



Across New Bedford, Plymouth, Barnstable County, Dartmouth, Scituate, and Martha's Vineyard, residents are facing rising energy costs, increasing pressure on commercial fishing, and federal energy policies that too often prioritize foreign interests over local workers. Tyler MacAllister believes Massachusetts needs a balanced domestic energy strategy rooted in affordability, reliability, national security, and protection of the region's historic fishing industry.

What Voters Are Seeing Right Now:

Electricity costs for Massachusetts residents have risen 30%, driven by offshore wind delivery and transmission fees embedded directly in monthly utility bills.

Offshore wind lease areas have driven away marine life, leaving them as biological deserts and creating major navigational hazards for commercial fishers.

OSW infrastructure has made fishing increasingly dangerous, with multiple gear types facing growing safety risks and reduced access to traditional fishing grounds.

Billions of taxpayer dollars connected to offshore wind projects have flowed to Europe rather than strengthening American energy independence.

Massachusetts still faces winter reliability concerns and dependence on imported energy during peak demand periods.

For working waterfront communities, this isn't theoretical—it affects jobs, safety, and the cost of living every month.

Tyler's Plan: Restore Accountability and Protect MA-09

1. Restore Offshore Wind Financial Accountability

Tyler supports restoring strong bonding and surety requirements on offshore wind developers. These requirements—extended to year 13 just before the Biden administration left office—must be reinstated to ensure that failed or abandoned equipment is removed responsibly, not left to taxpayers for future cleanup costs.

2. Protect Commercial Fishing & Maritime Safety

Tyler will fight for:

- Fishing access protections before any future offshore expansion
- Navigation safety reviews tied directly to vessel traffic patterns and gear usage
- Federal coordination with local fleets before project approvals—not after decisions are made
- Protection of New Bedford’s working waterfront and seafood economy

This includes fishers, dock workers, processors, and distribution jobs—entire supply chains, not just boats.

3. Support Domestic Energy Independence

Tyler supports an “all-of-the-above” domestic energy strategy. Fossil fuels are finite resources but currently abundant and should be leveraged, while parallel efforts in nuclear development proceed at the local scale with shorter federal and state permitting timelines.

Tyler’s strategy includes:

- Small Modular Reactor (SMR) nuclear technology for electricity generation
- Expanded American oil production for commerce, transportation, and materials
- Natural gas for heating and electricity production
- Reliable energy generation that protects grid stability and lowers costs for MA-09 families
- Faster but responsible permitting timelines for critical energy infrastructure

4. Advance American Seafood Competitiveness

Tyler supports the work done over the last 8 months under President Trump’s Executive Order [*Restoration of American Seafood Competitiveness*](#), including efforts to move Fisheries Oversight from NOAA/Commerce to USDA. **Tyler began this pioneering effort in New Bedford, marking a significant change in the creation and enforcement of federal fisheries policy.** Tyler believes fisheries policy should prioritize American fishers, working waterfronts, domestic seafood production, and practical oversight rooted in real-world industry experience.

5. Bring MA-09 Into the Federal Decision Room

Tyler will push for:

- Congressional hearings focused on South Coast fishing and energy impacts
- Public-facing transparency on offshore wind costs and federal subsidies
- Testimony from local fishers, processors, dock workers, and maritime businesses—not just federal agencies and developers

MA-09 residents deserve a voice in decisions affecting their jobs and costs—not just Washington bureaucrats.

Motivating principle:

If a policy raises costs, weakens energy reliability, or harms working waterfront communities, it must be reevaluated.