

Alaskan Community Ontology

A Book Made with Quarto

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1 Alaska Community Ontology

A Book Made with Quarto

1.1 Welcome

This repository aims to support needed conversations regarding a foundational element of Alaska Energy Data Gateway (AEDG): the creation of derived aggregates of socio-economic and energy data at upper levels such as administrative regions and grids.

To accomplish the computation of these aggregates in a reproducible way, a cross-walk between conceptual groupings of communities is required. This conceptual model will be applicable to diverse types of data. It will also guide the development of the algorithms that compute the aggregations and convert between them.

If possible, this cross-walk will be machine readable/actionable. But to establish with consensus between our various subject matter experts, we need to start with a single set of definitions and axioms (rules) expressed in a human readable form. This could happen in a wiki, but we should maintain a record of revisions so we can document discussions and final recommendations. The best format for this process is a GitHub repo.

1.2 Goal

To provide a basis for transformation of data provided at different scales so that multiple groupings can be displayed on AEDG dashboards.

This is required because data will be provided at different scales. For instance:

- Because of inertias, electricity is not always reported by individual communities.
- Some ways of avoiding personally identifiable information (such as for building footprints) involve reporting by zip code.
- Existing analysis such as [somebody's] energy burden data is reported at census tract level.

Also, different audiences need data reported at different scales:

- Communities want a summary of their own data.
- Legislative Aides want summaries by legislative district.
- Agency leads might want to compare PCE communities with railbelt communities.

The assumption is that this needs to function **for the current time only**. Of course, boundaries change over time, and that these changes are of interest to researchers. However, the main users of AEDG have been defined as requiring current data to support future projects or to determine the success of existing projects. Researchers can download data and work out time-dependent issues for themselves. In a future time, we might want to support this with a time-dependent version of this system, but now is not that time.

1.3 Format

Development will begin with a series of web pages oriented around ontological concepts. The concepts are:

- **Classes:** Types of entities. Most are defined according to existing legal structures as described in the linked references. The main exception is Community, which is the organizational principle of previous versions of AEDG; we will define that one ourselves.
 - Classes could be translated to tables in a relational database, if that makes sense for development.
 - Instances of a Class are nodes in a graph, if you think about things that way.
- **Properties:** These are attributes of the Classes.
 - Properties could take the form of columns in tables in a relational database.
- **Relations:** These can be heirarchical (taxonomy) or could form a network or graph (semantic web) of the various entities. If they are based on domain specific rules (Axioms), then that is what distinguishes an ontology. Relations enable AI to infer new information without people having to explicitly define everything.
 - Relations are the edges in a graph.
 - In a relational database, Relations can be encoded using a lookup table with a combination of foreign keys.
- **Axioms:** Domain-specific rules that encapsulate what we know about the Classes.
 - Axioms could form the basis of quality checks to entered data or the definition of the ontology. For instance, if the axioms include $x = y$ and $y = z$, trying to enter an x that isn't equal to z would fail a test.

1.4 Anticipated Workflow

1. Liz will draft an initial version based on discussions at the Nov 11, 2024, meeting of AEDG personnel.
2. SMEs will comment on the draft by submitting GitHub Issues. Problems will be raised and solutions will be suggested.
3. When consensus has been reached (which might happen in an offline discussion), the resolution will be recorded in the issue, revisions made to this web book, and the issue closed.
4. After the most substantive discussions have been resolved, Liz will attempt to translate this ontology into the OWL ontology language.
5. If that does not work, we will try a relational database for consistency with other AEDG products.
6. If the concepts do not resolve into a relational database, we can try a graph database. We might want to leave this option open for visualization possibilities.

Whenever possible, we will rely on existing resources and resist defining our own ontology from scratch. Hopeful candidates are:

- Darwin Core
- [OBO Relations Ontology](#)

As of Nov. 2024, it is unclear how to make use of an OWL formatted ontology with code. If this becomes problematic, we reserve the right to use a relational database instead based on our greater familiarity with that tech. Ontology specific work can be delayed to future development cycles.

1.5 This is a stoat

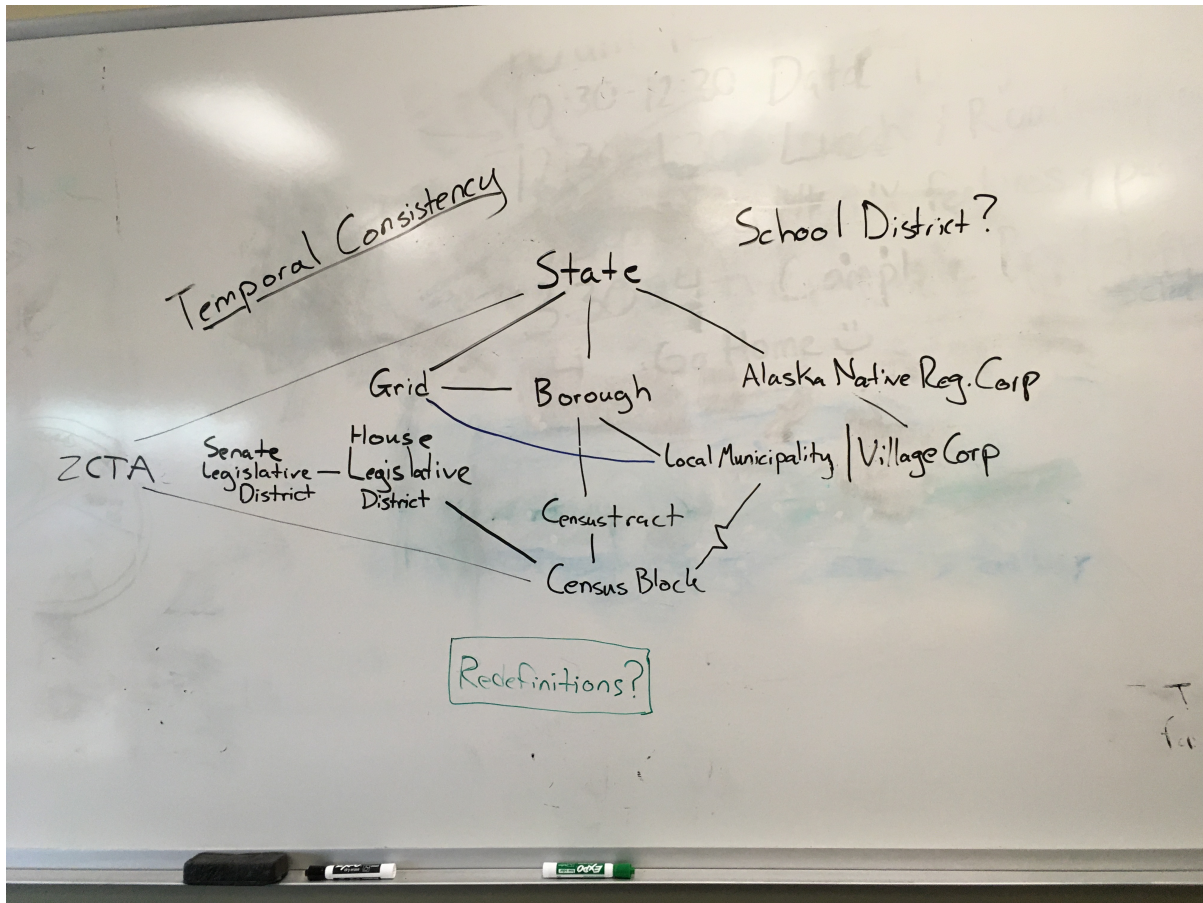


Figure 1.1: Initial Brainstorming.

2 Classes

Types of entities in the Alaska Community Ontology

2.1 Classes

Classes are types of entities. Most are defined according to existing legal structures as described in the linked references. The main exception is Community, which is the organizational principle of previous versions of AEDG; we will define that one ourselves. It is likely we can use established standard vocabularies to define all Classes. Which standard we use will depend on the level of specificity we want.

- Classes could be translated to tables in a relational database, if that makes sense for development.
- Instances of a Class are nodes in a graph, if you think about things that way.
- Classes are typically capitalized to differentiate them from instances or objects of that class, which are lower case.

This page also includes Properties, which are attributes of the Classes.

- Properties could take the form of columns in tables in a relational database.

2.2 Applicable Standards

Schema.org is a widely used classification scheme built around web semantics - so more applicable to internet based services, of which AEDG is one.

[Dublin Core Metadata Terms \(DCMT\)](#) are limited to only the most necessary terms. For instance, [dc:Location](#) is defined to include both spatial regions and named places, and puts no qualifications on the type or context. Similarly, an [dc:Agent](#) is merely “a resource that acts or has the power to act”. [Wikipedia says](#): “Initially developed as fifteen terms in 1998 the set of elements has grown over time and in 2008 was redefined as **an** Resource Description Framework (RDF) vocabulary.”

OEO is the [Open Energy Ontology](#), which you access via this [Terminology Service](#).

If the Census terms don't make sense, check the [Census Glossary](#).

Terms describing Alaska Native representation are complex. The definitions here are based on [ANCSA Regional Association's Overview](#), is a description of the different tribal entities in Alaska that includes links to more information.

2.3 Common Properties

These are attributes shared by all Classes

- id (int): All Classes should have an id column for inclusion in lookup tables.
 - How we determine these is a whole 'nother thing.
- label (string): Human readable name. This cannot be the key of the table because multiple Classes could have the same label (example: Fairbanks the Municipality and Fairbanks the Borough)
- classModificationDate (time): Classes will evolve as we evaluate their effectiveness, so we should record when the class definition changes to identify which Classes might need reevaluation.
- entityModificationDate (time): This is to allow evolution in time, which we do not plan to utilize in the first development cycle of AEDG.
- geometry (geom): As it is developing, each of these entities seems to have spatial component, though it might be a Point, Polygon, or Line.

3 List of Classes

3.1 AEDG Context Only

3.1.1 Communities

- **Definition:** Construct of AEDG that is the fundamental unit of displays and dashboards.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/Place>
 - [dc:Location](#)
- **Properties:**
 - geometry (WKT Point): longitude, latitude of the Community for convenience of display. Perhaps the centroid of the Municipality or a commonly accepted “place”.

3.2 ANCSA or Indigenous Context

3.2.1 FedRecognizedTribes

- **Definition:** For the purposes of tracking energy in Alaska, the definition [should|will|could] be restricted to the 229 Federally recognized Tribes - sovereign governments. The 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act allows tribes to contract with the federal government to provide services in place of federal agencies.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/GovernmentOrganization>
 - [dc:Agent](#)
 - OEO:provider (an organization with a role) provides a OEO:service
- **References:**

- <https://biamaps.geoplatform.gov/BIA-Opendata/Data/> - terrible. no way to link to dataset.
- <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Map-Federally-Recognized-Tribes-In-Alaska.pdf>
- <https://www.scotusblog.com/2021/04/are-alaska-native-corporations-indian-tribes-a-multimillion-dollar-question>
- <https://biamaps.geoplatform.gov/Tribal-Leaders-Directory/>

- **Properties:**

- geometry (WKT Polygon): boundary of Tribe
- Additional properties should be determined by what is important to the people. i.e. language?

3.2.2 VillageCorps

- **Definition:** Alaska Native village corporations were created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and are organized around small communities in Alaska that typically stemmed from traditional Alaska Native land. Village corporations were intended to select lands on which any part of the village was located.

- **SpatialRelationships:**

- WITHIN RegionalCorps

- **Analogous Standards:**

- <https://schema.org/Corporation>
- [dc:Agent](#)
- OEO:provider (an organization with a role) provides a OEO:service

- **References:**

- <https://dcra-cdo-dcced.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/DCCED::native-village-corporations/> (215 records)
- <https://ancsa.lbblawyers.com/1602.htm> (definition)
- <https://ancsa.lbblawyers.com/native-corporations.htm> (list of 179)
- <https://ancsaregional.com/about-ancsa/#mandates>

- **Properties:**

- geometry (WKT Point): longitude, latitude of tribal leadership location
- Additional properties should be determined by what is important to the people.

3.2.3 RegionalCorps

- **Definition:** Alaska Native regional corporations were created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and are organized around geographic areas defined by the common heritage and shared interests of the indigenous peoples. The boundaries of these areas do not directly represent land ownership, but instead define the areas in which each regional corporation could select lands to be conveyed under the provisions of ANCSA.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - CONTAINS VillageCorps
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/Corporation>
 - [dc:Agent](#)
 - OEO:provider (an organization with a role) provides a OEO:service
- **References:**
 - <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=c78df0004ab845a9a32697d9c20d09e0>
 - <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/tiger-line-shapefile-2017-state-alaska-current-alaska-native-regional-corporation-anrc-state-ba>
 - <https://ancsa.lbbllawyers.com/native-corporations.htm> (list of 13)
 - <https://ancsaregional.com/about-ancsa/#mandates>
 - https://maps.commerce.alaska.gov/server/rest/services/ANCSA/ANCSA_Corporations/MapServer
- **Properties:**
 - geometry (WKT Polygon): boundary of the RegionalCorp.
 - Additional properties should be determined by what is important to the people.

3.3 Administrative Context

3.3.1 IncorporatedPlaces

- **Definition:** Incorporated places are legally incorporated under state law, have a legally defined boundary, and an active functioning governmental structure. Examples of incorporated places include cities, towns, villages, etc. (Not boroughs in Alaska)
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - WITHIN Boroughs
 - WITHIN Precincts
 - WITHIN HouseDistricts
 - WITHIN SenateDistricts

- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/GovernmentOrganization>
 - has an <https://schema.org/AdministrativeArea>
 - [dc:Location](#) for the place
 - [dc:Agent](#) for the government
 - OEO:provider (an organization with a role) provides a governmental OEO:service
- **References:**
 - <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bas/information/cdp.html>
 - <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2020-2023/cities/totals/SUB-IP-EST2023-POP-02.xlsx> 2023 populations for Alaska incorporated places
- **Properties:**
 - geometry (WKT Polygon): boundary

3.3.2 CensusDesignatedPlaces

- **Definition:** CDPs are statistical equivalents of incorporated places and represent unincorporated communities that do not have a legally defined boundary or an active, functioning governmental structure. They are locally recognized and identified by name. Examples of CDPs include unincorporated communities, planned communities, military installments, university towns, resort towns, etc.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - WITHIN Boroughs
 - WITHIN Precincts
 - WITHIN HouseDistricts
 - WITHIN SenateDistricts
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/Place>
 - [dc:Location](#)
- **References:**
 - <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bas/information/cdp.html>
- **Properties:**
 - location (WKT Point): longitude, latitude points of wherever the census says it is (does not have legal boundary, therefore not a polygon?)

3.3.3 Boroughs

- **Definition:** Boroughs are analagous to a county in other places. Organized boroughs were formed in those areas where economies were better developed. The remaining areas are the unorganized borough, which is divided into census areas; these areas exist for statistical analysis and do not have a government of their own. There are also consolidated city-borough governments.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - CONTAINS IncorporatedPlaces
 - CONTAINS CensusDesignatedPlaces
 - OVERLAPS Precincts
 - OVERLAPS HouseDistricts
 - OVERLAPS SenateDistricts
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/GovernmentOrganization>
 - has an <https://schema.org/AdministrativeArea>
 - [dc:Location](#) for the place
 - [dc:Agent](#) for the government
 - OEO:subregion (of Alaska)
 - OEO:provider (an organization with a role) provides a governmental OEO:service
- **References:**
 - <https://gis.data.alaska.gov/datasets/DCCED::alaska-borough-and-census-area-boundaries/about>
 - <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/dcra/LocalBoundaryCommission>
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_boroughs_and_census_areas_in_Alaska
 - <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/cen/maps/state/current/AlaskaBorCA.pdf>
 - <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/cen/maps/bor/current/090.pdf> map of FNSB with cities and census
- **Properties:**
 - type (string): “Unified Home Rule”, “Non-unified Home Rule”, “First Class”, “Second Class”
 - geometry (WKT MultiPolygon): boundary of the Borough

3.3.4 HouseDistricts

- **Definition:** The Alaska State House is the lower house in the Alaska State Legislature. Its districts are determined on the basis of population and shall be “contiguous and compact territory containing nearly as possible a relatively integrated socioeconomic area”

- **SpatialRelationships:**

- CONTAINS IncorporatedPlaces
- CONTAINS CensusDesignatedPlaces
- CONTAINS Precincts
- WITHIN SenateDistricts

- **Analogous Standards:**

- <https://schema.org/AdministrativeArea>
- [dc:Location](#)
- OEO:subregion (of Alaska and of SenateDistrict)

- **References:**

- https://maps.commerce.alaska.gov/server/rest/services/Govt_Related/Govt_House_and_Senate_Districts
- <https://www.elections.alaska.gov/doc/forms/H07.pdf> list of senate and house districts
- <https://www.elections.alaska.gov/doc/forms/H32COM.pdf> community/district lists
- <https://akleg.gov/pages/legbranch.php>

- **Properties:**

- district (int): digit that denotes the district
- geometry (WKT MultiPolygon): boundary of the district.

3.3.5 SenateDistricts

- **Definition:** Alaska State Senate is the upper house in the Alaska State Legislature. Its districts are composed of two contiguous house districts, if possible.

- **SpatialRelationships:**

- CONTAINS IncorporatedPlaces
- CONTAINS CensusDesignatedPlaces
- CONTAINS Precincts
- CONTAINS HouseDistricts

- **Analogous Standards:**

- <https://schema.org/AdministrativeArea>
- [dc:Location](#)
- OEO:subregion (of Alaska)

- **References:**

- https://maps.commerce.alaska.gov/server/rest/services/Govt_Related/Govt_House_and_Senate_Districts

- <https://www.elections.alaska.gov/doc/forms/H07.pdf> list of senate and house districts
- <https://www.elections.alaska.gov/doc/forms/H32COM.pdf> community/district lists
- <https://akleg.gov/pages/legbranch.php>
- **Properties:**
 - district (character): Capitol letter that denotes the district
 - geometry (WKT MultiPolygon): boundary of the district.

3.4 Statistical or Research Context

3.4.1 CensusBlocks

- **Definition:** Census blocks are the smallest level of geography you can get basic census demographic data for, such as total population by age, sex, and race.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - WITHIN CensusTracts
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/DefinedRegion> - Arbitrary! haha
 - [dc:Location](#)
 - OEO:study region
 - OEO:subregion (of CensusTract)
- **References:**
 - <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2011/07/what-are-census-blocks.html>
 - <https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-geopackage-file.html>
 - <https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.html>
 - <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/article/maps-gis-data>
- **Properties:**
 - geometry (WKT Polygon): boundary of the census block.

3.4.2 CensusTracts

- **Definition:** Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity that provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.

- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - CONTAINS CensusBlocks
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/DefinedRegion> - Arbitrary! haha
 - [dc:Location](#)
 - OEO:study region
- **References:**
 - https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_13
 - <https://esri.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=20f5d275113e4066bf311236d9dcc3d4>
 - <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/article/maps-gis-data>
- **Properties:**
 - geometry (WKT Polygon): boundary of the census tract.

3.4.3 Regions

- **Definition:** Communities have been grouped into Regions in order to summarize energy trends in the Energy Statistics Workbooks or the Alaska Electricity Trends Report (2024). If new regions are defined, they can be included, but this is intended to be either AEA's 11 regions or ACEP's 3 regions (Coastal, PCE, or Railbelt). Note: if we need to translate between AEA and ACEP regions, we will need to separate these.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/DefinedRegion> - Arbitrary! haha
 - [dc:Location](#)
 - OEO:study region
- **Properties:**
 - organization (string): 'ACEP' or 'AEA' as the organization that defined the region.
 - ~~boundary (WKT Polygon):~~ A spatial boundary does not make sense because these were used to group communities together, and in the case of ACEP's regions, they were intended to be discontinuous. Meaning, there are some PCE communities that are pretty near the coast because the designation is based on power costs and not geography. Could be solved with multipolygon or lookup table.
 - geometry (WKT MultiPolygon): proposed geometry

3.5 Energy Context

3.5.1 Interties

- **Definition:** The transmission lines that create a Grid that includes multiple Communities
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - CONTAINS TransmissionLines
 - CONTAINS Grids
 - CONTAINS Utilities
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - OEO:electricity grid component (a material entity that includes power plants)
 - or maybe more specifically OEO:power line
 - [dc:PhysicalResource](#)
- **Properties:**
 - owner (string): Who owns it?
 - maintainer (string): Who maintains it? Is this the same as Owner?
 - geometry (WKT PolyLine): spatial trace of an acceptable, if not accurate, route of transmission lines (no distribution).

3.5.2 Grids

- **Definition:** An entity that provides electricity to a Community. Includes generation and distribution, and is typically categorized by capacity.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - CONTAINS TransmissionLines
 - CONTAINS PowerStations
 - CONTAINS Utilities
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - [dc:PhysicalResource](#)
 - OEO:electricity grid (an aggregate of material entities that has parts: power stations and transmission lines)
- **Properties:**
 - microgrid (boolean): True/False (need a definition for this)
 - capacity (int): megawatts MW
 - geometry (WKT Polygon): This assumes all grids are continuous. Safe assumption? Otherwise use MultiPolygon

3.5.3 Utilities

- **Definition:** The corporate or governmental entity that runs the Grid
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - WITHIN Grids (Can have multiple utilities per grid, Railbelt. Can also be fragmented, AVEC. Regardless, located inside of grids)
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/Corporation>
 - [dc:Agent](#)
 - OEO:provider (an organization with a role) provides commercial OEO:service
- **Properties:**
 - coop (boolean): True/False is it organized as a member owned co-operative?
 - private (boolean): True/False is it a private company? Public owned utility (POU)?
 - geometry (WKT MultiPolygon): This may get interesting with discontinuous utilities such as AVEC, worth the complexity, press on.

3.5.4 TransmissionLines

- **Definition:** The transmission lines that create a Grid that includes multiple Communities
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - WITHIN Grids
 - TOUCHES PowerStations
 - TOUCHES Loads
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - OEO:electricity grid component
 - or maybe more specifically OEO:power line
 - [dc:PhysicalResource](#)
- **Properties:**
 - owner (string): Who owns it?
 - maintainer (string): Who maintains it? Is this the same as Owner?
 - voltage (int): voltage of line in kV (by definition above 69 kV for transmission lines, but not always in Alaska)
 - type (string): buried, underwater, overhead
 - geometry (WKT MultiLineString): polyline that traces an acceptable, if not accurate, route of the lines.

3.5.5 PowerStations

- **Definition:** Entities that generate electricity for grids. This might be so complex that is it better handled by a different system.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
 - TOUCHES TransmissionLines
 - WITHIN Grids
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - [dc:PhysicalResource](#)
 - OEO:power plant (which is an energy tranformation unit)
- **Properties:**
 - fuel (string): OK. now I know this belongs elsewhere, because fuel type should be a lookup table and that doesn't belong with communities. Perhaps already handled by the Open Energy Ontology.
 - geometry (WKT Point):

3.6 Optional

3.6.1 CensusArea

- **Definition:** Census areas are subdivisions of the unorganized borough that are only used for statistical analysis and do not have a government of their own. These are typically undeveloped areas, so I'm not sure how relevant they are for AEDG.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/DefinedRegion> - Arbitrary! haha
 - [dc:Location](#)
 - OEO:subregion (of the unincorporated Borough)
- **References:**
 - <https://gis.data.alaska.gov/datasets/DCCED::alaska-borough-and-census-area-boundaries/about>
- **Properties:**
 - boundary (WKT Polygon): longitude, latitude points that denote the boundary of the census area.

3.6.2 ZipCode

- **Definition:** Postal zip codes as available from [link] (ZCTA)
- **SpatialRelationships:**
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - <https://schema.org/DefinedRegion> - properties of which were designed for zip codes
 - [dc:Location](#)
 - OEO:subregion (of the United States and of Alaska)
- **References:**
 - <https://www.geonames.org/postal-codes/US/AK/alaska.html> (place = town, Admin2 = borough?)
- **Properties:**
 - boundary (WKT Polygon): longitude, latitude points that denote the boundary of the house district.

3.6.3 SchoolDistrict

- **Definition:** Community based school districts. This might be out of scope or better handled as research.
- **SpatialRelationships:**
- **Analogous Standards:**
 - [dc:Agent](#) for the governmental organization.
 - OEO:subregion (of what?)
- **Properties:**
 - boundary (WKT Polygon): longitude, latitude points that denote the boundary of the school district. This is too much to expect, probably.

4 Relations

Domain-defined ways that entities relate to each other in the Alaska Community Ontology

Relations can be heirarchical (taxonomy) or could form a network or graph (semantic web) of the various entities. These are based on domain specific rules (Axioms), and that defines an ontology. Relations enable AI to infer new information without people having to explicitly define everything.

- Relations are the edges in a graph.
- In a relational database, Relations can be encoded using a lookup table with a combination of foreign keys.

4.1 Applicable Standards

[ArcMap spatial relations](#)

- ST_Contains
- ST_Crosses
- ST_Disjoint
- ST_Equals
- ST_Intersects
- ST_Overlaps
- ST_Relate
- ST_Touches
- ST_Within

[GeoSPARQL](#) - same except for Relate

- geor:sfContains
- geor:sfCrosses
- geor:sfDisjoint
- geor:sfEquals
- geor:sfIntersects
- geor:sfOverlaps

- `geor:sfTouches`
- `geor:sfWithin`

[OBO Relations Ontology](#) “is a collection of OWL relations (ObjectProperties) intended for use across a wide variety of biological ontologies.” It is a foundational element of the [Open Energy Ontology](#).

On the other hand, in the OEO [Terminology Service](#), I could only find one instance of a straight-up RO usage: [is homeomorphic for](#) (which I don’t even understand).

5 Axioms

Domain-specific rules that describe entity relations in the Alaska Community Ontology

Axioms are domain-specific rules that encapsulate what we know about the Classes.

- Axioms could form the basis of quality checks to entered data or the definition of the ontology. For instance, if the axioms include $x = y$ and $y = z$, trying to enter an x that isn't equal to z would fail a test.
- An Axiom should describe only one quality because it will eventually have a code-based test, and we want to keep those independent of each other.

5.1 State

- The State is defined to be Alaska
- All Communities are in the State

5.2 Community

- Communities are primarily determined by the expectations of the AEDG audience.
- Communities should be equal to a single entity (preferred)
- Communities could be collections of entities (example: Fairbanks should include College and Farmers Loop, which are separate Community Designated Places in the census)

5.3 Indigenous

- Tribes can be federally recognized. Does this define a tribe in the context of AEDG?
- Gregory Ablavsky, Are Alaska Native corporations Indian tribes? A multimillion-dollar question, SCOTUSblog (Apr. 16, 2021, 8:18 PM), <https://www.scotusblog.com/2021/04/are-alaska-native-corporations-indian-tribes-a-multimillion-dollar-question/> describes an area where the distinction between tribe and corporation is murky.

5.4 Legislative Districts

- A Senate election district is composed of two contiguous house districts, if possible.
- Districts are redefined every 10 years after the federal census, and may change itermitantly due to court challenges.
- HouseDistricts can contain multiple Communities.
- A single Community might intersect several HouseDistricts (example: Fairbanks)
 - Therefore: HouseDistrict population cannot be determined from a sum of Community populations.

5.5 Boroughs

- Communities can be unincorporated, meaning they are not in a Borough.
- If incorporated, a Community can only be in a single Borough

5.6 Census

- Census blocks are not permanent through the decades. If a block is split, a suffix is added to the block number.
- Census blocks are not required to have population. They could be water-only.
- Census blocks nest within a census tract.
- Census tracks nest within state
- Census tracks nest within county, or the statistical equivalents of counties
- The optimum population of a census track is 4000 and the size is adjusted to accomplish that
- Census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or merged as a result of substantial population decline.
- A Census Designated Place (CDP) can be located in more than one county (does that mean they might be in multiple census tracts?)
- A CDP cannot cross state boundaries.
- A CDP has a name that is different from adjacent places, but is not unique and can change.

5.7 Energy-Related

- Communities can be isolated (microgrids)
- Communities can be connected via Interties

5.8 Zip Codes (Optional)

- A ZipCode can contain multiple Communities, especially in rural areas.
- A single Community can contain multiple ZipCodes, especially in urban areas.

A About

This respository exists to support development of the Alaska Energy Data Gateway by the Alaska Center for Energy and Power (ACEP), UAF, and the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), UAA. It does not exist to be its own thing. If it ceases to be applicable to the AEDG project, it should be archived.