

Clear Skies

A Reference Architecture for Resilient Alaskan Microgrid
Cyberinfrastructure



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1 Executive Summary

Alaska has the world's highest concentration of islanded microgrids—small, self-contained power systems that sustain hundreds of remote communities unconnected to any central grid.

These systems are lifelines, but they face growing pressure: rising fuel and logistics costs, limited technical capacity, fragile Internet connectivity, and increasing exposure to cyber threats as digital controls expand into every corner of local infrastructure.

Clear Skies proposes a new path forward — a *local-first, cloud-free cyberinfrastructure model* designed specifically for Alaska's rural and tribal energy communities.

By establishing scalable, community-owned data and control systems, Clear Skies enables essential digital services—SCADA, communications, cybersecurity, and data management—to operate **independently of the cloud**, even during extended Internet outages.

The Clear Skies reference architecture defines a layered approach to resilience:

- **Layer 0 – Hardware Foundations:** three tiers of scalable deployment (Camp, Village, Regional) that balance cost, capacity, and redundancy using commodity or enterprise hardware.
- **Layer 1 – Cyberinfrastructure (CI):** a local Software-Defined Data Center (SDDC) providing virtualization, networking, storage, and identity services built on open-source tools such as Proxmox, Ceph, and OPNsense.
- **Layer 2 – Local Services:** modular applications for operational technology (OT), industrial IoT, emergency communications, and community collaboration—entirely hosted and managed within the local network.
- **Layer 3 – Community Connections:** secure, zero-trust bridges that enable inter-village collaboration, cross-site data sharing, and regional coordination while preserving digital sovereignty.

Clear Skies is more than an IT architecture—it is an **enabler of digital sovereignty**, extending the principles of local and tribal self-determination into the digital domain.

Its modular design allows each community to start small, learn, and grow—building capacity, reducing dependency, and cultivating a workforce skilled in managing their own resilient, secure digital infrastructure.

In doing so, Clear Skies provides a roadmap for communities not only to keep the lights on—but to illuminate their own path toward independence, innovation, and long-term sustainability in the digital era.

2 Introduction

2.0.1 Vision Statement

Clear Skies is a locally grown initiative to build **community-owned, cloud-free digital infrastructure** across rural Alaskan microgrid communities. It empowers villages, tribes, and regional utilities to host and secure their own data, communications, and operational systems — right where they live and work without reliance on distant cloud services.

By bringing computing power, cybersecurity, and communications back under local control, **Clear Skies** advances *digital sovereignty* as a modern expression of community and tribal self-determination.

It strengthens self-reliance, ensures continuity during network outages, and creates a foundation for innovation that reflects Alaska's values of **independence, stewardship, and cooperation**.

The following reference architecture outlines how Clear Skies can be implemented in scalable layers, from physical infrastructure to regional collaboration.

2.1 Problem Statement

Alaska has the world's highest concentration of island-ed micro-grids in the world. The remote communities are not connected by roads or transmission lines. Most generate power primarily with diesel, and the fuel is expensive, especially if the community is not on a the coast or river systems where fuel can be barged in. For those remote communities fuel must be flown in.

Internet access in these communities is also a constrained resource. Some coastal communities have access to high speed fiber optic connections, while others have been limited to expensive geosynchronous satellite communications. Though in 2 of the last 3 years, sea ice has cut buried cables resulting several month service outages. Low earth orbit (LEO) (“[Low Earth Orbit](#)” 2025) satellite systems have become available in recent years, however also carries the unaddressed risk of Kessler syndrome (“[Kessler Syndrome](#)” 2025), where a cascading collision of satellites starts a chain reaction leaving the entire LEO orbital space unusable for potentially centuries.

Rural Alaskan micro-grid communities range between less than a hundred to over 3000 people. The energy utilities in these communities are commonly operated by a handful of individuals. Staffing rural utilities is a challenging balance between keeping energy costs low and attracting skilled workers.

For much of the United States, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) (“[Home Page | Federal Energy Regulatory Commission](#)” n.d.) is the regulator agency that governs energy utilities in the U.S. FERC mandates that energy utilities in the United States to follow the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) (“[NERC](#)” n.d.) Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) (“[Reliability Standards](#)” n.d.) standards in regards to cybersecurity compliance for energy utilities Operational Technology networks. However compliance criteria are based largely on transmission capabilities. Because no utility in Alaska

is connected to the lower 48 power grid, Alaska utilities have been effectively exempt from cybersecurity regulation. Recently the Railbelt Reliability Council (RRC) (“[Alaska Railbelt Reliability Council](#)” 2025) has drafted a set of modified CIP standards (“[\(CIP\) Critical Infrastructure Protection](#)” 2025) for the State of Alaska which are based on the NERC CIP standards but tuned to accommodate Alaskan specific criteria. Once adopted by the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) (“[Regulatory Commission of Alaska](#)” n.d.) the RRC CIP standards are expected to become a regulator compliance requirement for those Alaskan power producer connected to the Railbelt energy grid.

While the RRC CIP standards address the comprehensive scope of risks for critical energy infrastructure, rural islanded Alaskan microgrids will remain largely exempt from compliance because they do not meet the transmission criteria. Additionally meeting cybersecurity standards would represent a significant cost to rural communities already struggling with the cost of energy. Not only would these communities need to pay for expensive cybersecurity expertise, but would likely mean expensive upgrades to existing network equipment.

3 Strategic Architecture

Clear Skies is built on a simple principle: **local-first by design**.

Every system — from the smallest sensor to the community data center — operates independently of the cloud services, ensuring that essential services remain available, secure, and under local control even when Internet connectivity is lost.

Clear Skies adopts a layered approach to build increasingly complex modular capabilities on top of a resilient cyberinfrastructure foundation.

3.1 Layer 0 - Hardware (HW)

The hardware selection can be based on 3 tiers to accommodate different cost, scalability, and resiliency needs.

3.1.1 Tier 1 - Camp Site

Purpose: Portable or training-scale deployments for small teams and pilot projects.

- Commodity Grade Hardware
- Low Cost of Entry and Maintenance
- Portability
- Limited Capacity
- Basic Services
- Limited Resiliency
- Scales to 10's of People

3.1.2 Tier 2 - Village Site

Purpose: Fully featured, community-level cyberinfrastructure supporting daily operations.

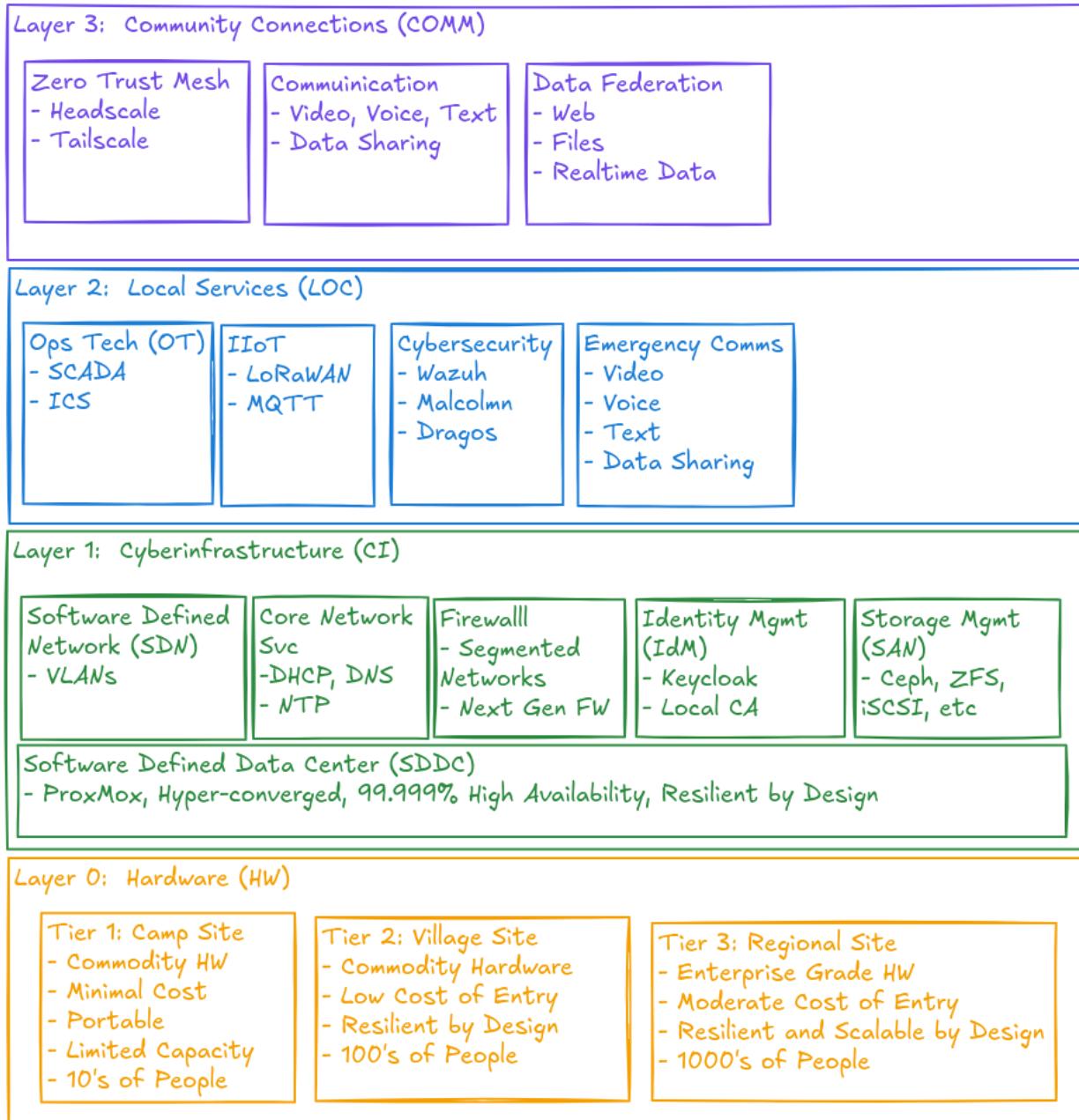


Figure 1: Clear Skies Reference Architecture

- Commodity Grade Hardware
- Low Cost of Entry and Maintenance
- Full Stack Service Capabilities
- Full Resiliency - Zero Single Points of Failure
- Scales to 100's of People

3.1.3 Tier 3 - Regional Site

Purpose: High-capacity, multi-community or research hub supporting advanced services and federation.

- Enterprise Grade Hardware
- Moderate Cost of Entry and Maintenance
- Full Resiliency - Zero Single Points of Failure
- Scales to 1000's of People

3.2 Layer 1 - Cyberinfrastructure (CI)

The Cyberinfrastructure (CI) Layer forms the digital powerhouse of a Clear Skies deployment.

It establishes the **core network and compute services** that allow every community site — from Camp Site to Regional Site — to operate independently of outside cloud resources.

The CI Layer is implemented as a **Software-Defined Data Center (SDDC)**(“[Software-Defined Data Center” 2025\): a cluster of virtualized servers that pool compute, storage, and networking into one resilient platform.](#)

This approach provides enterprise-grade reliability using open-source tools and commodity hardware, enabling small teams to manage complex infrastructure with minimal overhead.

3.2.1 Networking & Segmentation

- VLAN-aware switching and software-defined routing using **OPNsense** or similar open firewalls.
- Segregated networks for Management, Operational Technology (OT), Data, and DMZ zones.
- Local DNS, DHCP, and NTP ensuring that critical systems function offline.

3.2.2 Identity & Trust

- **Keycloak** provides single sign-on and multi-factor authentication.
- **Smallstep CA** or similar certificate authority issues short-lived internal certificates, enabling encrypted, trusted communication between devices and services.

3.2.3 Storage & Resiliency

- **Ceph** or **ZFS-based** distributed storage replicates data across all nodes.

- Snapshots and versioned backups protect against corruption or accidental deletion.
- Air-gap or offline backup options for disaster recovery.

3.2.4 Monitoring & Automation

- **Prometheus + Grafana** for metrics, alerting, and visibility.
- **Ansible** or **Chef** for configuration management and repeatable deployments.
- Logs aggregated locally via **Elastic / Wazuh / Loki** stacks.

3.2.5 Security & Perimeter

- Dual-node firewall pairs provide high-availability failover.
- Intrusion detection (Zeek/Suricata) can run as virtual appliances inside the same SDDC.
- Role-based access control and network segmentation enforce the “least privilege” model.

3.2.6 Data Backup & Synchronization

- Automated local backups using **Restic**, **Borg**, or similar tools
- Optional cross-site replication between Village and Regional Sites when connectivity permits.
- All data remains encrypted and community-owned.

3.3 Layer 2 - Local Services (LOC)

Layer 2 builds upon the Cyberinfrastructure (CI) foundation to deliver the mission-specific functions that keep a community operating, informed, and connected. These following modular service areas are locally hosted—able to run entirely within the community network—and can be added, removed, or upgraded without disrupting the lower layers.

Each category reflects a practical application of the local-first philosophy: keeping critical data, control, and communication inside the community while remaining interoperable with regional and research partners.

3.3.1 Operational Technology (OT) / SCADA / ICS

Purpose: maintain safe, efficient, and observable microgrid operations under all conditions.

- Supervisory control and monitoring for generation, distribution, and storage systems.
- Secure, segmented access for operators, engineers, and vendors.
- Local data historians for real-time visibility even during WAN outages.
- Integration with open-source or vendor SCADA platforms (e.g., Rapid SCADA, Ignition Edge, OpenPLC).

3.3.1.1 Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) Networks **Purpose:** gather and use data from across the community—power, heat, water, environment—to inform decisions locally.

- LoRaWAN, Modbus TCP, and MQTT telemetry from sensors across the community.
- Local brokers and dashboards (Node-RED, Grafana) for low-bandwidth visualization.
- Edge analytics and rule-based automation without cloud dependence.

3.3.2 Emergency Communications

Purpose: ensure situational awareness and coordination during disasters or outages.

- Local voice, text, and alerting systems that function when commercial networks fail.
- Interoperable with radios, satellite links, or FirstNet gateways when available.
- Capable of community-wide paging, siren control, or automated messaging through existing IoT endpoints.

3.3.3 Local Community Communications

Purpose: strengthen community cohesion and digital inclusion through local, private communication spaces.

- Locally hosted chat, video, and bulletin-board tools (Matrix, Jitsi, etc).
- Intranet portals for schools, clinics, and tribal councils.
- Content caching and offline web access for education and information sharing.

3.3.4 Additional Service Categories (Expandable)

- **Cybersecurity Operations:** IDS/IPS, log correlation, vulnerability scanning, and SOC visualization.
- **Education & Research Sandboxes:** student training, network simulation, or data-science environments.
- **Local Data Services:** GIS, asset management, or archival storage tied to community projects.

3.3.5 Outcome

Layer 2 turns Clear Skies from infrastructure into impact — providing the tools that make a self-reliant community not only operationally resilient but also informed, connected, and empowered.

3.4 Layer 3 - Community Connections (COMM)

Layer 3 extends Clear Skies beyond individual communities.

It enables **secure collaboration, knowledge sharing, and regional coordination** between sites — while preserving each community's digital sovereignty.

These connections are intentional, encrypted, and always under local control. ### Secure Networking and Federation - Tailscale / Headscale Zero-Trust Network Access

(ZTNA) Bridges: lightweight, encrypted overlays that connect Camp, Village, and Regional sites into a trusted mesh without public exposure. - **Cross-Site Data Sharing:** optional, policy-driven replication of telemetry, research, and analytics data between communities or partner institutions. - **Federated Identity and Trust:** local identity systems (Keycloak / Smallstep CA) exchange only the credentials necessary for inter-site collaboration. - **Bandwidth-Aware Synchronization:** asynchronous, store-and-forward file and database replication designed for limited or intermittent connectivity.

3.4.1 Collaborative Applications

- Shared monitoring dashboards and situational-awareness maps.
- Federated educational resources and research datasets.
- Inter-community communication tools for regional operations centers or cooperative utilities.

Purpose: build a network of sovereign digital islands — each self-reliant, yet capable of cooperating across Alaska's vast geography through secure, transparent, and low-bandwidth bridges.

3.4.2 Outcome

Layer 3 transforms Clear Skies from isolated local systems into a **distributed ecosystem of collaboration**.

Communities retain full control of their data and infrastructure while participating in a resilient, Alaska-wide digital commons built on trust, openness, and shared stewardship.

4 Technology Selection

Design and Implementation Blueprint for the Clear Skies Architecture

This section details the specific technologies, configurations, and open-source components recommended for each layer and tier of the Clear Skies architecture.

Selections emphasize **resilience**, **local autonomy**, and **open interoperability** across all deployment scales.

4.1 Layer 0 — Hardware Foundations

All 3 tiers of hardware deployment can be built in a shipable rack mount container for easy setup and portability if desired.

4.1.1 Tier 1 — Camp Site

Portable / Training-Scale Deployment

- Example hardware platforms (NUC, MiniPC, low-power servers)

Detachable HDPE Material 6U Rack Case

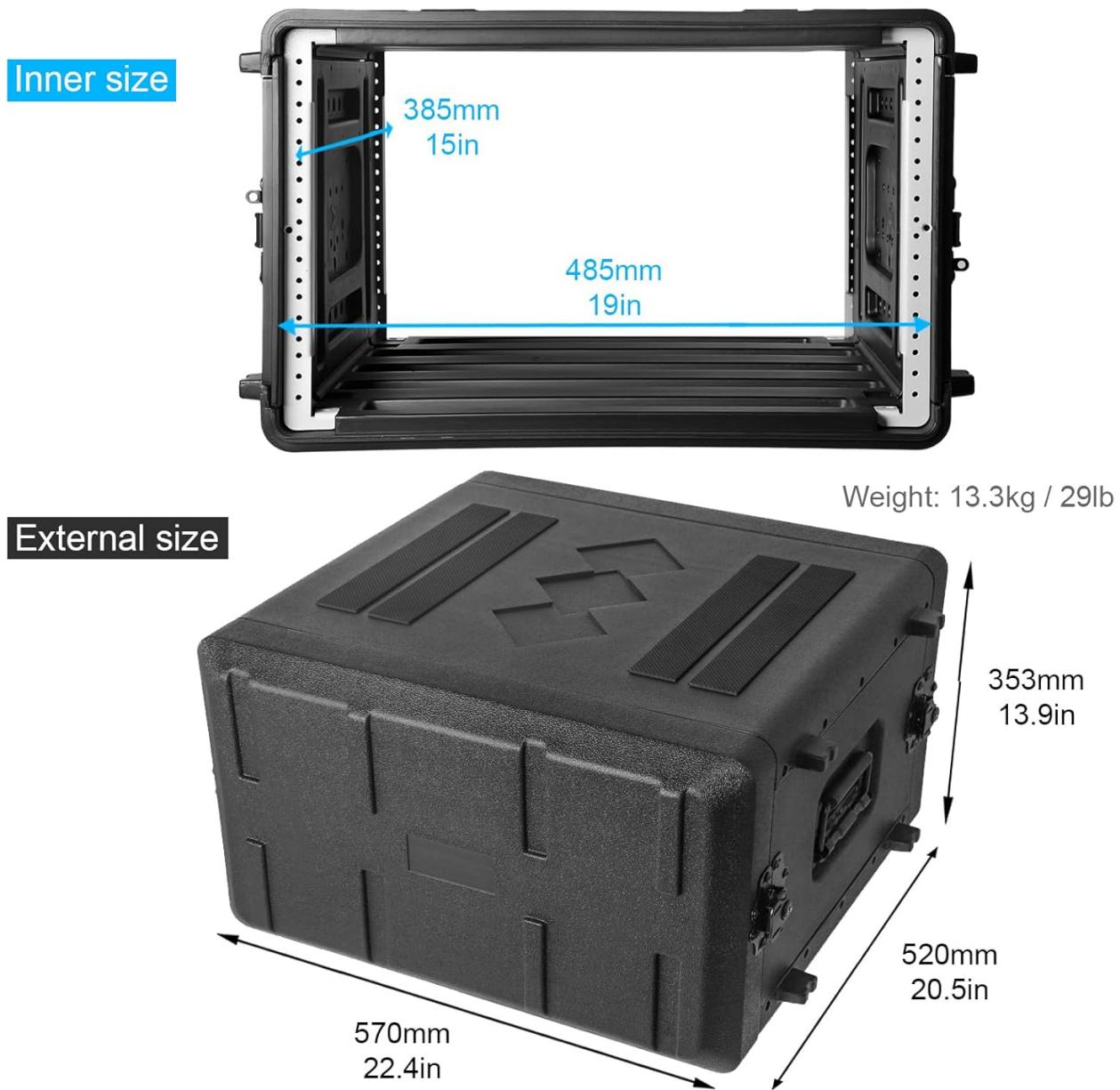


Figure 2: Portable Rack

- Typical storage configuration (ZFS mirror, 1 GbE)
- Lightweight Proxmox or single-node SDDC
- Local UPS / Power considerations



Figure 3: Protectli-VP6600

4.1.2 Tier 2 — Village Site

Community-Scale Deployment

- Cluster of $3 \times$ MiniPC/Protectli-class nodes
- Ceph or ZFS-replicated storage
- Dual OPNsense firewall HA pair
- Local PoE switch with VLAN segmentation
- External backup (USB or second site)

4.1.3 Tier 3 — Regional Site

Federated Multi-Community Hub

- Enterprise-grade rackmount servers (ECC RAM, redundant PSU)
- 10 GbE backplane networking
- Dedicated Ceph cluster
- Multi-site replication and Tailscale/Headscale federation

4.2 Layer 1 — Cyberinfrastructure (CI)

- Virtualization Platform: **Proxmox VE / KVM**
- Networking Stack: **OPNsense, FRR, VLAN trunking**
- Storage: **Ceph, ZFS, Restic/Borg**
- Identity: **Keycloak, Smallstep CA**
- Monitoring: **Prometheus, Grafana, Loki, Wazuh**
- Configuration: **Ansible or Chef**

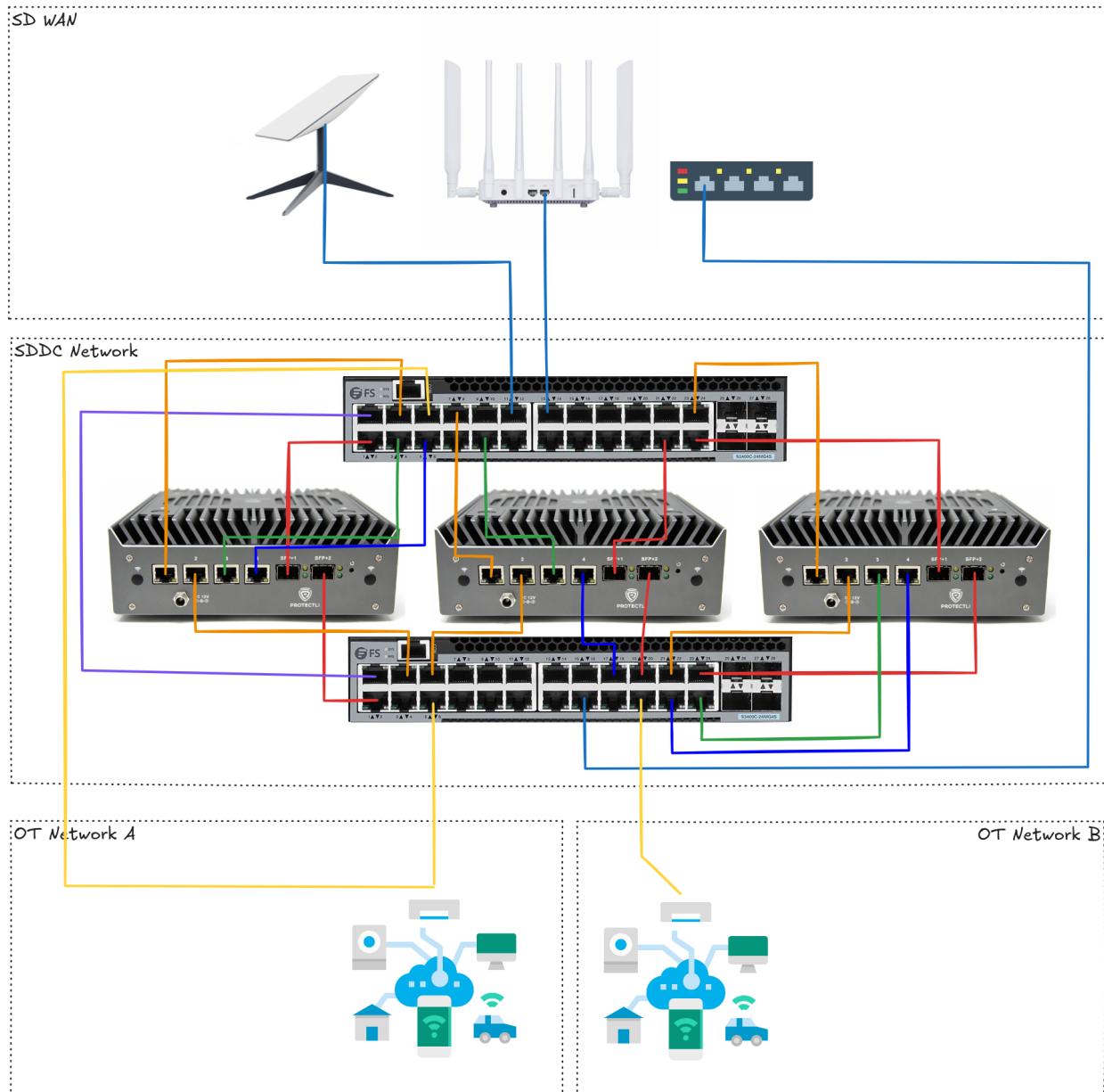


Figure 4: Zero Single Point of Failure SDDC

4.3 Layer 2 — Local Services

- OT/SCADA: Rapid SCADA, OpenPLC, Ignition Edge
- IIoT: Mosquitto (MQTT), Node-RED, Grafana, LoRaWAN
- Comms: Matrix (Synapse), Jitsi, Rocket.Chat
- Cybersecurity: Zeek, Suricata, Wazuh, Elastic
- Education / Research: JupyterHub, Docker / LXC Sandboxes
- Data: PostgreSQL, GeoServer, Nextcloud

4.3.1 Industrial Internet of Thing (IIoT)

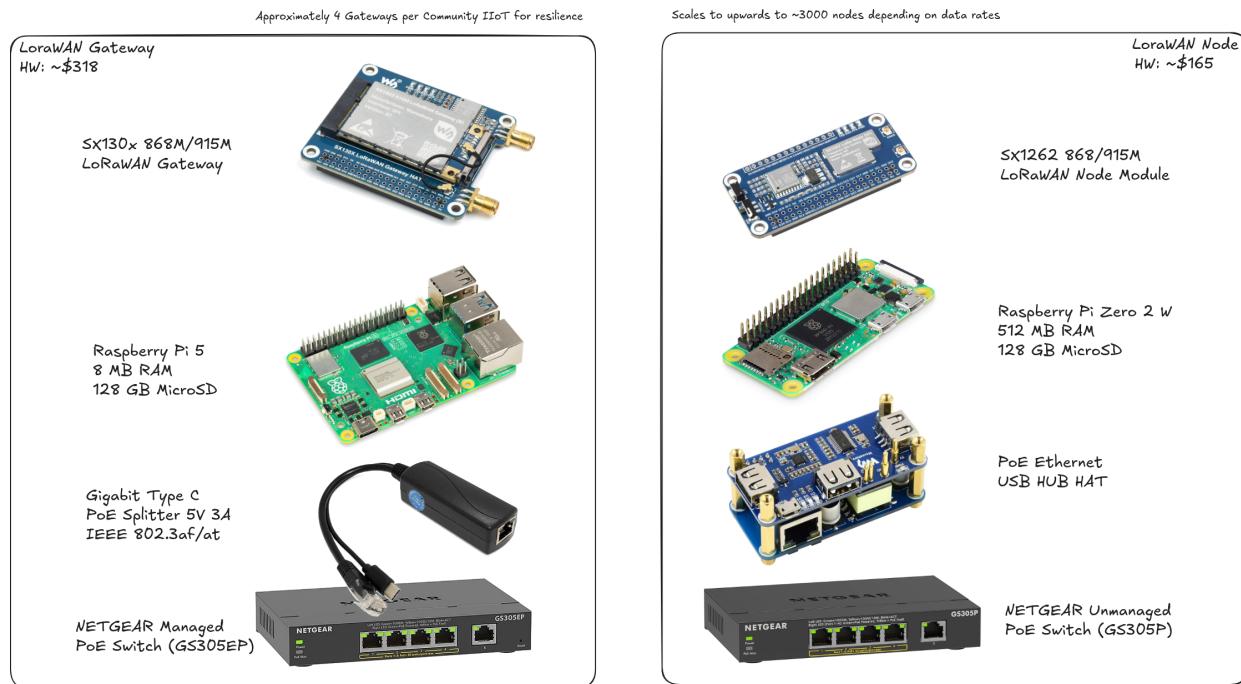


Figure 5: IIoT

4.4 Layer 3 — Community Connections

- Secure Networking: Tailscale / Headscale (ZTNA Mesh)
- Federation: Keycloak Federation, Smallstep cross-trust
- Data Sync: Syncthing, rsync, MinIO Gateway
- Shared Visualization: Grafana Federation, Kibana Dashboards
- Optional: Integration with FirstNet, Starlink, or terrestrial backhaul for redundancy

5 Terminology

Acronym	Term	Description
AC	Alternating Current	~60 Hz 120 Volt power with an oscillating voltage.
ACEP	Alaska Center for Energy and Power	University of Alaska Fairbanks research center focused on applied energy systems and innovation in rural and microgrid environments.
CA	Certificate Authority	Service that issues and manages digital certificates used to authenticate and encrypt communications.
Ceph	—	Open-source distributed storage system providing block, object, and file storage across clustered nodes.
CI	Cyberinfrastructure	The foundational compute, storage, and network systems enabling digital services to operate locally and independently.
DC	Direct Current	Contant Voltage Power Systems such as provided by batteries.
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone	Network segment that isolates external-facing systems from internal critical infrastructure.
DNS	Domain Name System	Converts human-readable hostnames into IP addresses.
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	Automatically assigns IP addresses to devices on a network.
HW	Hardware	Physical computing, storage, and network devices forming the foundation of the infrastructure.
ICS	Industrial Control System	Hardware and software used to monitor and control industrial processes such as generation and distribution.
IIoT	Industrial Internet of Things	Networked sensors and devices that collect and exchange data for monitoring and automation in industrial settings.
LAN	Local Area Network	Internal network connecting devices within a limited geographic area such as a facility or village.
LLM	Large Language Model	AI model trained on vast text corpora to generate and analyze natural language. Used locally for automation and data analysis.
LOC	Local Services Layer	Layer 2 in the Clear Skies architecture providing operational, communication, and data services within the community.
MQTT	Message Queuing Telemetry Transport	Lightweight publish/subscribe messaging protocol optimized for low-bandwidth IIoT networks.
NTP	Network Time Protocol	Synchronizes system clocks across devices on a network.
OPNsense	—	Open-source firewall and routing platform providing VLAN segmentation, VPNs, and intrusion detection.

Acronym	Term	Description
OT	Operational Technology	Systems that monitor and control physical devices, processes, and infrastructure.
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller	Industrial computer used to automate electromechanical processes.
Proxmox	Virtual Environment	Open-source virtualization environment used to create Software-Defined Data Centers (SDDC).
VE		
PSU	Power Supply Unit	A hot swapable power supply in a rack mount server or other equipment.
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition	System for remote monitoring and control of industrial and utility operations.
SDDC	Software-Defined Data Center	Virtualized data center architecture where compute, storage, and networking are abstracted from hardware.
SDN	Software-Defined Networking	Network architecture enabling centralized, programmable control of traffic and segmentation.
SOC	Security Operations Center	Centralized facility or function for monitoring, detecting, and responding to cybersecurity threats.
Tailscale / Head-scale	—	Zero-trust networking tools that establish secure, peer-to-peer mesh connectivity across sites.
UPS	Uninterruptable Power Supply	A batter backup DC to AC inverter system to provide AC power during intermittent short duration power outages.
ZTNA	Zero Trust Network Access	Security framework that assumes no implicit trust and enforces strict identity-based access controls for every connection.

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