A graph $\Gamma$ that is regular of degree $k$ is said to be strongly regular if there exist integers $\lambda$ and $\mu$ such that every two adjacent vertices have exactly $\lambda$ common neighbors and every two nonadjacent vertices have exactly $\mu$ common neighbors. Given a group $G$ and a subset $S$ of elements of $G$, the Cayley graph $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ has vertex set the elements of $G$, and $g, h \in G$ are adjacent vertices in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ if and only if $gh^{-1} \in S$. If for all $g \in S$ we have $g^{-1} \in S$, then $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ is undirected. Very few examples of strongly regular Cayley graphs are known, and there are especially few known arising from nonabelian groups. In this talk, a new strongly regular Cayley graph $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ is constructed for each extraspecial group of order $p^3$ and exponent $p^2$, where $p$ is an odd prime, and a new general approach to finding these graphs is discussed. No previous knowledge of these topics will be assumed. (Received September 17, 2013)