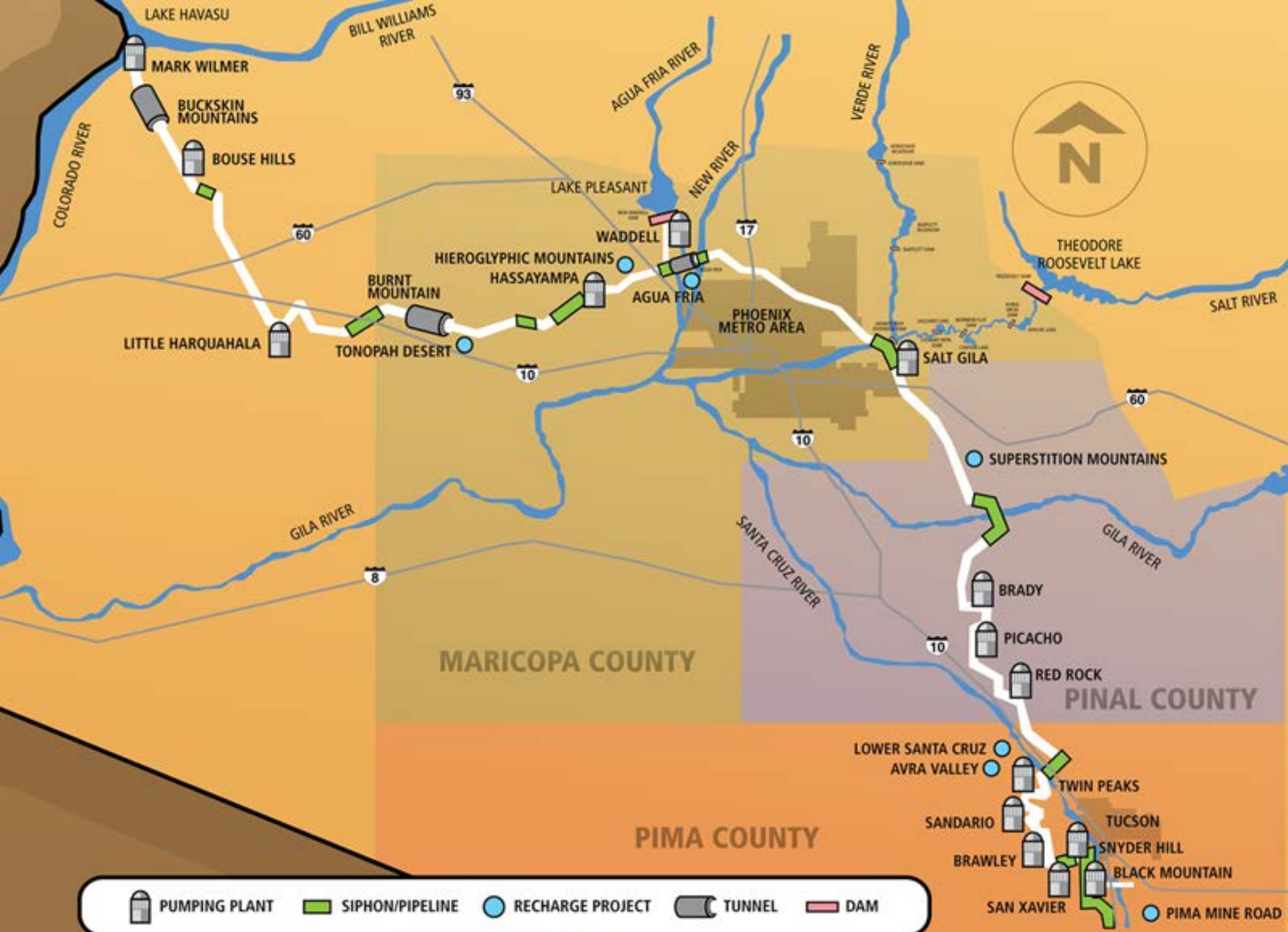




Central Arizona Project

- Historical Information
 - Authorized by 1968 Basin Project Act
 - Substantially completed in 1993
 - Responsible for repaying reimbursable costs to the U.S.
- Physical Characteristics
 - 336 mile aqueduct
 - 15 pumping plants
 - Lake Pleasant (system storage/release)
 - Primarily powered through Navajo Generating Station (NGS)
 - Diverts remainder of Arizona's Colorado River Apportionment



Colorado River Allocations

Upper Basin – 7.5 MAF

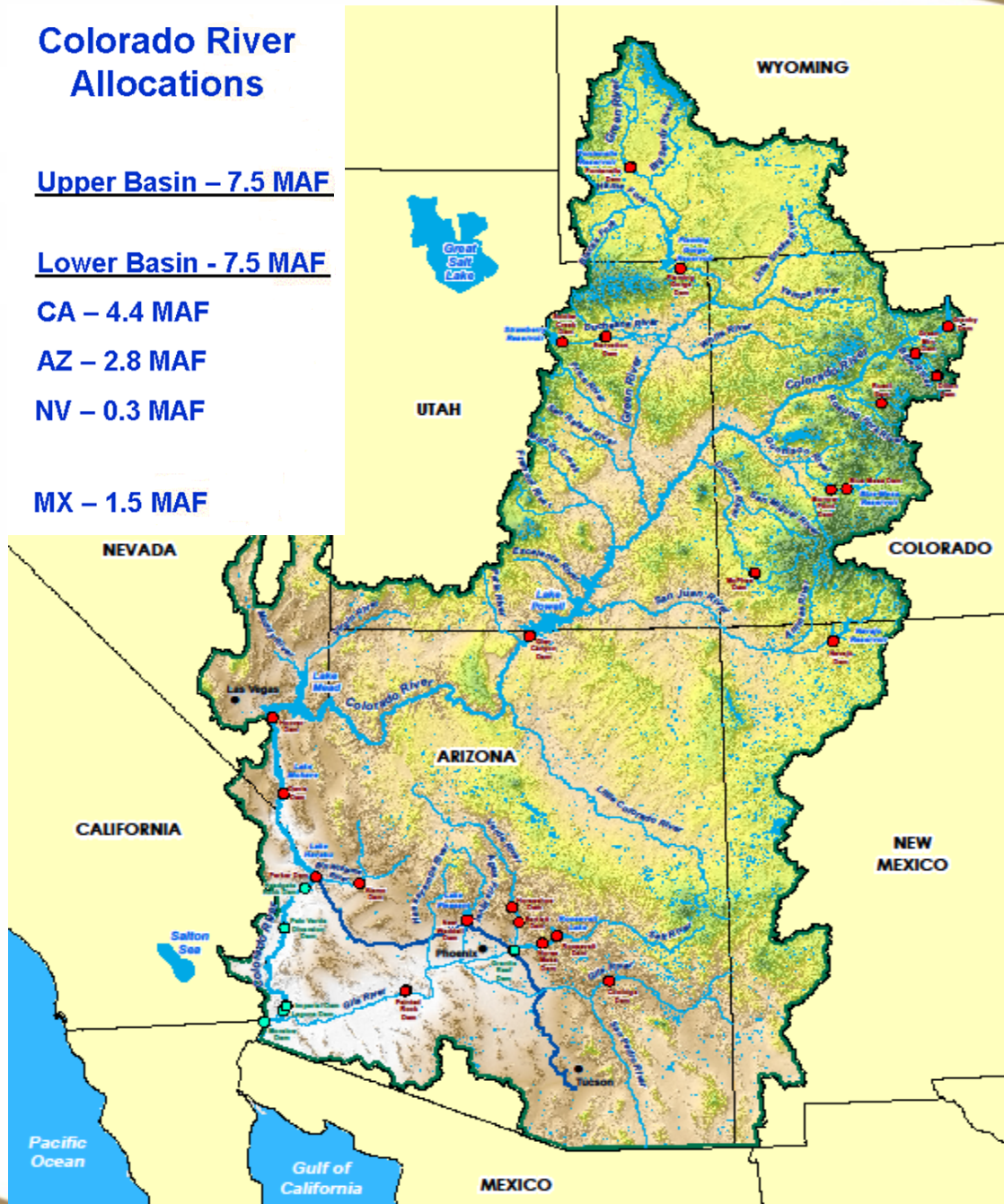
Lower Basin - 7.5 MAF

CA – 4.4 MAF

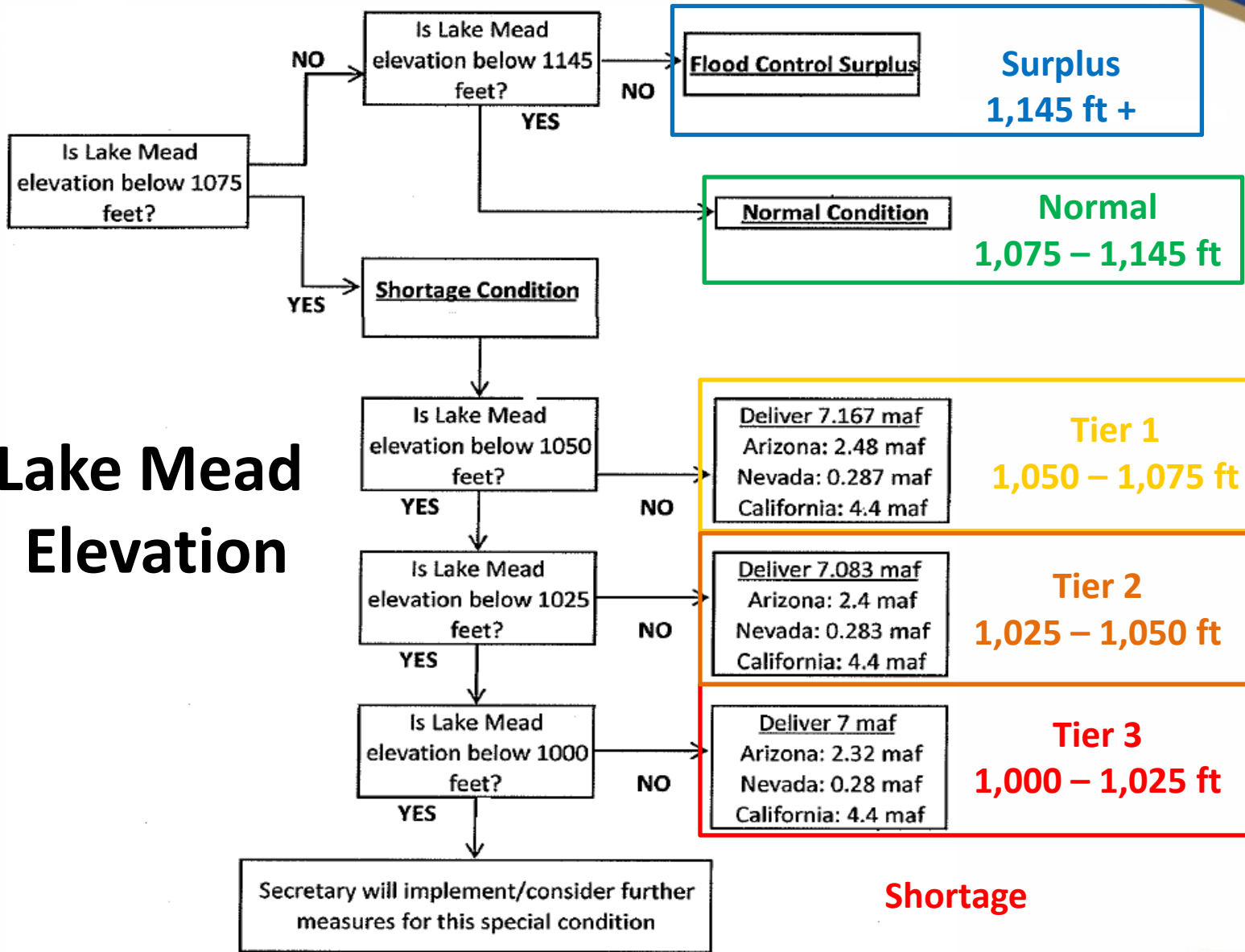
AZ – 2.8 MAF

NV – 0.3 MAF

MX – 1.5 MAF



Lake Mead Elevation



Shortage

Arizona Priorities for Colorado River Water

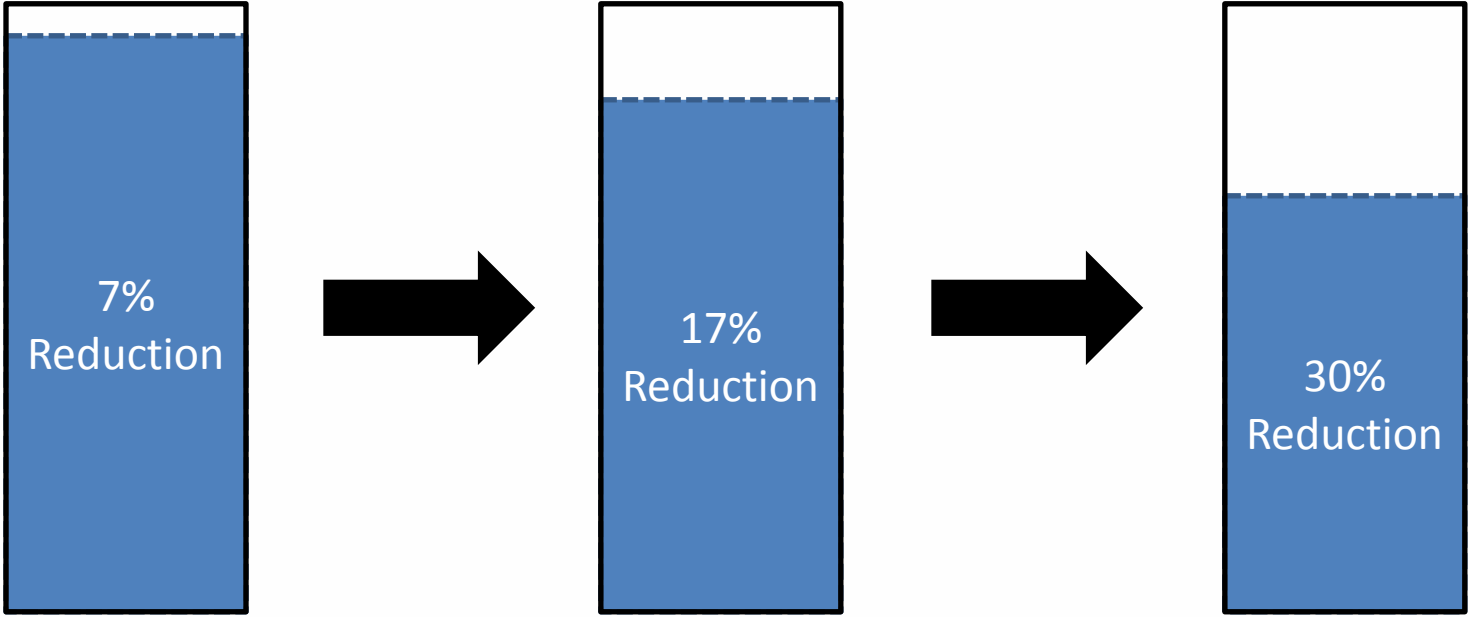
Priority Tier	Type of Contracts	Major Users
P1	Present Perfected Rights	CRIT, YCWUA
P2/P3	Equal Priority Contracts	YMIDD, WMIDD
P4	Post-1968 Contracts	MVIDD, CAP
P5/P6	Unused/Surplus Water	APS, MCWA

CAP Service Area Priorities

Priority Tier	Type of Use	Major Users
1	On-River P3	Indian Ag, PHX-Metro Cities
2	CAP M&I and Indian	Indian Ag, Tucson/PHX-Metro Cities
3	CAP NIA	Irrigation, PHX-Metro Cities
4	Excess	Irrigation, Water Storage

Impact of Water Shortage due to Climate Change

To put it in perspective...



Lower Colorado River Basin

Arizona

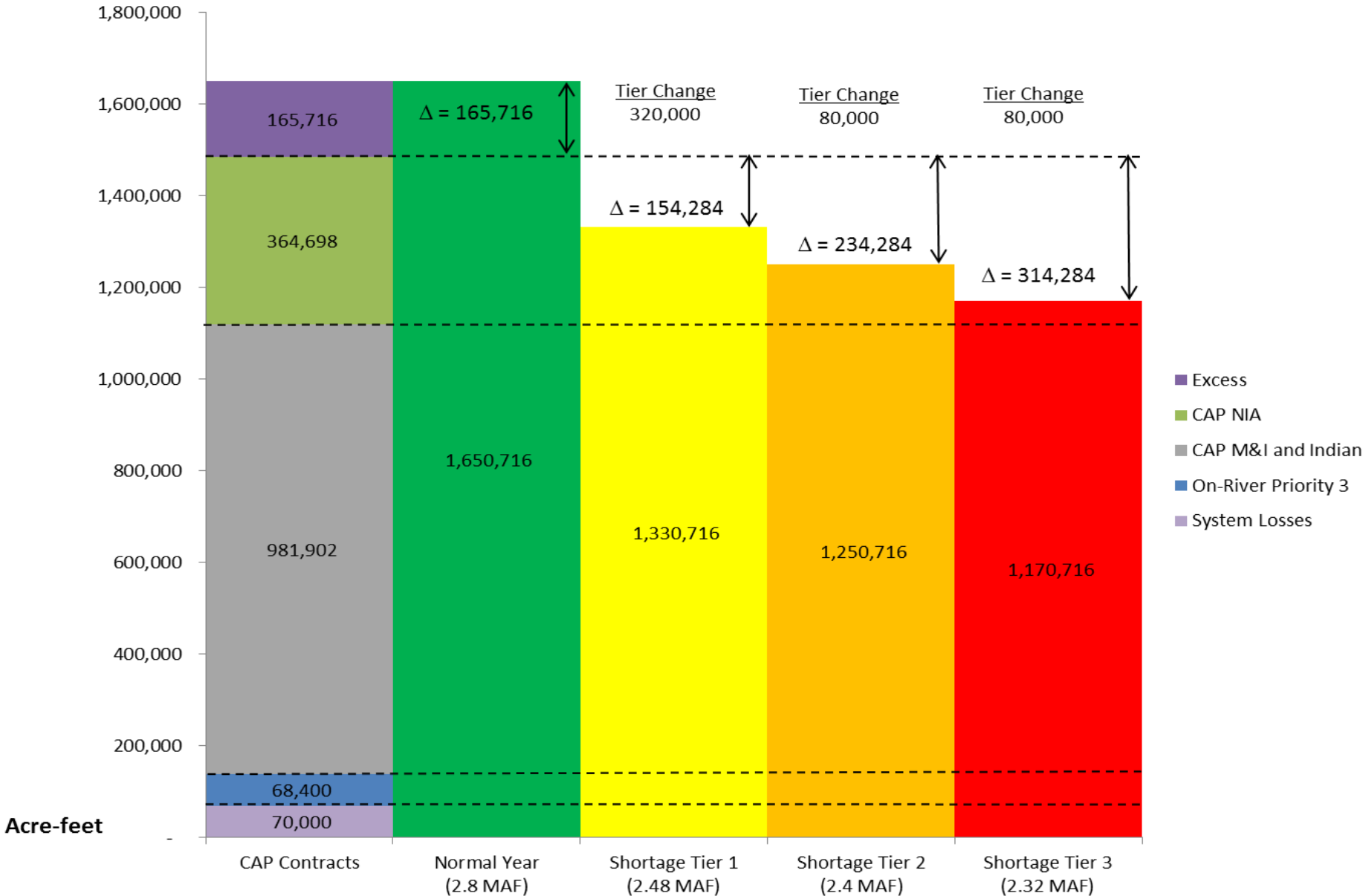
Central Arizona Project

Under current water use, a reduction of 7% in Colorado River water supply in the Lower Basin results in a reduction of 30% for water available to Central Arizona (CAP)



Impact to CAP Service Area

Available Supply to CAP with 5-year Average (2006-2010) Arizona On-River Water Use



Preparing for Climate Change

Planning

- Research Activities
 - Climate Change
- Feasibility Studies
 - Basin Study
- Water Consv. Technology
 - Desal, Ag, M&I

Adaptation

- Augmentation
 - Weather Modification
 - Desalination
- Conservation
 - Brock Reservoir
 - Minute 319 (Binational Agreement)
 - Vegetation Management
- Storage
 - Arizona Water Banking
 - Recharge Projects

