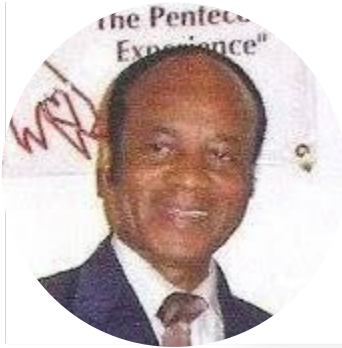




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General Questions

Q1. Every candidate is talking about the housing affordability crisis. Housing costs are increasing for everyone, but renters in particular are bearing the brunt of this crisis, with many frequently spending 30, 40, and even 50% of their income on rent. What is your plan to bring down rent prices for both subsidized and market rate housing?

Answer:

We need a Tr-State and foreign nation solution, because many of the cities, state and now countries are looking for Boston to feed it hungry, clothes, medical, house and social need of it citizens.

Q2. A 2023 report commissioned by the Boston Planning Department found that the Boston Zoning Code is “bloated, outdated, inconsistent, and inequitable.” At over 4,000 pages, it is layered with districts, sub-districts, and other confusing variations that make most new development, from the smallest additions to large multi-family projects, more expensive and time-consuming than they need to be. What efforts do you support to simplify the zoning code and create consistent standards across the City?

Answer:

Many of the new code, are for new housing to be build, the problem it not to destroy the business that already exist, and to grand father in. Many of the new ideal can not fit in the small street people would like to see. we are dealing with historical site and etc.

Q3. What specific housing policy initiatives will you prioritize as an elected official?

Answer:

Current we have a Domestic problem at Mass and Cass that is grown worse by the day.



Current City Policy

Q4. Since the Squares and Streets initiative was launched in Q3 of 2023, one new district has been approved in Roslindale Square. What does it do well and how should it be improved? Which neighborhoods should be after Roslindale and why?

Answer:

Roslindale Square and West Roxbury has more open space to deal work with and they have more suburban type area to work with verse Boston proper or Roxbury.

Q5. Boston's new Inclusionary Development Policy (IDP), which went into effect in October 2024, raised the affordability requirements for new residential buildings requiring zoning relief and changed the structures of the cashout and off-site options. What do you think the impact of the new IDP policy has been?

Answer:

More discrimination against the poor and needy. More division and power control of by organized groups, who are will to sell their soul for entertainment and the dust of their neighbor head..

Q6. This past December, the Boston City Council hosted members of the Austin City Council for a two-day visit, during which the Austin City Councilors presented recent zoning changes they enacted that resulted in increased housing production and lowered rents. Austin has made national headlines as one of the few cities in the US to see rents decrease over the past year. After a building boom resulting from these reforms, rents fell by more than 20% year over year from August 2023 to August 2024. Do you support Austin-style zoning reforms as a strategy for bringing down home prices?

Answer:

Austin is more of a Suburban community that has room to expand we do not, we could take over some town close to Boston that has a more suburban connection, than we could consider the building boom like Austin Texas. Merino wanted to take over Everett and almost did.



AHMA's Vision for Boston

Q7. The Affordable Homes Act signed by Governor Healey last summer legalized Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) everywhere in the state except Boston. ADUs have frequently been cited as a “win/win/win” way to create much needed new homes, while providing rental income and/or multigenerational housing opportunities for homeowners. Do you support or oppose legalizing ADUs by right citywide? If so, what should the timeline be for implementation?

Answer:

Boston has taken on the over excess of the homeless form across the state and other states, so that we need to deal with tr-lateral State as well as city dwelling. We are dealing with legal and illegal immigration which is costing billions of dollars and many other social illness. The State of Massachusetts depend upon Boston to fund the state, For every dollar Boston give the state it get back lest that a nickel.

Q8. There is a large body of research showing that parking minimums add significantly to the cost of development, which leads to higher rents and home prices. In 2021, the City eliminated parking mandates for affordable housing citing the cost of such requirements and because it gave the homebuilder the ability to provide parking that matches the needs of the residents, rather than an outdated and arbitrary city formula. Do you support or oppose expanding the elimination of costly parking mandates to all new residential development?

Answer:

We need Visitor parking in every neighborhood and all building should have some parking spaces build within it mandates.

Q9. The City of Boston's population has been growing steadily for the past three decades. As this trend continues, we will need to build a lot more homes to ensure that current and future residents can afford to live here. To that end, do you support or oppose allowing residential construction up to 6 stories by-right citywide?

Answer:

6 stories, is more manageable than 12 stories, and we need to be looking at the state as a whole to develop the proper and necessary answers.



Q10. A recent study from Boston Indicators and Transit Matters found that Boston does not build enough housing around public transportation to support a high-functioning system. Given the reliance of Boston residents on public transportation, do you support or oppose permitting residential construction up to 12 stories by right citywide within 1/2 rapid transit, commuter rail, and bus stations?

Answer:

We need to study the safety and factors for emergency, overcrowding, and commonsense objective for such a small area.

