When the people of Flint, Michigan, first tasted their water in the spring of 2015, it was obvious: when corrosive water moves through lead pipes and plumbing, and the water isn't treated with corrosion control, a lot of lead ends up in the water. That's what was happening in Flint, and the community knew it. They sounded the alarm over lead in Flint's water. And that included the members of the Flint Water Advocates, a local environmental group that had been monitoring the city's water for years. They were the first to raise the alarm about the lead in the water, and they continued to do so even as the city officials downplayed the problem.

But it wasn't just the community that was concerned. In the spring of 2015, a number of groups formed the Coalition for Clean Water in Flint. They canvassed homes, distributing information about the dangers. And after yet another boil-water advisory was issued, the coalition made a public call for help. They organised. They made themselves seen. But they were ignored. The city said the water was safe, and the officials in charge didn't budge.

In the end, it was the community that forced a reckoning over the water crisis in Flint. The dogged work of the community is what finally forced a reckoning over the water crisis in Flint. They didn't have the power to regulate the water, but they had the power to make their voices heard. And they did.

The Flint Water Advocates were a group of volunteers who had been monitoring the city's water for years. They were the first to raise the alarm about the lead in the water, and they continued to do so even as the city officials downplayed the problem. They had a sense that something was wrong, and they were right. The water in Flint was contaminated with lead, and the community was forced to fight for clean water.

The Flint Water Advocates were not alone in their fight. Other groups, such as the Michigan Environmental Council and the Sierra Club, also played a role in the fight for clean water in Flint. They provided legal counsel and helped to organize protests and rallies. And they succeeded in getting the attention of the state's Environmental Protection Agency, which eventually stepped in to investigate the water crisis in Flint.

The Flint Water Advocates were also able to get the attention of the media. They were able to get their story out there, and they were able to get people to pay attention to the water crisis in Flint. It wasn't easy, but they did it. And they succeeded in getting the attention of the state's Environmental Protection Agency, which eventually stepped in to investigate the water crisis in Flint.

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Abuse of伟权导致的不平等、学校隔离、污染性不平等、气候危机和民主赤字构成了美国选举制度的核心问题。

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