

History of lead and water management in CA	CA water organizations and lead awareness organizations
<p>Water management in CA has been an issue of concern since CA was founded as a state in 1850. The first major statewide water management plan was developed in 1919, where Lt. Robert B. Marshall of the US Geological Survey proposed transporting water from the Sacramento River system to the San Joaquin Valley then moving it to Southern California. This was called the “north to south water transfer” and was moved into the planning stages in 1931, and construction would cost and estimated \$170 million. Unfortunately, the Great Depression derailed the plans to build CA first state water plan, but there have been many subsequent plans since.</p> <p>Statewide water plans have always been somewhat contentious. A plan proposed in the 50s (post Great Depression) was debated on for years with different stakeholders expressing varying concerns. For example, Northern Californians were concerned for their own water quality, especially if water was going to be transferred to the South.</p> <p>Finally in 1960, the state’s first water plan passed. Called the Burns-Porter Act (also known as the California Water Resources Development Bond Act), the water plan constructed the now famed Oroville Dam.</p> <p>The most recent plan (2013) was proposed by Gov. Jerry Brown, which includes plans to prepare for CA population increase over the next couple of decades and outlines actions tombring “resilience” to CA’s water resources. The plan also touts an integrated approach to water management in order to secure CA’s water future. This plan estimates the CA will have to devote \$500 billion in the next few decades to update water systems, reduce flood risk, and provide clean water access.</p> <p>Much of this history on water management can be found on this website: https://water.ca.gov/Programs/State-Water-Project</p> <p>The history of lead and lead poisoning in Southern California or even California is much more difficult to parse out as much of this history is dependent on federal regulations on lead and federal data collection practices. Nationally, lead became a public health concern in the 1970s, especially with the passage of the Clean Air Act (lead was used in gasoline) and in 1975 lead was not longer allowed to be used in gasoline and by 1978 all lead-based paint was outlawed. It seems as though CA followed federal regulations and did not outlaw lead at an earlier date.</p> <p>However, recent years have seen CA take more action on lead and lead poisoning. CA has taken steps to regulate the usage of</p>	<p>California Department of Water Resources - has a detailed history of water management in CA on their website</p> <p>Water Resources Collection and Archives at UC-Riverside - a collection of the legal documents and other artifacts pertaining to water in CA</p> <p>County health departments advocate for lead awareness (Orange, LA, SD, Ventura, Riverside, 8 counties total). The California Department of Public Health is also a good resource for lead. Federal organizations such as the CDC and EPA can offer national histories and narratives on lead and lead poisoning. Multiple private organizations such as EdSource are also a good resource to ascertain the situation with lead, particularly in schools.</p> <p>Parenting organizations or online groups since they appear to be concerned with their children’s health, particularly in schools.</p>

lead in industry in order to protect their workers (passed in 2008). The Occupational Lead Poisoning Prevention Program was started soon after.

For children, the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act was first passed in 1986 (many amendments have since been made). In 2018, a new law will come into effect on reporting lead poisoning incidents. It will now be law in CA for medical laboratories to report all incidents of lead poisoning to the state. Another law was passed in 2018 that requires schools to test for lead poisoning in schools.

Housing policies in CA have led to severe segregation in the state. Much of this is the result of redlining. This website has some wonderful interactive maps on how redlining has affected housing and segregation:

<https://www.kqed.org/lowdown/18486/redlining>