Great Western Aqueduct

What to do with Two Hundred Billion dollars? Ship everyone who is not a White Christian out of the country or build a society changing project. A project that will provide 50,000 jobs on its own and a million jobs post construction.

Restoring the Colorado River to reach the Gulf of California will;

- 1. Return fresh cold water to the Pacific Ocean. Brine Shrimp population in the gulf will explode providing food for aquatic fauna.
- 2. Sending cold water into equatorial oceans will help slow the global warming caused by our infrastructure construction.
- 3. Cities in the Southwest can plan for unlimited growth in population, increasing economic prosperity and broadening the tax base.
- 4. Jobs will be created for maintaining the aqueduct.
- 5. With drip irrigation, orchards and truck farms will bloom in the desert. Legal migrant farm workers from Mexico could commute to work daily. Returning to their homes in Mexico after a two hour drive. Or less. About the same commute as a New York stock broker has on the LIRR from Babylon Long Island.
- 6. A surplus of fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry and cattle, will feed America well, provide myriad export trade and enough food to feed starving people around the globe.
- 7. Whole new municipalities will rise up from desert dust. Wealthy White folks, employing our new South African immigrants, can build entire communities from scratch. Our newest immigrants can advise American construction engineers how to legally terraform exclusive sub divisions. A \$50,000 HOA fee will do the trick and with unlimited water supply, their showers will be more abundant than "drip drip!"
- 8. There are families in the Southwest that have owned their farms and properties since before the Mexican war. Their traditions are Spanish. They too will now have abundant water supply. They too will terraform whole new municipalities celebrating their unique society.
- 9. Truck driving is the number one job for uneducated White men. Thousands of new loads will be created transporting the cornucopia of fresh food to seaports in Texas and California for export and to groceries across America.

Overview

The Great Western Aqueduct is a large-scale water infrastructure project designed to transport fresh, filtered water from Lake Michigan to the Colorado River just below the Glen Canyon Dam near Page, Arizona. The aqueduct will follow a path of least resistance along the U.S. Interstate 80 corridor, spanning approximately 1,638 miles. It will be primarily constructed underground, using advanced tunnel boring machines and powered by a combination of solar and wind energy.

The system is designed to be gravity-assisted but includes solar-powered pumping stations to maintain pressure and flow along the route. A highly advanced water intake and filtration system will ensure that the water from Lake Michigan enters the aqueduct in a clean and ecologically responsible manner. Upon reaching Arizona, the water will be released into the Colorado River below Lake Powell to help restore natural river flows toward the Gulf of California.

Engineering Design

The core of the aqueduct will be a 6-foot-diameter subterranean pipeline, made from reinforced concrete lined with a corrosion-resistant steel interior. The pipeline will be pressurized to maintain consistent flow and will be designed to handle up to 1.2 million gallons of water per day.

Tunnel boring will be done using state-of-the-art boring machines, similar to those developed by The Boring Company (Elon Musk). These machines will allow rapid and precise underground construction while minimizing environmental disruption on the surface. The pipe will be buried between 30 and 100 feet below ground level, largely beneath the existing Interstate 80 right-of-way to reduce land acquisition and regulatory complications.

Water from Lake Michigan will be filtered through a series of coarse screens, gravel beds, and ultraviolet sterilization units before entering the pipeline. As the aqueduct stretches westward, solar-powered pumping and heating stations will be installed approximately every 50 to 100 miles to ensure optimal water flow, even in areas where elevation rises or cold weather could be a concern.

Route and Terrain

Following Interstate 80 westward offers a clear logistical advantage, as the highway system has already been engineered to avoid severe terrain and environmental obstacles. The route begins in Hammond, Indiana, near the Wolf Lake Industrial Center, and continues through Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona.

Challenging sections of the route include tunnel construction through the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, where specialized cross-bore systems will be added for safety and access. In the Utah high desert, deep burial and modular surface access roads will be constructed for boring equipment and material delivery.

	Construction	Timeline	(5-Year	Plan)
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Year 1:

Route surveying

Environmental studies

Regulatory clearance

Intake and filtering system construction begins

Boring machine fabrication and testing

Year 2:

Tunnel boring commences from multiple directions

Installation of solar pumping stations

First sections of the pipe laid and sealed

Year 3:

Completion of Rocky Mountain tunnel sections

Expansion of solar and wind energy capture infrastructure

Major progress on pump station networks

Year 4:

Final pipe and system integration

Safety tests, telemetry systems, and AI control integration

System-wide pressure and leak testing

Year 5:

Full route inspection

Final connection to the Colorado River below the Glen Canyon Dam

Commencement of water flow

A workforce of up to 50,000 people will be employed at peak, including engineers, machine operators, environmental specialists, electricians, and logistics teams. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will lead the construction in coordination with the Department of Transportation, Bureau of Reclamation, and Department of Energy.

2028 Estimated Project Cost (USD)

Tunnel Boring & Pipe Infrastructure: \$110 billion

Solar Pumping Stations and Wind Energy Systems: \$28 billion

Lake Michigan Intake & Arizona Discharge Systems: \$8 billion

Environmental Compliance and Legal: \$4 billion

Monitoring, Control, and AI Systems: \$5 billion

Workforce, Transport & Construction Logistics: \$20 billion

Contingency (unforeseen costs): \$26 billion

Total Estimated Cost: \$201 billion

I'mThese figures are based on adjusted 2028 inflationary values and assume full federal support with streamlined permitting under emergency drought legislation.

Implementation Summary

Project Codename: GWA-80

Execution Model: Public–Private Partnership (PPP)

Sustainability Goal: Net-positive water infrastructure with zero-carbon operations Key Outcome: To rebalance the U.S. water supply between the Great Lakes and the drought-stricken Southwest, ensuring ecological stability and long-term water security.

This aqueduct is not just a feat of engineering—it's a symbol of American resilience and vision. Built in the tradition of the Hoover Dam and the Interstate Highway System, the Great Western Aqueduct is designed to serve generations to come.

We The People ARE the government!

Why do we keep voting for evil millionaires? Why do we just sit on the couch watching FOX or MSNBC shouting curses at the television? With the Grifter-in-Chief in charge, do you sleep well at night?

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