The interconnected water crises in Detroit and Flint demonstrate the extent to which neoliberal experimentation with water services in the United States is bound, both concerning the right to water and affordability. The shutoff of water is a frequent phenomenon that occurs in many American cities, including low-income neighborhoods and communities of color, particularly when infrastructure is underfunded or aging. In 2015, while the city of Flint, Michigan, was under state oversight, water experts tested the city's water and found that it was contaminated with lead. The shuttering of the water treatment plant was due to an extended period of outages, which left residents without water. The city of Flint's drinking water contamination was the result of deliberate state actions. The Flint crisis was a wake-up call for water activists, who joined together to advocate for water rights in the United States. The water shutoff has become a symbol of the broader water crisis, which affects communities across the country. Water shutoffs are a frequent occurrence in low-income neighborhoods and communities of color, particularly when infrastructure is underfunded or aging. The shutoff of water is a frequent phenomenon that occurs in many American cities, including low-income neighborhoods and communities of color, particularly when infrastructure is underfunded or aging. The Flint crisis was a wake-up call for water activists, who joined together to advocate for water rights in the United States. The water shutoff has become a symbol of the broader water crisis, which affects communities across the country. Water shutoffs are a frequent occurrence in low-income neighborhoods and communities of color, particularly when infrastructure is underfunded or aging. The Flint crisis was a wake-up call for water activists, who joined together to advocate for water rights in the United States. The water shutoff has become a symbol of the broader water crisis, which affects communities across the country.