About CAP

- 3 county service area
- Population 11.5+ million
- 18 member Board of Directors
  - 10 - Maricopa County
  - 4 - Pinal County
  - 4 – Pima County
- Board member votes are weighted
  - 1.8 for Maricopa, 1.0 for Pinal and Pima
Groundwater Management

- Phase-out of grandfathered groundwater use in AMAs almost complete
  - Required by 5th Management Plan
  - Groundwater mining down to about 50,000 acre-feet annually
- Corresponding increase in CAP use, particularly for annual storage and recovery
Conjunctive Management

- Conjunctive management of SRP/CAP systems optimizes combined yield
- SRP now able to provide 750,000 AF of assured water supply due to:
  - Long-standing weather modification programs on Salt River watershed
  - SRP service area fully urbanized, except for restricted Ag lands
Conservation & Reuse

- Consolidated GPCD rate dropped 5% over the past 40 years
- Recapture rate up to 35%
- 40% of reclaimed water is reused
2048 CAP Deliveries

Total = 1.8 million acre-feet

- CAP M&I: 52%
- CAP Indian: 27%
- ADD Water: 21%

Total Deliveries = 1.8 million acre-feet
CAP Customers

- 1.415 MAF delivered under long-term CAP contracts and subcontracts
  - 483,000 AF used on-reservation
  - 932,000 AF used by M&I
- 385,000 AF delivered to ADD Water contractors
  - CAP now has more than 80 ADD Water contractors, including almost all CAP M&I subcontractors
CAP Operations

- Full 3000 cfs CAP design capacity needed to deliver 1.8 MAF
- Because CAP deliveries must be flat across the year, customers are using more annual storage and recovery
  - CAP is base load resource
  - Groundwater used for summer peaking
  - Recharge in shoulder months
Work has begun to expand aqueduct capacity to 3600 cfs, which will enable delivery of up to 2.2 MAF.

Much of the work completed earlier to allow CAP to divert and store additional water during surpluses.

Anticipate full 3600 cfs needed by 2060 to meet demands.
CAP Water Supply

- CAP water deliveries by source:
  - 1.46 MAF of Colorado River water under CAP master contract
  - 40,000 AF produced by Buckeye desalination facility
  - 60,000 AF produced by Gila Bend desalination facility
  - 200,000 AF produced by international desalination facility
  - 40,000 AF from LTSC recovered for Nevada
Buckeye Desalting Plant

- Treats brackish groundwater
- Sustainable supply
- Operating since 2020
- Water delivered to CAP and CAGRD customers in west valley
Gila Bend Desalting Plant

- Treats brackish groundwater
- Sustainable supply
- Operating since 2040
- Water delivered via pipeline to Rainbow Valley and Maricopa
International Desalting Plant

- Located on Gulf of California in Sonora
- Aqueduct transports water to Imperial Dam
- Modular design—80,000 AF per module
  - California/Nevada now using 5 modules
  - CAP currently has 3 modules
  - 1 module supplies water for rural Arizona
Under arrangements with State Land, Phoenix and other landowners, CAP can import 150,000 AF of groundwater from Butler, McMullen and Harquahala Valley annually. CAP has elected to use this solely as a reserve supply.
Colorado River yield increased to 15.5 MAF by weather modification

Only 3 shortage declarations so far, only 1 lasting more than 2 years

- Shortages of 2018-2019 and 2025 did not impact CAP M&I users

- Extended drought of 2030’s, which also hit Salt River system, led to 5 consecutive years of shortage
Drought Response

- CAP customers reduced demand through improved conservation
- CAP made up shortfall using:
  - Dry-year options with on-river Ag users
  - CAP-operated recovery wells
  - Recovery partnerships with CAP customers
  - Imported groundwater
AZ-CA-MEX Power Plant

- CAP owns 600 MW of nuclear power plant
- Co-located with int’l desalting facility on Gulf of California
- Provides energy for CAP pumps and desalting plants
- Sales of surplus energy help repay CAP capital investments
Water Prices

- Basic CAP delivery charge (fixed OM&R + energy) topped $500/AF for the first time in 2048
- ADD Water rate is up to $1500/AF
  - Still just $4.60 per 1000 gallons
Environmental Issues

- MSCP nearing completion
  - Almost 6000 acres of new cottonwood-willow habitat created along lower river
- Native fish making comeback
  - Introduction of aggressive strain of Colorado River pikeminnow controlling non-natives
  - USFWS & AGFD now prohibited from stocking non-natives