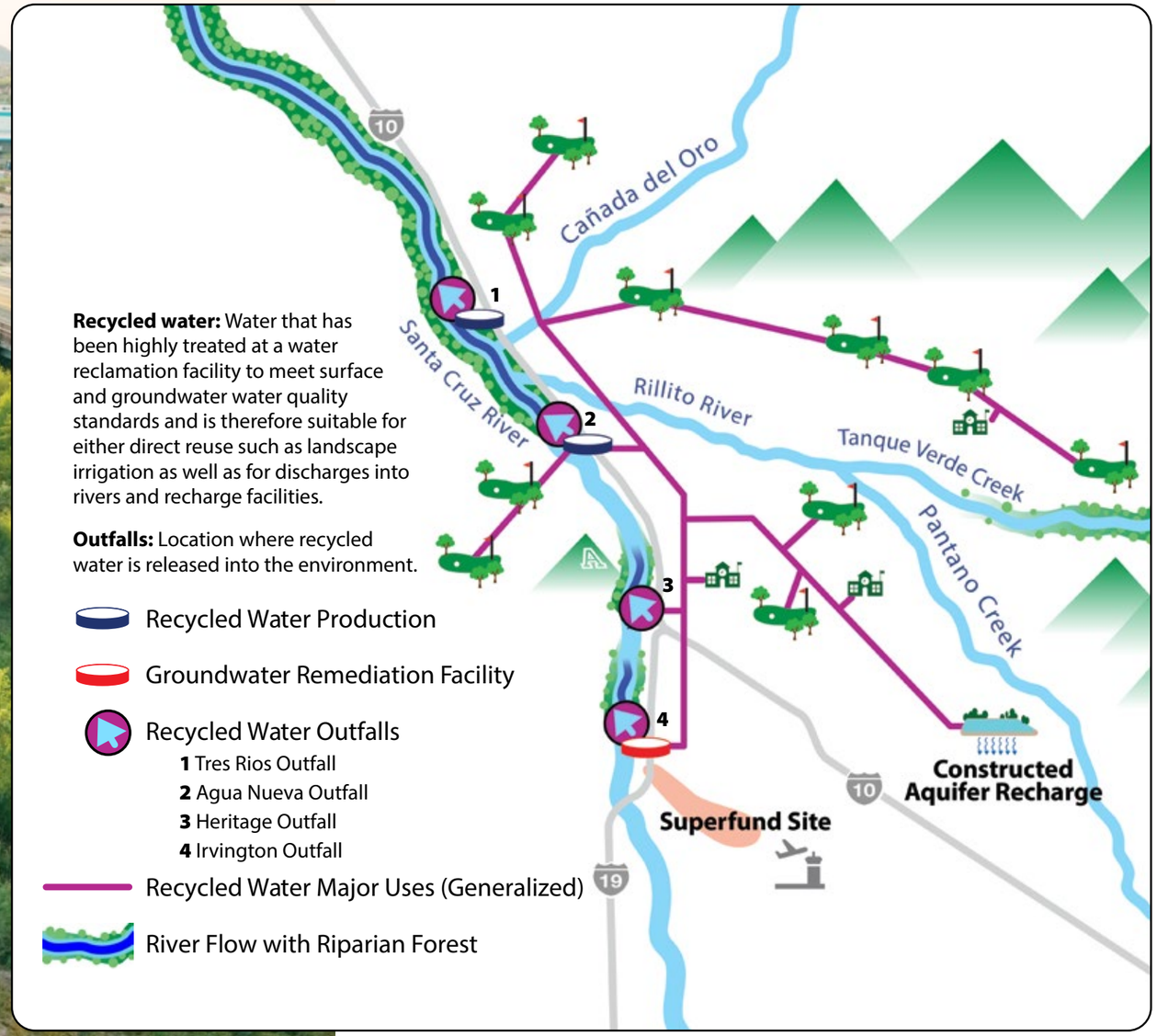
Colorado River water has been a primary water supply for Western cities for decades; however, that system is failing, and major cuts are coming. The Tucson region, like many Western cities, has an opportunity to make intentional choices about how we will protect and steward our water supply while honoring how our communities value water. Here is a snapshot of a hydro-local water balance we've developed for the Tucson basin that reinforces our values of protecting our groundwater, restoring our desert rivers, and cooling our city. This water balance was developed by Watershed Co-founder Catlow Shipek, and he's available to present on this water balance as well as share the detailed spreadsheet and data footnotes. We hope these ideas give hope and practical solutions to meet the challenges ahead.

Tucson Basin Annual Water Balance

Hydro-Local Water Supply (Acre Feet Per Year)	
Natural Groundwater Recharge	139,785
Human-Built Recharge	17,588
Treated Effluent	67,488
Harvested Stormwater & Rainwater	16,878
Colorado River Water	0
Total Supply	**241,739** Acre Feet/Year
Hydro-Local Demand (Acre Feet Per Year)	
Potable Water	170,540
Recycled Water Re-Use	27,719
Stormwater Use	16,878
Riparian Habitat	25,000
Total Demand	**240,137** Acre Feet/Year
Hydro-Local Water Balance	**1,602** Acre Feet/Year



Recycled Water Use in the Tucson Basin



Recycled water: Water that has been highly treated at a water reclamation facility to meet surface and groundwater water quality standards and is therefore suitable for either direct reuse such as landscape irrigation as well as for discharges into rivers and recharge facilities.

Outfalls: Location where recycled water is released into the environment.

- Recycled Water Production
- Groundwater Remediation Facility
- Recycled Water Outfalls
  - **1** Tres Rios Outfall
  - **2** Agua Nueva Outfall
  - **3** Heritage Outfall
  - **4** Irvington Outfall
- Recycled Water Major Uses (Generalized)
- River Flow with Riparian Forest

Recycled water is released from the Tres Rios outfall along the Santa Cruz River. This outfall is near the confluence with the Rillito River, and the water released here over decades sustains an extensive riparian forest. The treatment facility was upgraded in 2014 to release the highest-quality effluent, which increases infiltration in the riverbed and makes this a great area for groundwater recharge.

A new willow riparian forest grows in the Santa Cruz River near downtown Tucson.

How Recycled Water Can Help Us Achieve a Hydro-Local Future

Prioritize Recharge and Minimize Evaporative Loss from Turf

With Colorado River cuts and long-term drought, it's a good time to take a closer look at our practices for recycled water use.

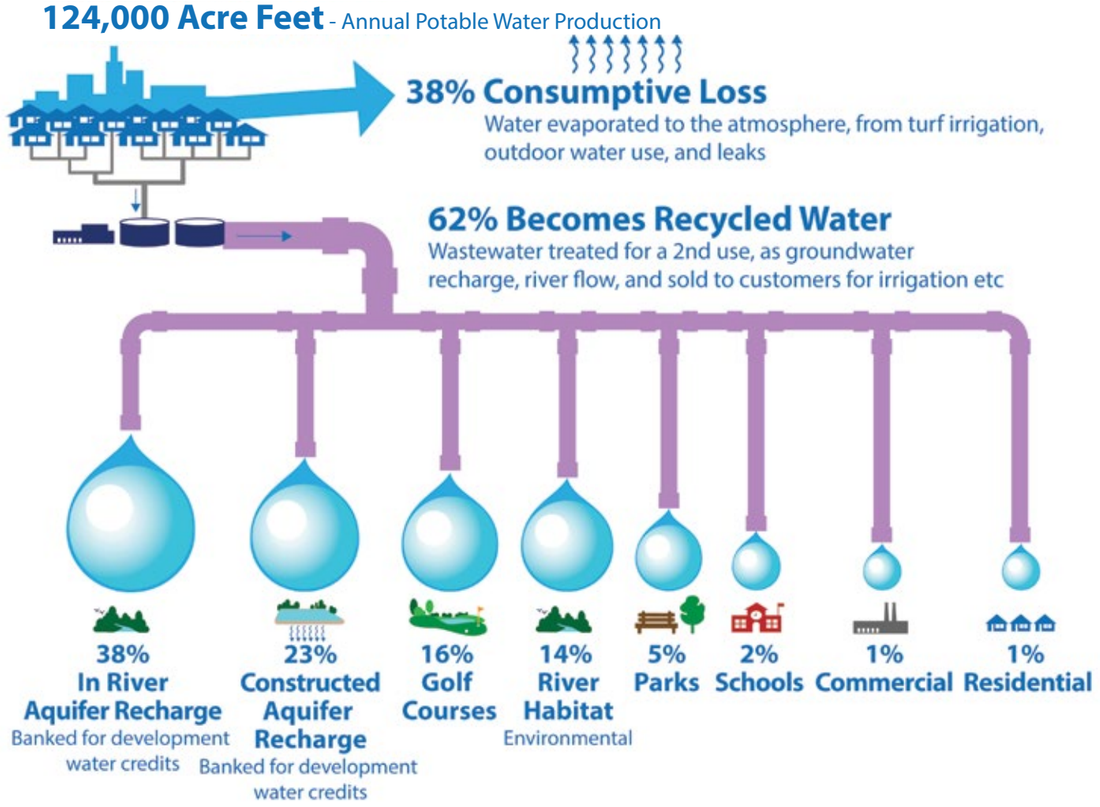
As you can see in the infographic to the right, we use our recycled water for a variety of purposes, with the three largest uses being: 1) groundwater recharge in our rivers 2) groundwater recharge in constructed basins, and 3) watering golf courses. The groundwater recharge is part of a credit system, where water providers earn paper water credits that future developments can use to justify a 100-year water supply to build new homes.

Smaller allocations of recycled water support river habitat, parks, and schools. Parks use 5% for irrigating recreational areas where people can play soccer, baseball, run, picnic, and walk their dogs.

Even though a small number of people play golf compared to these other recreational uses, a much larger amount of Tucson's water goes to support this sport. In some instances, the city has chosen to prioritize the use of recycled water to keep golf courses green over returning water to the Santa Cruz River and aquifer recharge. And, much of the water used to irrigate our golf course and ornamental lawns evaporates, lost to the atmosphere with no opportunity to recharge or reuse it into our watershed.

Currently we sell recycled water to customers at a discounted price, less than potable water. Some of our city leaders and water managers refer to recycled water as being "wasted" when it is released in the river instead of sold to customers.

Recycled Water Production and Use Across the Tucson Basin



Treated effluent production is based on Pima County's 2024 Effluent Generation and Utilization Report that includes wastewater reclamation facility treatment from Agua Nueva, Tres Rios, Corona de Tucson, Sahuarita, Green Valley, Mt Lemmon, Marana, Saddlebrooke, and UA Tech Park. City of Tucson treated effluent utilization volume is supplemented by 2023 reported volumes to include Sweetwater recovery pumpage and recharge from it and the South Houghton Area Recharge Project (SHARP). The 10,000 acre-feet reserved for the Conservation Effluent Pool was included in the riparian benefit use. Golf course reclaimed water use is based on a Dec 26, 2024 Pima County Memorandum detailing water use by golf course in Pima County. Graphic proportions based on cubic root.

What would be a different approach? Tucson has adopted a One Water framework, where potable, recycled, stormwater, river water, and groundwater are all valued equally. To honor this One Water framework, we could fully value recycled water, charging the same amount for recycled water as our groundwater and Colorado River water. We could also fully value recycled water by understanding the long-term ecological and community value of recharging recycled water in our rivers, not tied to any future home building.

What does that look like in practice? Fully valuing recycled water would look like recharging more water in the Santa Cruz River and other tributaries, regardless of development credits earned. It would look like working with golf courses and residential and business developments to reduce their water consumption and shift pricing of recycled water to be the same as potable water.

We dried up the Tucson basin over the past 100 years because we consumed more water than we recharged, disrupting the natural water cycle. Strategic use of our recycled water can help us reverse that trend, recharging more water than we use.

From Severe, to Cautionary, to Extreme Drought

Building A Collective Response

Wildlife from dragonflies, to birds, to javelinas and coyotes need access to water in times of drought. Setting up a wildlife drinker can be as simple as a clay or metal bowl that you refill with water on a daily basis.

We're still feeling the effects of last year's megadrought, both in the landscape and emotionally. You might be wondering if you should water your native plant garden… or if your favorite creek is flowing again? Maybe you're wondering how the record warm winter and spring will impact our plants and water supply?

It's good to acknowledge what we feel, because our feelings and observations can be a helpful guide for our behavior. The rainfall in the fall and winter were closer to normal, but the extreme heat in March paired with less spring rain have shifted the Tucson basin from a Severe drought in the fall to a Cautionary drought in the winter, to an Extreme drought this spring.

How should we respond to warmer conditions and Extreme drought? We're working with the Santa Cruz Watershed Collaborative to build capacity for local drought response, drafting recommended responses for local governments, community groups, and individuals.

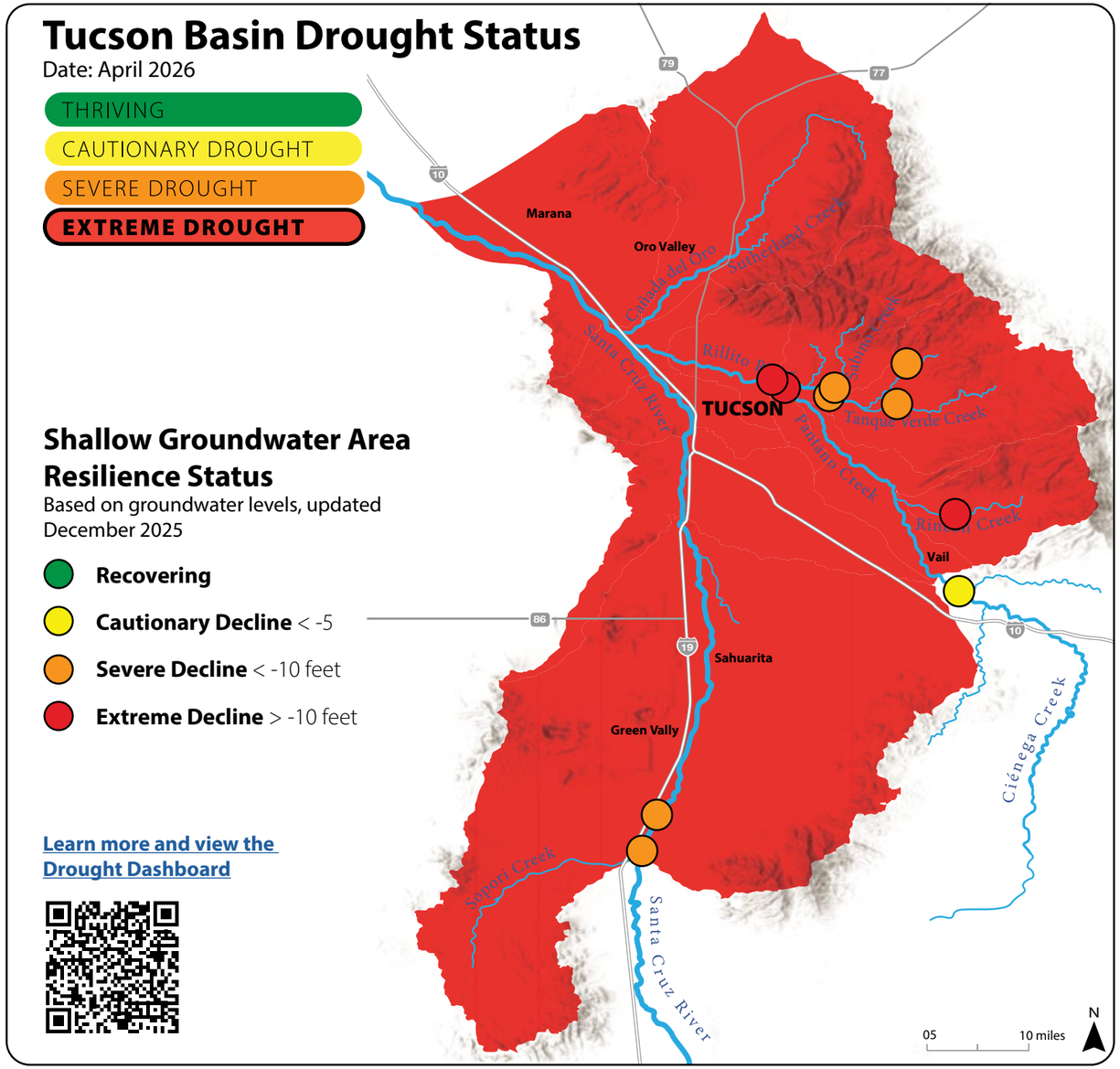
Our goals? To empower people to respond to drought; help our government, water utilities, tribes, and nonprofits to coordinate their responses; and enhance communication and collaboration with the public.

Here are some things you can do:

- This monsoon or fall, plant hardy Sonoran Desert shade trees like Velvet Mesquite, Desert Ironwood, and Blue Palo Verde.
- Set up a wildlife drinker in your yard or neighborhood space, especially as we enter the dry summer season, to provide water for birds, lizards, insects, coyotes, and javelinas.
- Install low-flow aerators on your kitchen and bathroom sinks, a low-cost way to cut your sink water use in half.

As each of us responds to drought, we build a community of people caring for our watershed and ensure water is available for both people and nature during these times of shortage.

The watershed map shows our drought and resilience status, which can be regularly updated to communicate current conditions. Local rainfall data and well monitoring in shallow groundwater areas inform the drought status. These parameters were developed with the help of a Drought Technical Advisory Committee consisting of Tucson Water, Pima County, Pima Association of Governments, Watershed, SCWC, and other local experts. Our committee defines drought as an episodic deficit in water availability for the human and/or natural communities of the lower Santa Cruz Watershed caused by less precipitation, reduced streamflow, or decline in shallow groundwater levels.



State of the Beaver

Arizona-Sonora Borderlands

river run NETWORK

Beavers are making a quiet comeback in the Arizona-Sonora borderlands after having been completely wiped out by trappers by the late 1800s. A handful of beaver reintroductions have had mixed success since the 1930s, but now there is significant movement toward beaver-based wetland restoration, thanks to a growing group of beaver believers in the ranks of government, non-profits, and local landowners. Watershed is happily steering the beaver bandwagon, rallying around an amazing critter that captures our imagination and shows us how to sustain and expand our desert wetlands.

Beavers reported for first time after a long while in Lower San Pedro near Mammoth

Massive beaver complex surveyed in San Manuel
See Pg 14-15

Recent drought impacts have resulted in dry reaches near Cascabel. No recent evidence of beaver reported.

Two mating pairs of beavers released in Cienega Creek in Fall, 2025

Watershed's River Run Network built 17 beaver dam analogs along the Babocomari River in 2025, and beavers have tagged on with 5 dams of their own just upstream.

Population estimate of 21-30 beavers in AZ and 12-16 beavers in Sonora, Mexico, a slight increase from last year in AZ and slight decrease in Sonora.

5th annual Binational survey completed by 119 volunteers along the San Pedro River.

Gila River
Aravaipa Creek
Mammoth
San Manuel
San Pedro River
Santa Catalina Mtns
Sabino Canyon
Rillito River
Rincon Mtns
Pantano Creek
TUCSON
Santa Cruz River
Sahuarita
Green Valley
Cienega Creek
Benson
Tombstone
San Pedro River
Babocomari River
Sonoita
Santa Rita Mtns
Sierra Vista
Huachuca Mtns
Sopori Creek
Sonoita Creek
Patagonia Mtns
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
Santa Cruz River
Nogales
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Room Enough for a Beaver Family… or Two?

You're looking at a massive beaver complex, an area beavers create for their growing family. This complex is located along the San Pedro River in San Manuel, north of Tucson, and was surveyed by our volunteers during our annual binational beaver survey.

Did you know beavers can create ponds where none existed before? They literally create new wetlands, even in the desert, with water deep enough for them to hide from predators and build a lodge. The expanded water also grows more of their favorite food – riparian trees!

This massive beaver complex is built around a spring, with beaver-constructed walls over six feet tall, covered in cattails. Our survey group even spotted a beaver chewing on wood in the river, a rare sight, because beavers usually sleep during the day.

More than 120 volunteers participated in our 5th annual binational beaver survey last fall. At this location, we estimated two beaver families due to the large size of the pond. Beaver families include the beaver mom and dad, plus on average 2-4 baby beavers (kits) each year, and can also include a couple yearlings (1-years old) before they venture out on their own.

You can be part of our future beaver surveys and support restoration activities by joining our River Run Network at Watershedmg.org/RRN.

Docent Dynamo
Catherine Land Evilsizor

When Docent Catherine Land Evilsizor retired from the Department of Education, she had an ambitious plan: Save the planet. Ever since childhood, Catherine had cared deeply for the land and creatures around her, thanks in no small part to her grandmother, who "knew every plant in the woods and every mushroom and all the seaweed and the mollusks" in her environment close to the ocean in the Northeastern U.S. But Catherine knew that saving the world by herself would be impossible, so she decided to focus on meeting like-minded folks and to hone in on issues surrounding water.

Sociable, motivated, organized, and a great listener, Catherine was quick to connect with individuals and groups working to restore and protect our desert's water resources. She "could tell that Watershed Management Group had so much respect of the community and were doing really good things," so after retiring, she became a docent at Watershed. Docents like Catherine are committed volunteers who help with everything from outreach to data monitoring to Living Lab maintenance to teaching, and Catherine soon became a valued member of this dynamic group.

In her earlier professional life, Catherine had been a grant writer who brought much-needed funds into low-income school districts. Having grown up "dirt poor," she recognized the importance of giving all kids a chance, and she reflects, "I learned the value of having a diverse working team and many voices and minds being able to come up with good ways of solving problems, which I think Watershed does really well."

When she had first started volunteering at Watershed, Catherine also noticed that visitors had lots of questions about the vegetation, like: What's this plant? Can you eat it? Does it need much water? These questions inspired her to build on the work of fellow docent Carol Margolis and to create an updated guide to all of the plants at the Living Lab. Thanks to Catherine, her fellow docents, and volunteers (including some high school students!) plants throughout the property are clearly labeled now, and visitors can learn more from a detailed plant guide containing photos, growing tips, and the names of each plant in English, Latin, Spanish, O'Odham, and Yoeme (Yaqui).

At the Living Lab, Catherine not only cares for our flora but also helps teach classes on native edible plant species, pruning native trees, composting toilets, and other Sustainable Desert Living series topics. She always recommends planting native species, "not just because they use less water and provide shade for us humans, but also because they are essential habitat for the creatures in our ecosystem," and she is currently co-organizing special themed tours that focus on habitat for pollinators and other desert creatures.

Catherine feels strongly that these creatures "need us to get serious about re-habitating the land with native vegetation around our homes, our schools, our everywhere with the rainwater and stormwater that falls from the sky for free." Despite the challenges facing our ecosystem, Catherine is hopeful that we can "get back to our roots" and embrace stewarding the land as desert dwellers have been doing for thousands of years.

How can we re-plant and revitalize the desert on a larger scale? One change Catherine would like to see is city and county building codes that prioritize the use of rainwater, stormwater, and greywater for our water needs. She'd like to see us all honoring the life that rainwater nourishes and treasuring our landscape dominated by lush native plants and the creatures that depend on them.

Inspired by elders on the East Coast who were environmentalists in a very different landscape, Catherine is leading by example and carrying on their legacy here in our very own watershed.

Docent Catherine Land Evilsizor helps teach workshops and lead tours at the Living Lab. Learn more about Watershed's docent program and apply to become a docent at:
Watershedmg.org/docent

A student at St Vincent de Paul Catholic School in Phoenix, AZ fills in dirt around a native Ironwood tree he just planted. Students, families, and staff participated in our Canopy for Kids project to plant 54 trees—growing shade and stewardship as students eagerly put their learning into action to benefit future generations.

To learn more about our school projects and how your school can partner with us, visit: **Watershedmg.org/Schools**

Students Design Rain Gardens to Cool their School

"Phoenix has a lot of grass!" As Community Conservation Project Manager Marci Caballero-Reynolds points out, grassy lawns and non-native plants still dominate the landscape in this large, hot, urban area, and it can be challenging to convince people to embrace (metaphorically) the "spiky plants" native to the region. Nevertheless, Marci and her colleagues are hard at work encouraging students, families, and teachers in the Phoenix area to embrace native plant species and their power to cool and breathe life into their landscape.

Before joining the Watershed team in her current role, as Watershed's Grow Tucson Apprentice, Marci focused on cooling our most vulnerable areas in the city, which turned out to be schools. She learned which native trees provide the best shading canopy for campuses and other hot parts of Tucson, and today, she's putting that knowledge into practice as Project Manager for the Canopy for Kids program in Phoenix.

Although this is the first year of the program, Canopy for Kids has already partnered with eight schools in the Phoenix area. More than 300 students have participated, 223 trees have been planted, and 29 teachers have been trained on rainwater harvesting techniques. The program is off to a roaring start, and new schools are lining up to become part of the Fall 2026 cohort.

As the Phoenix area grows ever hotter due to the urban heat island effect, school children are still playing in areas with little to no shade, but through this program, students are designing, creating, and maintaining rain gardens of cooling native plants on school grounds. They're learning how techniques like digging rainwater harvesting basins and planting native Sonoran Desert species can not only help cool down these areas but also create important habitat for desert creatures.

A priority of Canopy for Kids is students' ownership of the campuses they are learning to steward. Students learn from their teachers and Watershed staff, but they also share their own knowledge with adults. They get out of their classroom routine, get their hands dirty, and become excited about learning about native plants and rainwater harvesting techniques. In fact, it's the students who ultimately design and create their own shade-producing rain gardens.

Marci points out that "it's becoming a cycle of back and forth of past generational knowledge and what's also being implemented today." Among the 30-40 people attending each planting event at schools over the past few months have been parents and grandparents. This circle of knowledge-sharing is an important part of the Canopy program, and the young people participating are creating a lasting legacy. As Marci highlights, the same students digging basins and planting trees today will bring their own children back to their schools in the future and say, "We planted that mesquite tree 20 years ago!"

Perhaps 20 years from now, those now-adults won't see water-hungry grass lawns and invasive plants dominating their cityscape anymore. Instead, Phoenix, Tucson, and communities throughout the Sonoran Desert will be home to rainwater harvesting basins that help slow, sink, and spread rainwater and shaded by a beautiful, cooling canopy provided by mesquites, palo verdes, and other beloved "spiky trees."

If Phoenix can transition to a hydro-local approach to landscaping, other cities throughout the Colorado River Basin will surely follow suit, but this kind of big change must start with young people. The young water stewards in the Canopy for Kids program are taking the lead in ushering in a more resilient future beneficial to all living things in our region.

Get to Know Oscar Lai

Watershed's New Co-Executive Director

As the intense sun beat down on a hot summer day in 2008, Oscar Lai felt a rewarding connection to something larger than himself and a kinship with other community members who were working to restore our desert waterways.

This moment on a project to remove invasive buffelgrass from the Pantano Wash sparked a relationship with Watershed Management Group that has spanned more than 15 years. In 2012, Oscar advocated for the U.S. Forest Service to work with Watershed to demonstrate to international partners the power of community-based watershed restoration efforts. In 2017, Oscar and his wife became enthusiastic Watershed Co-Op volunteers, supporting fellow community members in implementing water harvesting projects. Having interned at Watershed's India office and served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Honduras, Oscar eventually returned to Tucson, and in February 2026, he (re)joined our team as Co-Executive Director for Development & Operations.

Given Oscar's intercultural experiences and commitment to service, it's not surprising that the One Watershed value of embracing and valuing all people, perspectives, and experiences resonates deeply with him. Oscar sees One Watershed reflected in our workplace culture and in how we work with the broader Tucson community, and he is excited about the opportunity to give back to his Tucson community–as well as the bonus of being closer to family and friends.

At a more recent River Run Network workshop focusing on removing Arundo donax from the Tanque Verde, Oscar experienced a full-circle moment as he tackled this water-hungry invasive plant alongside staff and volunteers. Reflecting on that experience, Oscar says, "We accomplished a lot of work that day, but what was even more amazing was seeing the native restoration that was already taking place on the other side of the wash where Arundo had already been removed."

The incredible progress made over the course of just a few years by the River Run Network team exemplifies the energy and passion of the staff, board, docents, and other volunteers that fuels Oscar's motivation to make Watershed even stronger. Another example that comes to Oscar's mind? Docent Bill Wilkening, who often leads tours of the Living Lab and who helped design the Learning Center, recently helping to research gate lock options to make our campus more secure. In just a few short weeks, Oscar has connected with our Board of Directors, staff, docents, and other members of our community.

As our new Co-Executive Director, Oscar looks forward to learning from co-founder and Co-Executive Director Lisa Shipek and to being part of a "new chapter in Watershed's history." He notes that the new co-leadership model "will allow Lisa to focus her time and energy in strategic programs and education, while I focus on development and operations. Both are critical to our impact and success as an organization."

Oscar's calendar is quite packed, but in his free time, he loves spending time with his wife Janee–including attending comedy shows–and playing with his children Diego and Julio. With parents, aunts, uncles, and cousins here in Tucson, he is enjoying reconnecting with his extended family and getting outdoors to ride his mountain bike and play tennis and pickleball. Like his fellow Co-Executive Director Lisa, he also enjoys dancing bachata!

What's Oscar's vision for Tucson's future? Flowing rivers, water security, and a cooler city. Oscar is working toward a hydro-local future in which all members of our One Watershed honor water's life-giving power and come together to steward our precious resources.

> "He notes that the new co-leadership model 'will allow Lisa to focus her time and energy in strategic programs and education, while I focus on development and operations. Both are critical to our impact and success as an organization.'"

Cooling Tucson 5° One Home at A Time

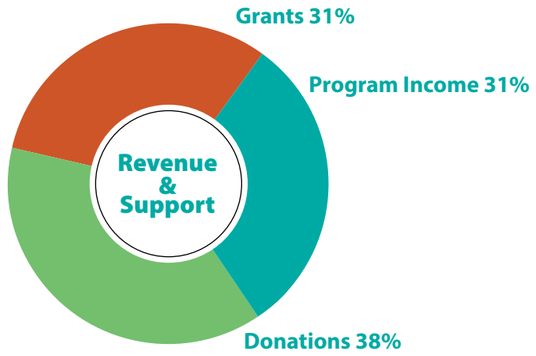
This shady desert oasis is the home of Joaquin Murrieta-Saldivar and Christian Aguilar Murrieta, who have lovingly installed rain basins, native shade trees, pollinator and veggie gardens, and even an outdoor shower and composting toilet at their property. The Murrietas hosted people on one of our Desert Living Home tours, events we offer monthly at different homes to showcase ways people can cool down their outdoor spaces. Watershed also organized a dozen free Cool Tucson 5 workshops in the last year, sending over 120 households home with complimentary cooling kits with native shade trees, shrubs, mulch and seeds. Joaquin, Watershed's Cultural Ecologist Director, also teaches Cool Tucson workshops at community sites like schools and churches and offers Cooling Consultations.

Learn more at Watershedmg.org/CoolTucson

2025 Financial Report

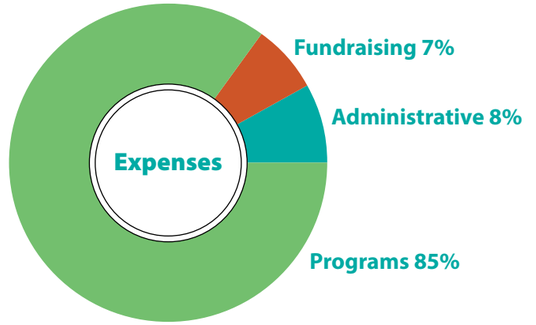
Support and Revenue

Donations	739,709
Grants	610,515
Program Income	600,447
Total Income	**$1,950,671**



Expenses

Program Services	
Community Conservation (educational projects at schools, churches, & neighborhoods + green job training & consulting)	442,912.66
Living Lab & Learning Center (intern & docent program, Family Saturdays, tours, and educational workshops)	141,812.91
River Run Network (river restoration, community science, watershed planning & policy)	710,130.36
Watershed Education Outreach	80,238.26
Total Program Services	**$1,375,094**
Supporting services	
Administrative	131,305.76
Development	108,665
Total Supporting Services	**$239,971**
Total Expenses	**$1,615,065**



Apprentices, interns, and docents from our 2025-2026 cohort play a key role in co-leading educational workshops, river restoration projects, and outreach and fundraising activities.

Watershed Management Group
1137 N Dodge Blvd
Tucson, AZ 85716

Become A Watershed Donor

Your gift funds our programs educating youth, training a green workforce, restoring desert rivers, and developing resilient water policies to address drought and water shortages.

Make a one-time or monthly gift at: Watershedmg.org/Give