

## **Cultural Resource Funding**

There are a number of Army budget processes which affect the management and protection of cultural resources on an Army installation, including environmental, operation and maintenance, and Military Construction (MILCON). Each budget process has a set of rules which dictate how the funding can be legally utilized.

- **Environmental**

Environmental funding pays for cultural resource staff, cultural resource inventories, preliminary determinations of eligibility, historic property studies and surveys, educational materials and preparation of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP), Historic Properties Component of the ICRMP, MOAs and PAs. Environmental funding may not be used for actual maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation work; grounds maintenance for historic cemeteries; new construction or repair of existing buildings for housing curation facilities; and recurring maintenance and repair costs for curation facilities. Maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation work for real property structures should be executed by DPW.

- **Operation and Maintenance**

DPW receives an operating budget generated by models managed by Army Headquarters. This operating budget funds activities like ground maintenance, painting, building repair, and snow removal. The sustainment and restoration model estimates funding based on a number of factors including the Garrison's total square footage, types of facilities, and total acreage of improved grounds. DPW receives on average about 75% of what the model recommends. Also, the model does not account for the increased cost of historic facilities versus new facilities. Once DPW receives its operating budget, it must first fully fund certain activities like payroll, established contracts, and utility bills. After those activities are funded, some facilities may be required to be funded at a 100% level, even though overall DPW's operating budget was funded at a lower level. Lastly, any repair needs caused by unplanned events, like a wind storm damaging a building, must be funded with this operating budget.

- **Military Construction (MILCON)**

The Garrison has a couple request-based avenues for large cost projects, the main one of which is the Military Construction (MILCON) program. The Garrison requests funding up its chain with final approval from Congress. Even if successful, it can take over 5 years from the initial request before funding is allocated for the project.

## **Hangar Maintenance**

Due to a number of factors, the hangars have received minimal maintenance over the last ten years. Each hangar is just one of over 1900 facilities that DPW must maintain, requiring DPW to prioritize maintenance requirements, resulting in maintenance of some facilities to be deferred. In spring 2001, the *Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Regarding the United States Army Alaska Demolition of Buildings in the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark* was signed by the Army, NPS, SHPO, and the ACHP. This MOA included the demolition of Hangar 2 (Building 3008) and Hangar 3 (Building 3005). The MOA's duration was originally 15 years, but it was terminated in September of 2006 by

SHPO and NPS in response to the planning actions analyzing the proposed demolition of Hangars 2 and 3. The demolition was put on hold for a year. In 2006, planning began for the permanent stationing of aviation assets at Fort Wainwright. Again demolition of Hangars 2 and 3 were part of the Army preferred alternative to facilitate aviation stationing. With the limited maintenance funding, numerous requirements for funding, and with discussion of demolition, maintenance for Hangars 2 and 3 was deferred in favor of other critical facilities.

### **Hangar Overhang Removal**

DPW requested emergency funding for its sustainment and restoration budget to fund the removal of the hangar overhangs to meet the emergency need. Repair of the existing structures was not possible since the structures have degraded beyond repair.