1 ENGROSSED HOUSE CONCURRENT 2 RESOLUTION NO. 1017 By: McBride and O'Donnell of the House 3 and 4 David of the Senate 5 6 7 A Concurrent Resolution declaring the need for grid modernization technologies and cybersecurity; providing certain background information; urging 8 federal and state policymakers to modernize the 9 electric grid and protect energy resources from cyberattacks; and directing distribution. 10 11 12 WHEREAS, the United States' and Oklahoma's economic and national 1.3 14 and state security depend on reliable energy sources and 15 infrastructure including the electric power grid, oil and gas supply 16 chain, and all renewable sources of energy production. To remain 17 reliable, these sources must be resilient to potential 18 interruptions, and, with the interconnected nature of our world, 19 especially to cyber threats; and 20 WHEREAS, electricity moves from power plants through the largest 21 machine in the world known as a "grid" consisting of a very complex 22 and highly interconnected system of substations, transformers, and

power lines to serve consumers. Most local grids are interconnected

to create more "fault-tolerant" networks of electricity supply.

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1 These power grids are being pushed to do more than they were designed to do to respond to weather events and an ever-growing, changing, and complex set of customer demands. For example, the 3 North American Electric Reliability Corporation assessed that 5 several regions in North America were at risk of electricity shortfalls in the summer of 2021 due to above-normal peak 6 7 temperatures. In 2021, severe winter weather in Oklahoma and surrounding states caused energy consumption to exceed capacity and 8 available fuel supplies resulting in costs to consumers of millions 10 of dollars. At the same time, policies are being adopted to 11 encourage carbon-free, non-24-7 sources of power for buildings and

WHEREAS, the impact a cyberattack can have on our country was demonstrated in May 2021 when Colonial Pipeline halted operations to contain the effects of a cyberattack. That disruption resulted in an increase in the average U.S. retail price for regular grade gasoline to over \$3.00 per gallon for the first time since October 27, 2014; and

WHEREAS, these attacks are not new, novel, or unique to the pipeline industry, nor are they confined to the United States. In 2015, three Ukrainian electricity distribution companies faced cyberattacks that resulted in outages for 225,000 customers for several hours, not to mention what is currently going on in Ukraine. The threat of cyberattacks has been known for years, but as a nation

transportation; and

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we struggle to develop a unified approach to defend both public and private critical infrastructure. Oklahoma is a central access point for much of the nation's oil and gas storage and delivery.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 58TH OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE, THE SENATE

CONCURRING THEREIN:

THAT the Oklahoma House of Representatives and the Oklahoma
State Senate urge federal and state policymakers to work with
private and public energy companies and telecommunications
providers, as well as existing regulatory bodies such as the North
American Electric Reliability Corporation, the Federal Energy
Regulatory Commission, and state commissions, to develop policies
and requirements and to develop and deploy interoperable
technologies and infrastructure to both further modernize and
increase the resilience of the electric grid across the United
States. Additionally, and as a matter critical to our national and
state security, the federal and state governments must rapidly
develop a framework to protect the electric grid, the electric
supply chain, and the oil and gas supply chain from cyberattacks in
a manner that protects reliability, resiliency, and maintains
customer affordability.

THAT enrolled copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the United States of America, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of

1	Homeland Security, the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory
2	Commission, and the Oklahoma congressional delegation.
3	Adopted by the House of Representatives the 15th day of March, 2022.
4	2022.
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6	Presiding Officer of the House
7	of Representatives
8	Adopted by the Senate the day of, 2022.
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10	Presiding Officer of the Senate
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