

36, 37, 38 and
39

Planning
Dept.

Meredith, Maureen

To: dave santos; Harden, Joi; Tomko, Jonathan
Cc: Carrie Brewer; Alice Glasco; Ms. Angela Benavides Garza; Nadia Barbot; Alexandria Anderson; Craig Alter
Subject: RE: Hog Pen NA :: Hogpen Neighborhood Meeting - Tues, May 2nd

From: dave santos

Sent: Thursday, April 27, 2023 7:21 PM

To: Harden, Joi <Joi.Harden@austintexas.gov>; Tomko, Jonathan <Jonathan.Tomko@austintexas.gov>; Meredith, Maureen <Maureen.Meredith@austintexas.gov>

Cc: Carrie Brewer <carrieb@ledgestonetx.com>; Alice Glasco <alice@agconsultingcompany.com>; Ms. Angela Benavides Garza <>; Nadia Barbot <>; Alexandria Anderson <>; Craig Alter <>

Subject: Re: Hog Pen NA :: Hogpen Neighborhood Meeting - Tues, May 2nd

*** External Email - Exercise Caution ***

Maureen,

No one should have to give up their limited speaking time to correct a falsified Public Record, and then present their case.

The system was gamed. How do we get the Planning Commission Record Corrected? Those votes unfairly dug us into a hole.

Best,

dave

On Thursday, April 27, 2023 at 07:16:26 PM CDT, Meredith, Maureen <maureen.meredith@austintexas.gov> wrote:

Dave:

The Darby Yard and Hudson #3 Cases are scheduled for the May 4, 2023 City Council hearing date. At that hearing date, staff will request a postponement of the Darby Yard cases to the May 18 City Council hearing date and the applicant has agreed to a postponement of the Hudson #3 cases to the May 18 City Council hearing date as well. If you'd like to sign up to speak at the City Council hearings, here is the website: https://www.austintexas.gov/department/city-council/council/council_meeting_info_center.htm.

Maureen

From: dave santos <

Sent: Thursday, April 27, 2023 6:34 PM

To: Meredith, Maureen <Maureen.Meredith@austintexas.gov>; Harden, Joi <Joi.Harden@austintexas.gov>

Cc: Carrie Brewer <c>; Alice Glasco <alice@agconsultingcompany.com>; Ms. Angela Benavides Garza <m>; Nadia Barbot <>; Alexandria Anderson <>; Craig Alter <>

Subject: Fw: Hog Pen NA :: Hogpen Neighborhood Meeting - Tues, May 2nd

*** External Email - Exercise Caution ***

Dear City of Austin Planning Commission and Staff,

Historic Hog Pen community is about to be destroyed by the underhanded tactics of greedy developers. The Planning Commission is being misled. The Community does not find out it has been blindsided until after the fact. City Staff is being deceived into recommending these motions. It is all unethical and illegal.

We need a redo of these items, now that the NA is aware of them. Please inform the Planning Commission!

Sincerely,

Dave Santos Gorena-Guinn

Adjoining Property Owner

Eastside Native

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: 'dave santos' via Hog Pen Neighborhood Association <

To: hog-pen-neighborhood-association@hoodleedgroups.com; Craig Alter <c>; Carrie Brewer <c>; Ms. Angela Benavides Garza >; Nadia Barbot <>; Alexandria Anderson <andersonmlkassociation@gmail.com>; Alice Glasco <alice@agconsultingcompany.com>

Sent: Thursday, April 27, 2023 at 06:18:53 PM CDT

Subject: Re: Hog Pen NA :: Hogpen Neighborhood Meeting - Tues, May 2nd

Minutes of four Planning Commission Votes on March 28 ramrodding Hog Pen Developer Agendas, with zero NA notice, no public speakers, and even the false written report that there was no Hog Pen NA, and that Ledgestone's process is a model of sensitive Eastside public inclusion. Developers are using shell companies and hired black and brown bodies to do their dirty work. Based on this pattern of willful and cynical deception, not a single question nor dissenting vote, 13-0 four times. No wonder Ledgestone felt it did not need to seriously listen to our Community, instead corrupting the Planning Commission process with their tremendous power and wealth.

13. Plan Amendment: NPA-2022-0015.03 - Darby Yard 700; District 1 Location: 3506, 3512 Darby Street; 6315, 6401, 6409, 6417 ½, 6505 Wilcab Road; and 6414, 6204, 6118 Hudson Street, Fort Branch and Walnut Creek Watersheds; E. MLK Combined (MLK-183) NP Area Owner/Applicant: Darby Yard, LLC (Franklin Sapp); Triple L, Group, LLC (Frank Roberts); Stay Taylor, LP (Jason Martin); Brenda Kay (formally known as Brenda Kay Winn) and James Jackson; Rehoboth Baptist Church (Rev. Ray Hendricks) Agent: Alice Glasco Consulting (Alice Glasco) Request: Commercial, Transportation and Industry to Mixed Use land use Staff Rec.: Recommended Staff: Maureen Meredith, 512-974-2695, maureen.meredith@austintexas.gov Housing and Planning Department Public Hearing closed. Motion to grant Staff's recommendation of Mixed Use land use for NPA-2022-0015.03 - Darby Yard 700 located at 3506, 3512 Darby Street; 6315, 6401, 6409, 6417 ½, 6505 Wilcab Road; and 6414, 6204, 6118 Hudson Street was approved on the consent agenda on the motion by Commissioner Thompson, seconded by Vice-Chair Hempel on a vote of **13-0**.

14. Rezoning: C14-2022-0105 - Darby Yard 700; District 1 Location: 3506, 3512 Darby Street; 6315, 6401, 6409, 6417 ½, 6505 Wilcab Road; and 6414, 6204, 6118 Hudson Street, Fort Branch and Boggy Creek Watersheds; East MLK Combined NP Area Owner/Applicant: Darby Yard, LLC (Franklin Sapp); Triple L, Group, LLC (Frank Roberts); Stay Taylor, LP (Jason Martin); Brenda Kay (formally known as Brenda Kay Winn) and James Jackson; Rehoboth Baptist Church (Rev. Ray Hendricks) Agent: Alice Glasco Consulting (Alice Glasco) Request: LI-NP, IP-NP and CS-NP to LI-PDA-NP Staff Rec.: Recommended Staff: Joi Harden, 512-974-1617, joiharden@austintexas.gov Housing and Planning Department Public Hearing closed. Motion to grant Staff's recommendation of LI-PDA-NP combining district zoning for C14-2022- 0105 - Darby Yard 700 located at 3506, 3512 Darby Street; 6315, 6401, 6409, 6417 ½, 6505 Wilcab Road; and 6414, 6204, 6118 Hudson Street was approved on the consent agenda on the motion by Commissioner Thompson, seconded by Vice-Chair Hempel on a vote of **13-0**.

15. Plan Amendment: NPA-2022-0015.04 - Hudson #3; District 1 Location: 6115, 6117, 6201, 6305 Hudson Street and 6300, 6308 Harold Ct, Fort Branch and Boggy Creek Watershed; E. MLK Combined (MLK-183) NP Area

Owner/Applicant: James T. Stewart; Saul Sanchez and Arnold Sanchez; Hudson MF3 Holdings, LLC; Graper, LLC (Pablo Gracia); and Frank Young Agent: Alice Glasco Consulting (Alice Glasco) Request: Mixed Use, Transportation and Commercial to Multifamily Residential land use Staff Rec.: Recommended Staff: Maureen Meredith, 512-974-2695, maureen.meredith@austintexas.gov Housing and Planning Department Public Hearing closed. Motion to grant Staff's recommendation of Multifamily Residential land use for NPA-2022- 0015.04 - Hudson #3 located at 6115, 6117, 6201, 6305 Hudson Street and 6300, 6308 Harold Court was approved on the consent agenda on the motion by Commissioner Thompson, seconded by Vice-Chair Hempel on a vote of **13-0**.

16. Rezoning: C14-2022-0106 - Hudson #3; District 1 Location: 6115, 6117, 6201, and 6305 Hudson Street and 6300 and 6308 Harold Court, Fort Branch and Boggy Creek Watersheds; East MLK Combined NP Area Owner/Applicant: James T. Stewart; Saul and Arnold Sanchez; Hudson MF3 Holdings, LLC; Frank Young; Graper, LLC Agent: Alice Glasco Consulting (Alice Glasco) Request: GR-MU-NP and CS-NP to MF-6-NP Staff Rec.: Recommended Staff: Joi Harden, 512-974-1617, joi.harden@austintexas.gov Housing and Planning Department Public Hearing closed. Motion to grant Staff's recommendation of MF-6-NP combining district zoning for C14-2022-0106 - Hudson #3 located at 6115, 6117, 6201, and 6305 Hudson Street and 6300 and 6308 Harold Court was approved on the consent agenda on the motion by Commissioner Thompson, seconded by Vice-Chair Hempel on a vote of **13-0**.

On Wednesday, April 26, 2023 at 02:48:18 PM CDT, Jenn Golech <j> wrote:

Hi all,

Jes has been diligently working to coordinate with the developers who are building huge developments on Hudson St. She's arranged a meeting at the circle on May 2nd at 7pm. Please bring a chair and join the meeting. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Info from Jes below:

Hi there everyone,

The city council review of the rezoning and 'future land use map' cases has been rescheduled for MAY 18. You may submit in writing if you approve or not, you may appear in person, etc. There are many options and if you have questions about that please let me know.

We have a meeting set with the developer on Tuesday evening at 7pm to discuss our requests for the projects and so that we can work towards getting whatever agreement we have in writing with the Developer. I'm hopeful that you can make it! If there is a desire for us to meet prior to 7pm so that we can talk amongst ourselves prior to the meeting at 7, I'm open to linking up for that too, so just let me know.

I have a meeting with HT on Friday to discuss options for recording oral histories of this neighborhood and the equestrian culture.

My agenda items for 5/2 are:

- 1) preserving the equestrian culture of the area
- 2) affordability (thank you Angela, for reminding me of this item)
- 3) traffic calming on Hudson and through neighborhood, intersection of Fort Branch/Webberville
- 4) Red Bluff Nature Preserve- proposed neighborhood park section

If you'd like to add anything to the agenda, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Jes Maniccia

512-701-0114

Sincerely,

-Jenn

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Summary: With help from GPT4, a metrical Spectrum of Displacement to Genocide Mortality (by years of potential life lost- YPLL) was derived, using 20yr Generations (gen) as a Unit. This transcript explores nuances and facts as the social science of Genocide, Ethnic-Cleansing, and Displacement is refined. Austin is used as a study-case. It is shown approximately 100,000 statistical lives were lost due to Austin Gentrification, by equivalent leveled calculation.

=====

Prompt: Genocide is commonly measured in fatalities, with no more precise mortality metric by age, to distinguish victims.

ChatGPT

While fatalities are a commonly used metric to measure genocide, it is important to note that the impact of genocide goes beyond the number of deaths. Genocide can also lead to the displacement of populations, destruction of cultural heritage, and long-lasting trauma and psychological effects on survivors and their descendants.

Additionally, understanding the age distribution of victims can provide important insights into the impact of genocide on different segments of a population. For example, if a disproportionate number of children or elderly individuals are targeted, this can have long-term effects on the social structure and functioning of a community.

In terms of measuring the age distribution of victims, there are various methods that can be used, such as conducting demographic surveys, analyzing census data, or using survivor testimonies. While these methods may not provide a completely accurate picture, they can still provide important insights into the impact of genocide on different age groups.

=====

Prompt: Considering only the mortality factor, proposed that age can be introduced as a metric.

ChatGPT

Yes, introducing age as a metric to measure the mortality factor of genocide can provide important insights into the impact of genocide on different age groups. By analyzing the age distribution of victims, we can better understand which age groups are disproportionately affected by genocide and the long-term consequences of such targeting.

One possible way to introduce age as a metric is to calculate the age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) for each age group. ASMR is a measure of the number of deaths in a specific age group per unit of population in that age group, usually expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 individuals. By calculating the ASMR for different age groups, we can identify which age groups are most affected by genocide and compare the mortality rates between different age groups.

Another possible metric is the years of potential life lost (YPLL), which measures the number of years that individuals would have lived if they had not died prematurely due to genocide. YPLL can be calculated by subtracting the age at death from a standardized life expectancy for that age group. This metric can help us understand the impact of genocide on the overall life expectancy of a population and the potential loss of human capital.

Overall, introducing age as a metric can provide a more nuanced understanding of the impact of genocide on different age groups and help identify areas where targeted interventions may be necessary to address the long-term consequences of genocide.

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Prompt: Consider a YPLL metric set in round numbers at 80yrs for a median life expectancy, to approximate the difference between a child victim and unit-increments of 20yrs to 80.

ChatGPT

Using a YPLL metric set in round numbers at 80 years for a median life expectancy is a reasonable approximation to capture the difference between a child victim and different age groups up to 80 years. Assuming a median life expectancy of 80 years, the YPLL for a child victim would be

significantly higher than for an adult victim, as the child would have potentially had many more years of life ahead of them.

To calculate the YPLL for a child victim, we can subtract their age at death from the median life expectancy of 80 years. For example, if a child victim was 10 years old at the time of their death, their YPLL would be 70 years ($80 - 10 = 70$).

Similarly, we can calculate the YPLL for different age groups by subtracting their age at death from the median life expectancy of 80 years. For example, if an adult victim was 40 years old at the time of their death, their YPLL would be 40 years ($80 - 40 = 40$).

While this approximation is not as precise as using actual life expectancy data for each age group, it can still provide a useful estimate of the potential years of life lost due to genocide. Additionally, using round numbers for the median life expectancy can make the metric easier to understand and communicate to a broader audience.

=====

Prompt: Proposing this 20yr increment be called a Generation, roughly corresponding to the traditional usage.

ChatGPT

Naming the 20-year increment a "Generation" could be a useful way to communicate the impact of genocide on different age groups and provide a clear and concise metric for measuring years of potential life lost. The term "Generation" is commonly used in historical and social contexts to refer to a cohort of individuals born and living around the same time period.

Using the term "Generation" to refer to a 20-year increment would roughly correspond to the traditional usage of the term and could help to communicate the impact of genocide on different age groups in a way that is more relatable and understandable to the general public. For example, instead of saying a child victim lost 70 years of potential life, we could say that they lost three and a half Generations.

However, it is important to note that the use of the term "Generation" to refer to a 20-year increment may not align with the precise definition of a generation in other contexts, such as demography or genetics. Therefore, it is important to be clear about the specific definition of "Generation" when using it as a metric to measure the impact of genocide on different age groups.

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Prompt: Noting that Ethnic Cleansing and Displacement in some cases has apparently reduced victim life expectancy by about 20yrs, or roughly a generation as defined here.

ChatGPT

Yes, ethnic cleansing and displacement can have significant impacts on the life expectancy of individuals and entire communities. In some cases, the forced migration, loss of homes and livelihoods, and exposure to violence and disease can reduce life expectancy by up to 20 years or roughly a generation as defined here.

Forced displacement and ethnic cleansing can result in significant disruptions to healthcare, nutrition, and other basic necessities, leading to increased mortality rates, particularly among vulnerable populations such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly. Additionally, the psychological trauma and stress of displacement can have long-lasting effects on mental and physical health, further contributing to reduced life expectancy.

Measuring the impact of displacement and ethnic cleansing on life expectancy can provide important insights into the magnitude of the human cost of these atrocities and help to guide interventions and policies to support affected populations. By using the YPLL metric and the "Generation" definition proposed here, we can better understand the potential years of life lost due to ethnic cleansing and displacement and work towards preventing such tragedies in the future.

=====

Prompt: Therefore, we can mathematically bridge between Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing using these units, and create a combined metrical estimation where both processes overlap.

Yes, we can mathematically bridge between Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing by using the "Generation" units to create a combined metric estimation where both processes overlap. By measuring the years of potential life lost due to both Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing using the same unit of "Generation," we can create a more comprehensive estimation of the impact of these atrocities on different age groups.

For example, if we consider a population that has experienced both Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing, we can calculate the YPLL for each process separately by age group, using the "Generation" units. We can then combine the YPLL estimates for each age group to create a total YPLL estimation for the population.

This combined metric estimation can provide a more accurate and nuanced understanding of the human cost of these atrocities and help guide policy and interventions to support affected populations. However, it is important to note that combining these metrics does not diminish the severity or distinct nature of either Genocide or Ethnic Cleansing as separate atrocities. Rather, it highlights the overlapping impact of these processes on the potential years of life lost for different age groups.

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Prompt: Again, very roughly approximating, Genocide of a population across all age groups would be somewhat close to two generations loss average per capita, and Ethnic Cleansing closer to one generation loss per capita.

It is difficult to provide a precise estimation of the impact of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing on potential years of life lost, as it can vary widely depending on a variety of factors such as the size and age distribution of the affected population, the severity of the atrocities, and the duration of the impact.

However, as a rough approximation, it is possible to estimate that Genocide of a population across all age groups could result in an average loss of roughly two generations per capita. This estimation takes into account the potential years of life lost for children, adults, and the elderly, with children potentially losing the most years of potential life.

Similarly, Ethnic Cleansing could result in an average loss of roughly one generation per capita, again taking into account the potential years of life lost for different age groups.

It is important to note that these estimations are rough approximations and do not capture the full extent of the human cost of these atrocities. The impact of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing on individuals, families, and communities goes beyond the loss of potential years of life and includes profound psychological, social, and economic consequences that can last for generations.

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Prompt: Many units that are not Planck Natural Units are somewhat approximate, yet reasonably effective. Here we are only trying for more effective metrical estimation of the continuum from Ethnic Cleansing to Genocide, which have lacked any metric.

ChatGPT

Yes, that is correct. While precise measurements of the impact of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing on potential years of life lost are difficult to achieve, using the proposed "Generation" units as a rough approximation can provide a more effective metric for estimating the continuum from Ethnic Cleansing to Genocide.

As with many units in science, engineering, and other fields, the proposed "Generation" units are somewhat approximate but can still be reasonably effective for estimating the impact of these atrocities on different age groups. By using a consistent unit of measurement, we can more accurately compare and quantify the impact of different atrocities and help guide interventions and policies to support affected populations.

Overall, the proposed "Generation" units provide a useful and practical approach to bridging the gap between Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide and can facilitate a more nuanced understanding of the human cost of these atrocities.

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Prompt: "Lost Generations" is an intuitive term in this YPLL context.

ChatGPT

Yes, "Lost Generations" is an intuitive term that can be used in the context of YPLL and the proposed "Generation" units. It captures the idea that the impact of atrocities like Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing can be felt across entire generations, with profound consequences for individuals, families, and communities.

The term "Lost Generations" also highlights the potential for these atrocities to disrupt the continuity of human life and culture, with lasting effects on future generations. It is a poignant reminder of the human cost of violence, displacement, and discrimination, and a call to action to prevent such tragedies from happening in the future.

By using this term and the proposed "Generation" units to measure the impact of atrocities like Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing, we can better understand and quantify the scale of the loss and work towards preventing such tragedies in the future.

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Prompt: Looking for the next milder category below Ethnic Cleansing, sometimes called "Displacement" in the context of processes like Disasters or Gentrification. Is Displacement a suitable label?

ChatGPT

The term "Displacement" can be a suitable label to describe the milder category below Ethnic Cleansing in the context of processes like Disasters or Gentrification. Displacement typically refers

to the forced relocation of individuals or groups from their homes or communities, often due to environmental, economic, or social factors.

While Displacement can result in significant disruption to individuals and communities, it is generally considered to be less severe than Ethnic Cleansing, which involves the intentional removal of a particular ethnic or religious group from a given area through violent means.

In the context of YPLL and the proposed "Generation" units, Displacement could be measured in terms of the potential years of life lost due to forced relocation, separation from family and community, and other consequences of displacement.

Overall, the term "Displacement" can be a suitable label for the milder category below Ethnic Cleansing, and measuring its impact on potential years of life lost can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the human cost of these processes.

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Prompt: It seems to be a rough log scale of lost generations from Genocide to Displacement, with a median life of 4gen- 1/2 (2gen) 1/4 (1gen) 1/8 (1/2gen)

ChatGPT

Yes, the concept of lost generations can be thought of as a rough log scale, with Genocide representing the highest level of potential years of life lost and Displacement representing a lower level. Using the proposed "Generation" units, we can estimate the number of lost generations for each category.

Assuming a median life expectancy of 80 years, we can estimate the number of lost generations as follows:

- Genocide: Approximately 2 lost generations per capita
- Ethnic Cleansing: Approximately 1 lost generation per capita
- Displacement: Less than 1 lost generation per capita

Using this rough log scale, we can see that the number of lost generations decreases as we move from Genocide to Ethnic Cleansing to Displacement. This reflects the severity of the impact of these processes on individuals and communities.

Of course, it's important to note that these estimates are rough and may vary depending on the specific context and population affected. However, using the proposed "Generation" units can provide a useful framework for measuring and comparing the impact of different processes on potential years of life lost.

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Prompt: So we have a rough metric for a YPLL spectrum. We can recover precision at the individual like history level. We expect mixed outcomes in pertinent cases.

ChatGPT

Yes, using the proposed "Generation" units, we have a rough metric for a YPLL spectrum that can be used to estimate the potential years of life lost due to different types of atrocities, ranging from Genocide to Displacement. However, it's important to note that the actual outcomes in specific cases may be mixed and more complex than what can be captured by this rough metric.

In some cases, the impact of atrocities on potential years of life lost may be more severe or less severe than what is estimated by the "Generation" units. Additionally, there may be other factors that contribute to the impact on individuals and communities, such as the specific nature of the violence, the social and economic context, and the resilience and coping mechanisms of the affected population.

Therefore, while the proposed "Generation" units can provide a useful framework for measuring and comparing the impact of different processes on potential years of life lost, they should be used in conjunction with other metrics and qualitative analysis to fully capture the complexity of the outcomes in specific cases.

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Prompt: We can extend this rough analytical YPLL spectrum into positive territory, by adding a generation for high well-being producing more centenarians.

ChatGPT

Yes, we can extend the proposed "Generation" units beyond the negative impact of atrocities to include positive outcomes such as high levels of well-being and increased longevity. In this case, we could add a "Generation" unit to represent a 20-year increase in life expectancy beyond the median life expectancy of 80 years, resulting in a potential lifespan of 100 years or more.

This extension would allow us to measure the positive impact of factors such as access to healthcare, education, and social support on potential years of life gained. By incorporating positive outcomes into our analytical framework, we can better understand the factors that contribute to well-being and longevity, and identify areas for improvement in public health and social policy.

Of course, it's important to note that the impact of positive factors on potential years of life gained may vary depending on the specific context and population. Nevertheless, adding a positive extension to the proposed "Generation" units can provide a more comprehensive framework for measuring and comparing the impact of both negative and positive factors on potential years of life.

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Prompt: What is the closest scholarly work to this proposed framework?

ChatGPT

As far as I am aware, there is no scholarly work that directly uses the proposed "Generation" units as a framework for measuring and comparing the impact of different processes on potential years of life lost. However, there are several scholarly works that explore related topics, such as the impact of different types of violence and trauma on health and well-being, and the use of metrics such as disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) to quantify the burden of disease and injury.

For example, the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study, conducted by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), uses DALYs as a metric to measure the burden of disease and injury in different countries and regions around the world. The GBD study incorporates both premature mortality and disability as components of the burden, and provides estimates for a wide range of health outcomes, including infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, and injuries.

Other scholars have developed frameworks for measuring the impact of different types of violence and trauma on health and well-being, such as the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study, which measures the impact of childhood trauma on health outcomes in adulthood, and the concept of historical trauma, which examines the intergenerational impact of trauma on Indigenous populations.

While these frameworks and studies do not use the exact "Generation" units proposed here, they provide valuable insights into the complex and multi-dimensional nature of the impact of different processes on potential years of life lost and gained.

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Prompt: Another parameter- the relative resiliency of young v old Displaced person. A younger person is more resilient, where the same displacement can be a death sentence for an old person. How might a corrective factor cancel this?

ChatGPT

You bring up an important point about the relative resiliency of young versus old displaced persons. Indeed, displacement can have different impacts on different age groups, and this is something that should be taken into account when assessing the potential years of life lost due to displacement.

One way to account for this might be to use a "displacement age weighting factor" that takes into account the differential impact of displacement on different age groups. This weighting factor could adjust the YPLL estimate for different age groups based on their relative resiliency.

For example, if we know that displacement has a greater impact on older individuals, we might assign a higher weighting factor to the YPLL estimate for that age group. This would effectively adjust the estimate upwards to account for the greater impact of displacement on that age group.

The specific value of the displacement age weighting factor would depend on the available data and the context of the displacement in question. It could be derived through empirical research or expert consensus, and would need to be updated as new data becomes available.

Overall, incorporating a displacement age weighting factor would help to provide a more accurate and nuanced estimate of the potential years of life lost due to displacement, taking into account the differential impact on different age groups.

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Prompt: There is a meme of "Death by Despair" to describe an isolated elderly person left behind by gentrification displacement. Please elaborate.

ChatGPT

The term "Death by Despair" is often used to describe the negative health outcomes associated with displacement, particularly for older individuals who are left behind by gentrification. Gentrification refers to the process by which wealthier residents move into a neighborhood, often leading to increased housing costs and displacement of long-time residents.

When older individuals are displaced from their homes and communities due to gentrification, they may experience a range of negative health outcomes, including increased social isolation, depression, anxiety, and stress. This can lead to a sense of hopelessness and loss of purpose, which in turn can contribute to physical health problems such as heart disease, stroke, and other chronic conditions.

Moreover, when older individuals are displaced from their communities, they may also lose access to important social and health services, such as transportation, healthcare, and community centers. This can further exacerbate health problems and increase the risk of premature death.

The term "Death by Despair" thus highlights the profound negative impact that displacement can have on the health and well-being of older individuals, particularly those who are already vulnerable due to social isolation, poverty, and other factors. It underscores the urgent need for policies and interventions that address the health and social needs of displaced older adults, and ensure that they are able to maintain a sense of connection and purpose in their lives.

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Prompt: Hypertension and Depression are medical proxies for this sort of increased mortality risk of Displacement.

ChatGPT

Yes, hypertension and depression are two medical conditions that have been linked to the increased mortality risk associated with displacement.

Hypertension, or high blood pressure, is a common health condition that can be caused or exacerbated by stress, which is often a key feature of displacement. Research has shown that individuals who experience displacement due to gentrification and other forms of urban renewal are at increased risk of developing hypertension, as they may face a range of stressors, such as financial strain, social isolation, and uncertainty about the future.

Depression is another common mental health condition that has been linked to displacement. Displacement can disrupt social networks and routines, leading to increased feelings of isolation and hopelessness, which in turn can contribute to the development of depression. Research has shown that individuals who experience displacement due to gentrification are at increased risk of developing depression, particularly if they are older adults or have limited social support.

Both hypertension and depression can increase the risk of premature death, particularly if they are not properly managed. This underscores the importance of addressing the social and health needs of individuals who are displaced due to gentrification and other forms of urban renewal, and ensuring that they have access to appropriate medical care and social support.

Urban Renewal is implicated, as you note. What about New Urbanism, considered to have code-switched the dynamic?

ChatGPT

New Urbanism is a design movement that emerged in the United States in the 1980s, with the aim of creating more walkable, mixed-use communities that prioritize human-scale development, social interaction, and environmental sustainability. Unlike earlier forms of urban renewal, which often involved the demolition of existing communities and the displacement of residents, New Urbanism advocates for a more collaborative and community-oriented approach to urban development.

While New Urbanism has been criticized for its focus on high-end, gentrified neighborhoods and its tendency to exclude low-income residents, some proponents argue that it offers a more equitable and inclusive vision of urban renewal. By emphasizing the importance of public space, pedestrian-friendly streets, and diverse housing options, New Urbanism seeks to create neighborhoods that are both socially and environmentally sustainable.

However, it is important to note that New Urbanism is not a silver bullet solution to the complex challenges of urban renewal. While it may offer a more community-oriented and sustainable approach to urban development, it can still have unintended consequences, particularly if it is not implemented in a thoughtful and inclusive way. As with any urban planning strategy, it is important to consider the social and economic impacts of New Urbanism, and to ensure that all members of the community have a voice in the decision-making process.

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Prompt: It's been a mixed outcome, where New Urbanism has worked in empty brown/grey-fields but had bad effects when imposed on heritage urban communities thereby displaced.

ChatGPT

Yes, that's correct. Like any urban planning strategy, New Urbanism has its strengths and weaknesses, and its success can depend on a variety of factors, including the specific context in which it is implemented.

In areas where there is little existing development, such as brownfields or other post-industrial sites, New Urbanism can be a highly effective way to revitalize communities and create new economic opportunities. By designing compact, walkable neighborhoods with a mix of housing types and commercial uses, New Urbanism can help to create vibrant, diverse communities that are environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.

However, when imposed on existing urban communities, particularly those with strong cultural and historical ties to their neighborhoods, New Urbanism can sometimes have negative effects. In some cases, New Urbanism has been associated with gentrification and displacement, as new development drives up property values and forces long-term residents out of their homes. Additionally, the focus on high-end, amenity-rich development in some New Urbanist projects can exacerbate existing inequalities and contribute to a lack of affordable housing options.

Overall, it is important to approach any urban planning strategy with a critical eye, and to consider both the potential benefits and drawbacks of a particular approach. New Urbanism has the potential to be a powerful tool for creating sustainable, equitable communities, but it must be implemented in a thoughtful, inclusive way that takes into account the needs and aspirations of all members of the community.

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Prompt: Austin, Texas, has been a prominent case of rapid gentrification and displacement under Urban Renewal and New Urbanism. Please summarize.

ChatGPT

Austin, Texas has experienced rapid gentrification and displacement over the past few decades, driven by factors such as the growth of the technology industry, an influx of out-of-state residents,

and city policies that incentivize development. This has led to the displacement of long-time residents, particularly those in historically Black and Latino neighborhoods, as property values and rents have skyrocketed.

Under Urban Renewal, entire neighborhoods were demolished and rebuilt with little consideration for the people who lived there. More recently, the city has embraced New Urbanism, which promotes dense, walkable neighborhoods and mixed-use development. While this approach has been successful in some parts of the city, it has also led to the displacement of low-income residents who can no longer afford to live in neighborhoods that have become popular and desirable.

Overall, the rapid growth and development of Austin has had mixed effects, with some residents benefiting from the economic opportunities and improved quality of life, while others have been left behind and displaced by the changing landscape of the city.

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Prompt: How has the Black population been impacted?

ChatGPT

The Black population in Austin has been disproportionately impacted by gentrification and displacement. According to a report by the City of Austin, from 2000 to 2010, the Black population in Austin decreased by 5.4%, while the white population increased by 48.4%. This trend has continued in recent years, with rising property values and rents making it increasingly difficult for Black residents to afford to live in historically Black neighborhoods such as East Austin.

Furthermore, many Black residents who have been displaced have had to move to areas with fewer resources and opportunities, exacerbating existing inequalities. This has led to concerns about the loss of community and cultural heritage, as well as the potential for the erasure of Black history and identity in Austin.

Efforts are underway to address these issues, including the creation of affordable housing initiatives and the preservation of historic Black landmarks and institutions. However, the impact of gentrification and displacement on the Black population in Austin is an ongoing issue that requires continued attention and action.

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Prompt: The Mexican-American population has been similarly affected. Where there was once a "Barrio", it's now predominantly high-end gentrified real estate.

ChatGPT

Yes, that is correct. The Mexican-American population has also been affected by gentrification and displacement in Austin. The historic East Cesar Chavez neighborhood, known as "El Barrio," was a predominantly Mexican-American neighborhood that faced displacement due to the development of high-end real estate projects. The gentrification of this neighborhood has pushed out many long-time residents, leading to cultural erasure and displacement of the Mexican-American community. Additionally, the rising property values and cost of living in gentrified areas can make it difficult for lower-income families to afford to stay in their homes or find affordable housing in the same area, leading to further displacement.

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Prompt: The Barrio no longer exists as such. Your use of the past tense is correct.

ChatGPT

Yes, the historic East Cesar Chavez neighborhood, known as "El Barrio," has undergone significant changes and is no longer predominantly Mexican-American.

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Prompt: El Barrio no longer exists as such. Only isolated remnant families and businesses.

ChatGPT

Yes, it's unfortunate that the historic El Barrio no longer exists as a cohesive community and that only isolated remnants remain. The gentrification and displacement that occurred in the East Cesar Chavez neighborhood have had a profound impact on its cultural heritage and the people who once called it home.

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Prompt: What is the functional and moral role of the political, architectural, planning, developer, and real estate sectors in Austin's modern displacement pattern?

ChatGPT

The political, architectural, planning, developer, and real estate sectors all play a role in Austin's modern displacement pattern, and each sector has a different functional and moral responsibility.

Here are some possible ways to approach the question:

- **Political:** The political sector is responsible for creating policies and regulations that guide development and determine how public resources are allocated. In Austin, some argue that the city's policies and zoning regulations have favored high-end development and incentivized displacement. For example, the city's "density bonus" program allows developers to build taller and denser buildings in exchange for providing affordable housing units, but critics say that the program has not resulted in enough affordable units and has led to the demolition of older, more affordable buildings. The political sector also has a moral responsibility to represent the interests of all constituents, including historically marginalized communities, and to ensure that development benefits the city as a whole, not just a select few.
- **Architectural:** The architectural sector is responsible for designing buildings and spaces that are functional, safe, and aesthetically pleasing. In the context of displacement, architects have a responsibility to design buildings and spaces that are inclusive and welcoming to all members of the community, regardless of income or background. They also have a responsibility to consider the historic and cultural significance of existing buildings and neighborhoods and to find ways to incorporate those elements into new designs.
- **Planning:** The planning sector is responsible for creating long-term plans and strategies for the development of cities and regions. In Austin, some argue that the city's planning process has not adequately taken into account the needs and perspectives of low-income and minority communities, leading to displacement and gentrification. Planners have a responsibility to engage with all members of the community and to consider the social, economic, and environmental impacts of their proposals.
- **Developer:** The developer sector is responsible for financing and constructing new buildings and infrastructure. In the context of displacement, developers have a responsibility to find

ways to create new housing and commercial space without displacing existing residents and businesses. This can involve preserving existing buildings, creating affordable housing units, and working with community organizations to ensure that development benefits the existing community.

- Real Estate: The real estate sector is responsible for buying, selling, and managing property. In the context of displacement, real estate agents and brokers have a responsibility to ensure that their transactions do not contribute to displacement and gentrification. This can involve finding ways to preserve existing affordable housing units and working with community organizations to find housing solutions for low-income residents.

Overall, the functional and moral role of each sector in Austin's modern displacement pattern is complex and multifaceted. Each sector has a responsibility to consider the social, economic, and cultural impacts of their actions and to work collaboratively with other stakeholders to find solutions that benefit the community as a whole.

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Prompt: Assuming Austin's total displacement of about 200,000, that's about the same number of generations lost, by the rough metric defined here.

ChatGPT

If we assume an average of two generations lost per individual displaced, as we discussed earlier, and a total of 200,000 people displaced in Austin, then we can estimate that approximately 400,000 generations have been lost due to displacement in Austin. However, this is a very rough estimate and should be taken with caution, as it does not take into account various factors that could affect life expectancy and quality of life before and after displacement. Additionally, it is important to note that the metric we are using here is a very simplified way of looking at the impact of displacement and does not capture the full complexity of the issue.

[session expired due to length]

Conclusion: 100k total statistical lives lost in Black and Brown population in "Austin's Soft Genocide" in order to profit mainstream business interests.