

2020
NHLPA PROGRAM
HIGHLIGHTS REPORT
National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act



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Executive Summary

Congress passed the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA) in 2000 to recognize the significance of light stations for maritime traffic, coastal communities, and not-for-profit organizations (nonprofits). The NHLPA program endeavors to convey the historic landmarks to new grantees who will preserve their cultural, recreational, and educational value.

Through the NHLPA, Federal agencies, state and local governments, and nonprofits can obtain historic lights at no cost through no-cost transfers. If suitable public grantees are not identified for a light, the General Services Administration (GSA) will conduct a public sale for the property.

Lights that are transferred include covenants in the conveyance document to protect the historic features of the lights and preserve the accessibility of lights to the public. Many of these lights remain active aids-to-navigation (ATONs) and continue to guide maritime traffic under their new grantees in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).



Bass Harbor Light Station, Bass Harbor, Maine

Purpose of the Report

This report provides:

- An overview of the NHLPA;
- The roles and responsibilities of partner agencies executing the program;
- Program highlights from the calendar years 2019 to 2020; and
- Case studies on various NHLPA activities between 2019 and 2020.

NHLPA Program History

Lighthouses (light stations or lights) serve as critical aids to maritime traffic, ensuring the safe transport of goods and people. Since 1716, over a thousand light stations were constructed in the United States, although several have been destroyed through natural or man-made disasters.

The United States Lighthouse Establishment managed the nation's light stations from 1789, until it was renamed the "United States Lighthouse Board" in 1852. In 1903, the U.S. Lighthouse Board was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. In 1910, the U.S. Lighthouse Board was renamed the "Bureau of Lighthouses" (Bureau). When the Department of Commerce and Labor split in 1913, the Bureau was assigned to the Department of Commerce. The Bureau

merged with the USCG in 1939, where it remains today, with the USCG responsible for maintaining federally-owned light stations and providing the maintenance for active ATONs.

For various reasons, such as cost and advances in navigational automation, the USCG may declare a light excess when it is no longer needed by the Federal Government for mission purposes. Excess historic light stations are usually transferred to a new grantee through the NHLPA program.

USCG typically retains the right to access the property to maintain the ATON until it is decommissioned. To be eligible for transfer through the NHLPA program, the light station must be defined as "historic" in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).



NHLPA Program History

Passed in 1966, the NHPA was intended to preserve historic resources and archeological sites in the United States. The term “historic” means that the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or the federal Landholding Agency (LHA) has concurred with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to determine the property’s eligibility for listing.

Prior to the NHLPA, historic light stations were transferred per the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Property Act) to state or local agencies through the National Park Service’s (NPS’s) Historic Surplus Property Program (formerly known as the Historic Monument Program) or the Federal Lands to Parks Program; the NPS had certain supervisory responsibilities over all three programs.

GSA also conveyed historic light stations as historic monuments through the Property Act. However, not-for-profit organizations were not eligible to receive a light through these conveyance programs, even if the group spent significant time and money to rehabilitate and maintain a historic light station through a lease with the USCG.

In 1990, the Island Institute of Rockland, Maine, approached the USCG about acquiring Heron Neck Light, with the goal of repairing and preserving the light. The USCG worked with Maine to create an expedited program to transfer several lights in Maine to local communities. Between 1994 and 2000, the Maine Lighthouse Program was used to successfully transfer 28 lights to new grantees in just 6 years.

Congress passed the NHLPA in 2000 after the success of the Maine Lighthouse Program. The NHLPA was designed to facilitate the transfer of historic lighthouses that are no longer mission-critical to eligible public entities (including nonprofit organizations) or private individuals. These parties must agree to maintain and care for the light stations so that they remain culturally significant beacons for the future.

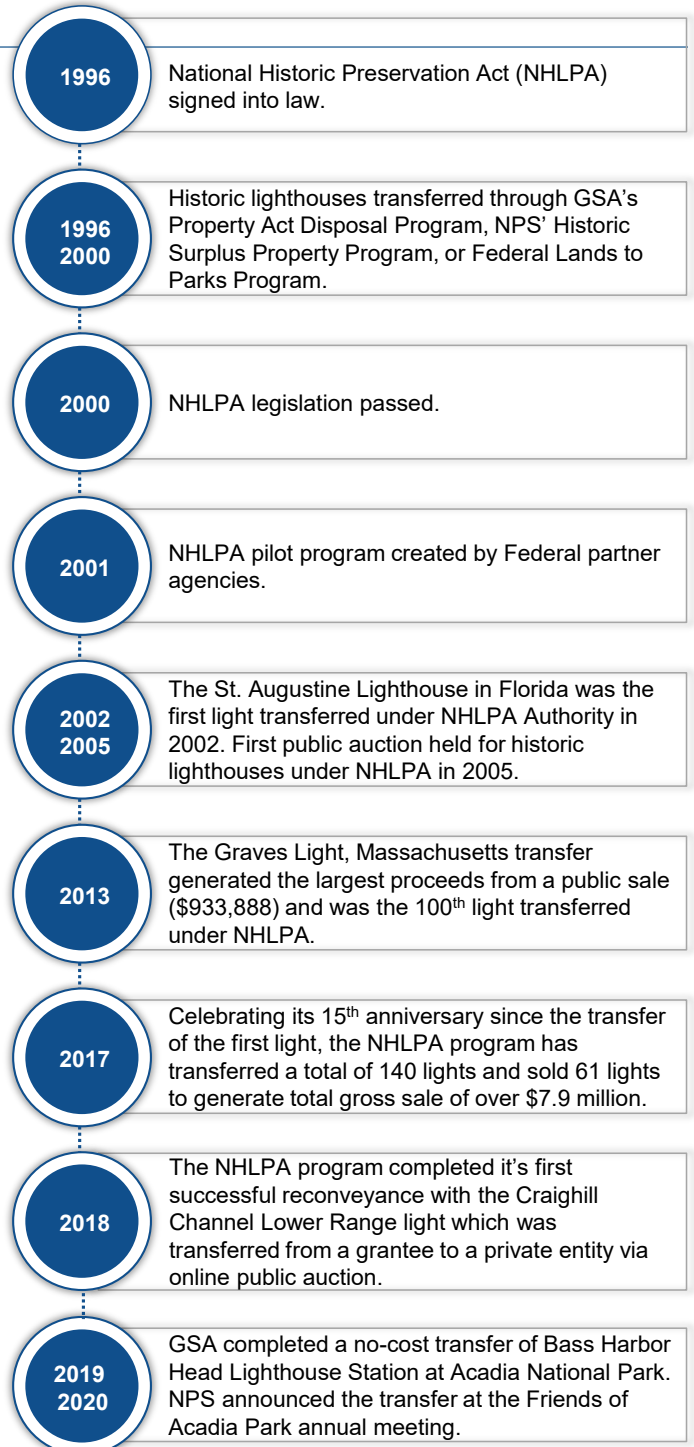


Figure 1. NHLPA Timeline



NHLPA Program Roles and Responsibilities

GSA, USCG, and NPS work together to ensure that the Federal Government identifies the best grantee available for a historic light. **Figure 2** outlines the NHLPA process. Many factors influence how a light is transferred, and the process may vary for individual lights. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) also serves as a partner agency to provide licenses to grantees that acquire lights on USACE structures.

Initially, USCG identifies lights that are no longer needed for mission purposes. Each year, the three partner agencies work together to develop a list of lights that will be transferred through the NHLPA program. These lights are announced through Notices of Availability (NOAs) on the GSA and NPS websites. GSA's Regional Staff advertises to potentially interested parties via local light station publications and newspapers. Eligible parties submit an Expression of Interest (EOI), and NPS sends the eligible parties an application to apply for ownership of the light for public use purposes.

Interested parties can then inspect the property during a scheduled site visit prior to applying. NPS assesses the applications on the merits of the preservation and reuse plan, financial viability, and how well the applicant is likely to manage the light to determine the most suitable grantee.

The Department of Interior's (DOI) Secretary of Interior will either recommend a single most-suitable applicant to receive the property or will state that there are no suitable applicants. If there are no suitable applicants to receive the property, the NHLPA authorizes GSA to sell the light station. To ensure continued care and maintenance, GSA includes specific covenants for historic preservation and ongoing maintenance in all deeds to new grantees, including public sale recipients. No-cost transfers to public entities also require the grantee to allow public access to the light. The USCG may retain rights to access the light in order to maintain the active ATON, if applicable.

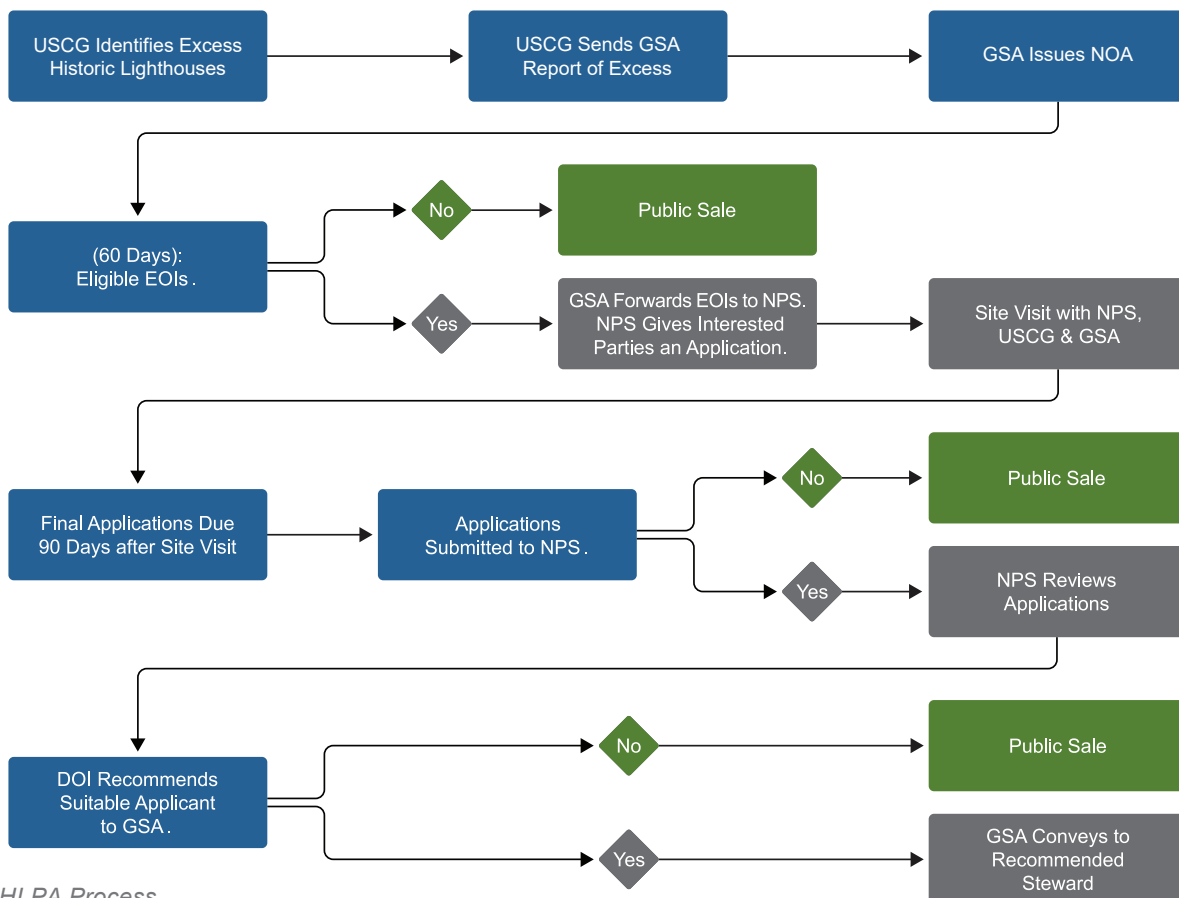


Figure 2. NHLPA Process



Program Overview: Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales

Since the NHLPA program's inception in 2000, over 140 light stations have been transferred to new grantees. The primary method of transferring lights to new grantees is through no-cost transfers to Federal, state, local governments, or nonprofit organizations. Since Congress enacted NHLPA in 2000, GSA has conveyed 55 percent (a total of 81 lights) to new public entities through no-cost transfers (Figure 3). Lights often become a part of the local heritage within a community, and new grantees strive to maintain these important landmarks. Forty-five percent (65 lights total) have been sold via public sale, which raised over \$8.1 million dollars for the NHLPA program. USCG reinvests these proceeds toward ongoing ATON program needs.

Despite a pandemic which limited on site activity, the program was still able to make accomplishments from 2019 to 2020, including:

- Public sales of three lights: Poe Reef Light (Michigan), Ontonagon Breakwater Light (Michigan), and Superior Entry Light (Wisconsin)
- Federal transfer of Bass Harbor Light (Maine)

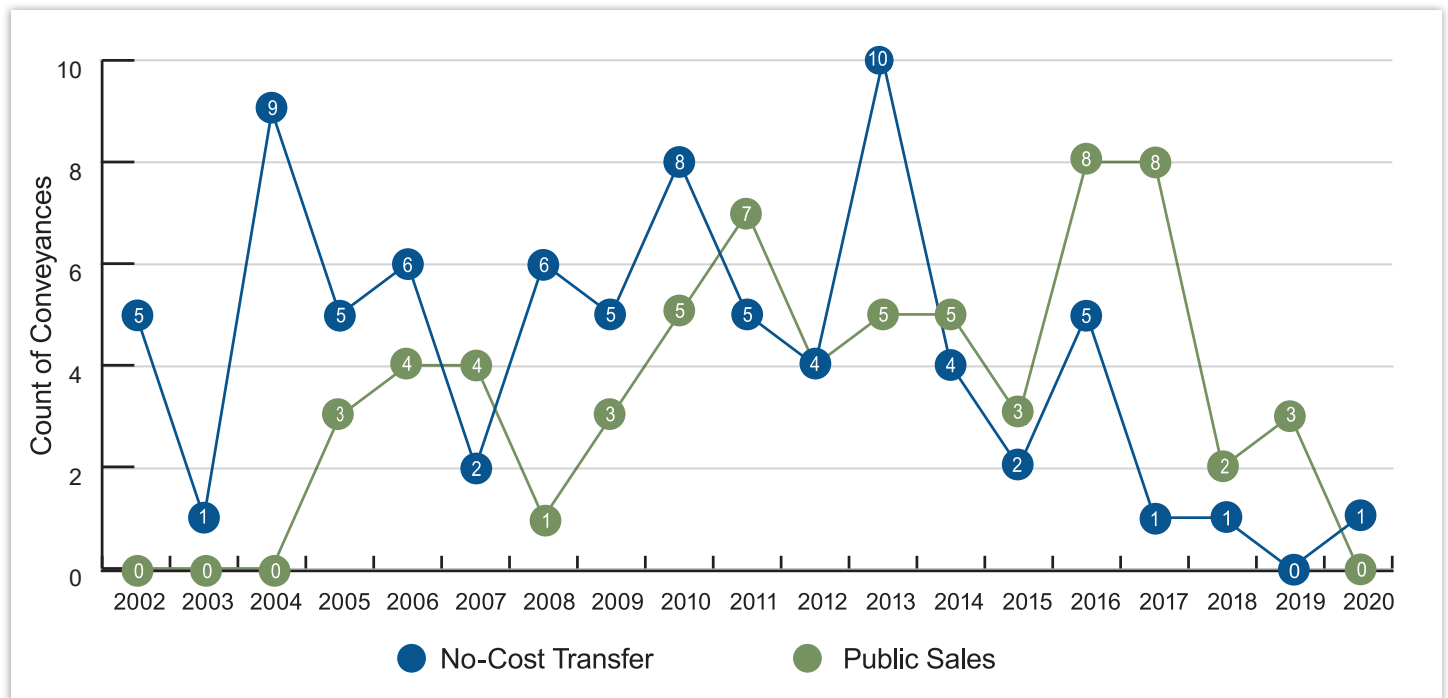


Figure 3: Summary of Annual Conveyances, 2002-2020



Program Overview: Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales

Public Sale Proceeds

As of December 2020, the gross public sales proceeds of lights generated by the NHLPA program totals over \$8.1 million (Figure 4).

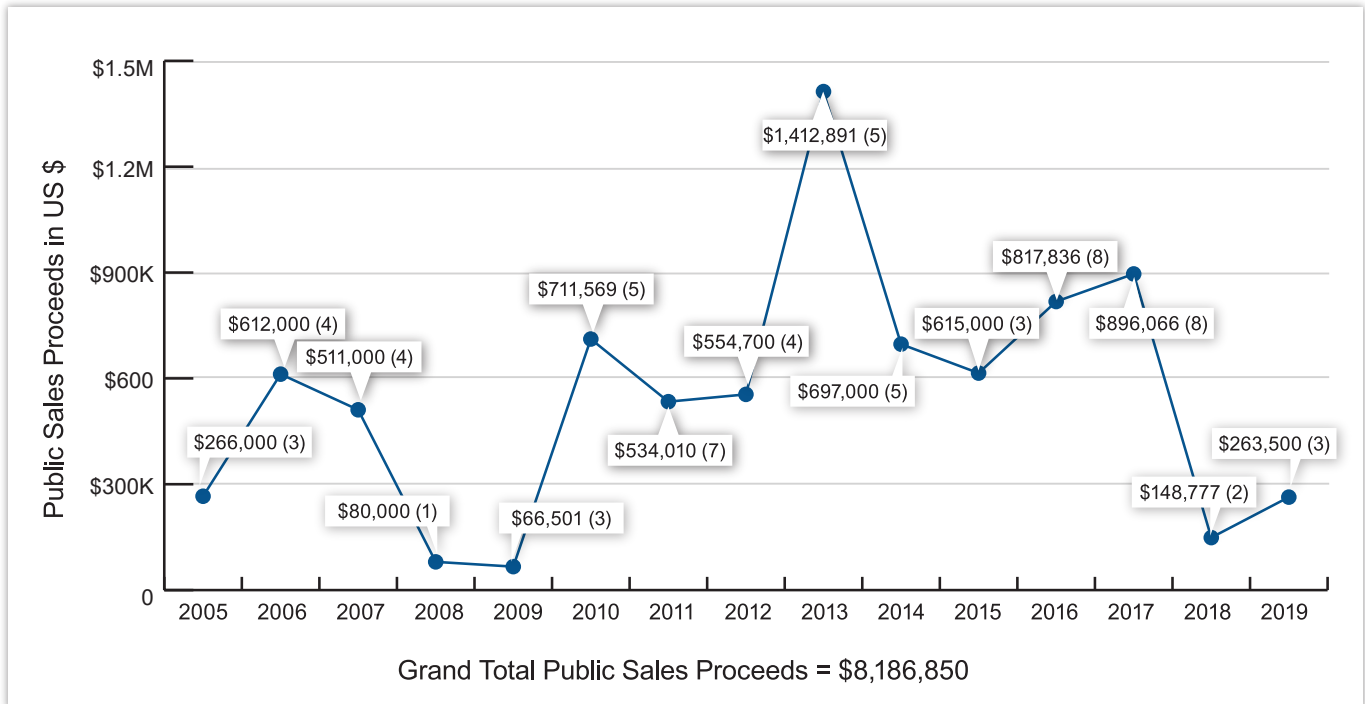


Figure 4: Total Public Sales Proceeds (2005-2020)

Total Program Transfers

Figure 5 depicts the number of lights transferred to each type of eligible grantee through the NHLPA program. Since the program's inception, 65 lights (45 percent) have been sold via public sales to private citizens, 44 lights (30 percent) have been transferred to not-for-profit organizations, and 25 lights (17 percent) were transferred to local governments, which typically are local town or county governments. Nine lights (6 percent), primarily located within national parks, were transferred to other Federal agencies. Three lights (2 percent) have been conveyed to state governments.

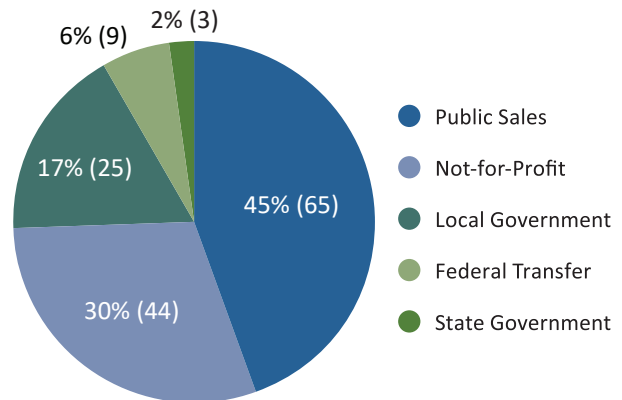


Figure 5: Total Stewardship Transfers and Sales by Grantee (2000-2020)



Case Study: Bass Harbor Light Station

On July 8, 2020, GSA completed a no-cost transfer of Bass Harbor Head Lighthouse Station at Acadia National Park, in Bass Harbor, Maine, to the NPS. The Bass Harbor Light Station was established in 1858 and, in 1987, was nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Property, made of brick and set on a sturdy stone foundation, sits cliffside on approximately 2 acres in Acadia National Park. It consists of approximately 3,251 square feet and has multiple structures including: keeper's quarters, light tower, bell house, oil house, garage, generator building, generator, two communication towers, and electrical distribution system. There are also two historic bells mounted outside the light tower. The light was equipped with a Fifth Order Fresnel lens, which was replaced with a Fourth Order Fresnel lens in 1901. Ultimately, the light became automated in 1974.



Bass Harbor Light Station

GSA received a Report of Excess (ROE) from the USCG in 2017, but the disposal was put on hold while NPS and USCG finished their due diligence. In March 2020, USCG gave their approval to move forward with the transfer. On July 7, 2020, NPS made an official request for transfer of care and custody of the property. GSA executed the documents within a day of the NPS official request for the transfer. This allowed the NPS to make the announcement of the transfer at the Friends of Acadia Park annual meeting that evening.

Case Study: Superior Entry Lighthouse

On August 26, 2019, GSA transferred the Superior Entry Lighthouse near Superior, on Wisconsin Point, in Douglas County, Wisconsin, via public sale. The Superior Entry Lighthouse went into commission on June 30, 1913, at the outer end of the southern breakwater. This two-story, concrete structure is oval in design and situated on a concrete pier. A circular tower rises from the outer end of the lighthouse and is surmounted by a cast-iron deck and a fourth-order helical bar lantern room, from which an occulting white light was exhibited by a fourth-order Sautter, Lemonier, & Cie. drum lens at a focal plane of 70 feet.

In May 2013, GSA announced that the Superior Entry Lighthouse was excess to the needs of the USCG and was available for a no-cost transfer. The lighthouse was intended to go to auction after no suitable organization was found to assume ownership, but, due to delays, GSA released another Notice of Availability for the Light in June 2016. When no interested party was identified to accept ownership of the lighthouse, the GSA initiated an online auction for the lighthouse on July 11, 2019, which closed with a winning bid of \$159,000.



Superior Entry Lighthouse



Cultural Study: Impacts of Sea Level Rise and Erosion on Lighthouses

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (2020), sea levels have been rising over the past century and the rate has increased in recent decades. Sea level plays a role in flooding, shoreline erosion, and hazards from storms, all of which can have direct and damaging impacts on lighthouses. Lights situated in low-lying areas are being inundated by water while those on elevated cliffs or bluffs face erosion (Parry 2018). Lights including the Galveston Jetty Lighthouse in Texas and the Sabine Bank Lighthouse in Louisiana have been lost due to storms or rising seas while others such as the Kauhola Point Lighthouse on Hawaii's Big Island have been demolished due to severe erosion (Parry 2018).

One method to protect lights from sea level rise and erosion is by rebuilding the structure's barrier to the tides. Replenishing sand dunes and planting dense groves of beach grass provide more natural looking protection (Hester 2017). However, man-made barricades using cement or sandbags may be used as well (Hester 2017). Another strategy for protecting lights from these environmental factors is relocation. Across the country, several lights have been relocated through engineering activities (Parry 2018). For example, in 1999, the NPS moved the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse in Buxton, North Carolina, 2,900 feet inland. Tides had carved sand from the original location causing the shore to erode, and the weakened

shoreline put the light at risk for collapse. Moving the structure consisted of lifting the light off its foundation, transferring the load to a transport system, moving the tower along a prepared move route, and installing it on the new foundation (NPS 2015). Moving the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was the most cost-effective protection method at \$11.8 million (NPS 2015).

Another example of lighthouse relocation was the Gay Head Light outlined in the NHLPA's 2015 Annual Report. Located on Martha's Vineyard, the light was declared excess by the USCG in 2013, with GSA issuing an NOA shortly thereafter. Due to the interagency efforts of the USCG, NPS, and GSA, the light was fast-tracked through the NHLPA process. The Town of Aquinnah was granted as the grantee in 2014 and deeded in 2015, and the lighthouse was moved that same year. With a sophisticated set-up of steel rails, the light was raised 6 feet and glided down the track with the use of hydraulic pistons. While being broadcasted live online, the light was successfully moved approximately 135 feet inland while remaining fully operational. Thanks to this successful relocation, Gay Head Light will be protected from the erosive cliff for the next 100 years.

These strategies will continue to be important as additional lighthouses require protection from adverse environmental effects.

For More Information

Additional information about specific lights in the NHLPA program is available on the following websites:

National Park Service Lighthouse Heritage Program

<https://www.nps.gov/maritime/nhlpa/intro.htm>

GSA Resources for NHLPA Customers

<https://disposal.gsa.gov/s/lighthouseprogram>



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Appendix A: Light Stations Conveyed in 2019 and 2020

Light Stations	Public Sale/No-Cost Transfer	Sale Amount (\$)
Poe Reef Light, MI	Public Sale	\$97,000
Ontonagon Breakwater Light, MI	Public Sale	\$7,500
Superior Entry Light, WI	Public Sale	\$159,000
Bass Harbor Light, ME	Federal Transfer	N/A
		2020 Total Sales: \$263,500



Appendix B: Light Stations Conveyed as of December 2020

No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Gov.	Non-Profit	State Gov.	Public Sale
1	St . Augustine Light	Florida	2002			■		
2	Tybee Island Lighthouse Complex	Georgia	2002			■		
3	Little River Light	Maine	2002			■		
4	Esopus Meadows Lighthouse	New York	2002			■		
5	Rondout Creek	New York	2002		■			
6	Point Retreat Light	Alaska	2003			■		
7	Cape Decision Light	Alaska	2004			■		
8	Five Finger Islands Light	Alaska	2004			■		
9	Harbor Of Refuge Breakwater Light	Delaware	2004			■		
10	St . Simons Island Light	Georgia	2004			■		
11	Thomas Point Shoal Light	Maryland	2004		■			
12	Manitou Island Light	Michigan	2004			■		
13	Conimicut Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2004		■			
14	Grays Harbor (Westport) Light	Washington	2004			■		
15	Cheboygan River Front Range Lighthouse	Michigan	2004			■		
16	Newport News Middle Ground Light	Virginia	2005					■
17	Point Sur Light	California	2005				■	
18	Turkey Point Light Station	Maryland	2005				■	
19	St . James (Beaver Harbor) Light	Michigan	2005		■			
20	Smith Point Lighthouse	Virginia	2005					■
21	Thimble Shoal Lighthouse	Virginia	2005					■



No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Gov.	Non-Profit	State Gov.	Public Sale
22	West Point Light	Washington	2005		■			
23	Gull Rock Light	Michigan	2005			■		
24	Goose Rocks Light Station	Maine	2006					■
25	Sentinel Island Light	Alaska	2006			■		
26	Point Pinos Light	California	2006		■			
27	Molokai Light	Hawaii	2006	■				
28	Cuckold Fog Signal and Light Station	Maine	2006			■		
29	Baltimore Lighthouse	Maryland	2006					■
30	Petit Manan Light	Maine	2006	■				
31	Sandy Point Shoal Lighthouse	Maryland	2006					■
32	Wolf Trap Lighthouse	Virginia	2006					■
33	Toledo Harbor Lighthouse	Ohio	2006			■		
34	Ludington North Breakwater Light	Michigan	2007		■			
35	Fourteen Foot Bank Lighthouse	Delaware	2007					■
36	Lubec Channel	Maine	2007					■
37	Bloody Point Bar Lighthouse	Maryland	2007					■
38	Hog Island Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2007					■
39	Ashtabula Harbor Light	Ohio	2007			■		
40	Sharp's Island Lighthouse	Maryland	2008					■
41	Menominee North Pierhead Light	Michigan	2008		■			
42	Oswego Harbor West Pierhead (Oswego Outer Harbor)	New York	2008		■			
43	Stepping Stones	New York	2008		■			
44	Charleston Light	South Carolina	2008	■				



No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Gov.	Non-Profit	State Gov.	Public Sale
45	Holland Harbor South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2008			■		
46	Charlevoix South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2008		■			
47	Duluth Harbor South Breakwater Inner	Minnesota	2009					■
48	New London Harbor Light	Connecticut	2009			■		
49	Chicago Harbor Lighthouse	Illinois	2009		■			
	Whaleback Ledge	Maine	2009			■		
51	Hooper Island	Maryland	2009			■		
52	East Charity Shoal	New York	2009					■
53	Cleveland East Pierhead	Ohio	2009					■
54	Execution Rocks	New York	2009			■		
55	Detour Reef Light	Michigan	2010			■		
56	Harbor Beach Lighthouse	Michigan	2010		■			
57	Frying Pan Shoals Light Tower	*	2010					■
58	Marcus Hook Rear Range Lighthouse	Delaware	2010					■
59	Borden Flats	Massachusetts	2010					■
	Long Island Head Light	Massachusetts	2010	■				
61	Fort Gratiot Light Station	Michigan	2010		■			
62	Muskegon South Breakwater Light	Michigan	2010			■		
63	Muskegon South Pier-head Light	Michigan	2010			■		
64	Latimer Reef Light	New York	2010					■
65	West Bank Light	New York	2010					■
66	Currituck Beach Light Tower	North Carolina	2010			■		



No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Gov.	Non-Profit	State Gov.	Public Sale
67	Cape San Juan	Puerto Rico	2010			■		
68	Pigeon Point Light	California	2011				■	
69	Baker Island Light	Maine	2011	■				
70	Ram Island Ledge	Maine	2011					■
71	Manistee North Pier-head Light	Michigan	2011		■			
72	Great Beds Light	New Jersey	2011					■
73	Robbins Reef Light	New Jersey	2011			■		
74	Romer Shoal Light	New Jersey	2011					■
75	Buffalo South Harbor Light	New York	2011			■		
76	Conneaut West Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011					■
77	Fairport Harbor West Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011					■
78	Kenosha N Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2011					■
79	Kewaunee Light	Wisconsin	2011		■			
80	Manitowoc Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2011					■
81	Fowey Rocks Lighthouse	Florida	2012	■				
82	Moose Peak (Mistake Island) Lighthouse	Maine	2012					■
83	Diamond Shoals Light	North Carolina	2012					■
84	Grand Haven Entrance and Inner Lights	Michigan	2012		■			
85	South Haven South Pierhead Lighthouse	Michigan	2012			■		
86	Ship John Shoal Light	New Jersey	2012					■
87	Huntington Harbor Light	New York	2012			■		
88	Little Gull Island Light	New York	2012					■
89	Cleveland Ledge Light	Massachusetts	2013					■
90	Orient Point Light	New York	2013					■



No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Gov.	Non-Profit	State Gov.	Public Sale
91	Brandywine Shoal Light	New Jersey	2013			■		
92	Liston Rear Range Light	Delaware	2013					■
93	Graves Light	Massachusetts	2013					■
94	Edgartown Light	Massachusetts	2013		■			
95	Straitsmouth	Massachusetts	2013		■			
96	Alpena Light	Michigan	2013			■		
97	Port Austin Reef Light	Michigan	2013			■		
98	Rock of Ages Light	Michigan	2013	■				
99	Manistique East Breakwater Lighthouse	Michigan	2013					■
100	Race Rock Light	New York	2013			■		
101	Milwaukee Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2013			■		
102	Waugoshance Light	Michigan	2013			■		
103	St. Joseph Pierhead Light	Michigan	2013			■		
104	Munising Station, Front/Rear Range Lights	Michigan	2014	■				
105	New London Ledge Light	Connecticut	2014			■		
106	Boon Island Light	Maine	2014					■
107	Halfway Rock Light	Maine	2014					■
108	Baker Island Light	Massachusetts	2014			■		
109	Minot's Ledge Light	Massachusetts	2014					■
110	Round Island Passage Light	Michigan	2014					■
111	Punta Tuna Light	Puerto Rico	2014		■			
112	Sturgeon Bay North Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2014					■
113	Stannard Rock Light	Michigan	2015			■		
114	Peck Ledge Light	Connecticut	2015					■



No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Gov.	Non-Profit	State Gov.	Public Sale
115	Saybrook Breakwater Light	Connecticut	2015					■
	Gay Head Light	Massachusetts	2015		■			
117	Miah Maull Shoal Light	New Jersey	2015					■
	Greens Ledge Light	Connecticut	2016					■
119	Southwest Ledge (New Haven Breakwater) Light	Connecticut	2016					■
	Stratford Shoal Light	Connecticut	2016			■		
121	Chesapeake Light Tower	*	2016					■
	Butler Flats Light	Massachusetts	2016					■
123	Duxbury Pier Bug Light	Massachusetts	2016			■		
	Gravelly Shoal Light	Michigan	2016					■
125	Ile Aux Galets Lighttower/Skillagal	Michigan	2016					■
	Keweenaw Waterway Lower Entrance Light	Michigan	2016			■		
127	Spectacle Reef Light	Michigan	2016					■
	White Shoal Light-house	Michigan	2016					■
129	Algoma Pierhead Light Tower	Wisconsin	2016		■			
	Port Washington Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2016		■			
131	Frankfort North Breakwater Light	Michigan	2017		■			
	Penfield Reef Light	Connecticut	2017					■
133	North Manitou Shoal Lighthouse	Michigan	2017					■
	Gray's Reef Light	Michigan	2017					■
135	Minneapolis Shoal Light	Michigan	2017					■
	Detroit River Light	Michigan	2017					■
137	Poe Reef Light	Michigan	2017					■



No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Gov.	Non-Profit	State Gov.	Public Sale
138	Lansing Shoal Lighthouse	Michigan	2017					■
139	Fourteen Foot Shoal Lighthouse	Michigan	2017					■
140	Point Fermin Light	California	2018		■			
141	Craighill Channel Lower Range Light	Maryland	2018					■
142	Martin Reef Light	Michigan	2018					■
143	Superior Entry Light	Wisconsin	2019					■
144	Ontonagon Breakwater Light	Michigan	2019					■
145	Poe Reef Light	Michigan	2019					■
146	Bass Harbor Light	Maine	2020	■				
Total of Light Stations Conveyed by Type:				9	25	44	3	65

**Lights with no state designation are located beyond local state jurisdiction.*



Appendix C: Total Sales Proceeds 2000–2020

No.	Light Station	State *	Year Transferred	Proceeds
1	Newport News Middle Ground Light	Virginia	2005	\$31,000
	Smith Point Lighthouse	Virginia	2005	\$170,000
3	Thimble Shoal Lighthouse	Virginia	2005	\$65,000
	Goose Rocks Light Station	Maine	2006	\$27,000
5	Baltimore Lighthouse	Maryland	2006	\$260,000
	Sandy Point Shoal Lighthouse	Maryland	2006	\$250,000
7	Wolf Trap Lighthouse	Virginia	2006	\$75,000
	Fourteen Foot Bank Lighthouse	Delaware	2007	\$200,000
9	Lubec Channel	Maine	2007	\$46,000
	Bloody Point Bar Lighthouse	Maryland	2007	\$100,000
11	Hog Island Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2007	\$165,000
	Sharp's Island Lighthouse	Maryland	2008	\$80,000
13	Duluth Harbor South Breakwater Inner	Minnesota	2009	\$31,000
	East Charity Shoal	New York	2009	\$25,501
15	Cleveland East Pierhead	Ohio	2009	\$10,000
	Marcus Hook Rear Range Lighthouse	Delaware	2010	\$150,000
17	Frying Pan Shoals Light Tower	*	2010	\$85,000
	Borden Flats	Massachusetts	2010	\$56,569
19	Cleveland Ledge Light	Massachusetts	2010	\$190,000
	Latimer Reef Light	New York	2010	\$225,000
21	West Bank Light	New York	2010	\$195,000
	Ram Island Ledge	Maine	2011	\$190,000
23	Great Beds Light	New Jersey	2011	\$90,000
	Romer Shoal Light	New Jersey	2011	\$90,000
25	Conneaut West Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011	\$46,000
	Fairport Harbor West Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011	\$71,010
27	Kenosha N Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2011	\$17,000
	Manitowoc Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2011	\$30,000
29	Diamond Shoals Light	North Carolina	2012	\$20,000



No.	Light Station	State *	Year Transferred	Proceeds
	Moose Peak (Mistake Island) Lighthouse	Maine	2012	\$93,500
31	Ship John Shoal Light	New Jersey	2012	\$60,200
	Little Gull Island Light	New York	2012	\$381,000
33	Orient Point Light	New York	2013	\$252,000
	Liston Rear Range Light	Delaware	2013	\$22,003
35	Graves Light	Massachusetts	2013	\$933,888
	Manistique East Breakwater Lighthouse	Michigan	2013	\$15,000
37	Boon Island Light	Maine	2014	\$78,000
	Halfway Rock Light	Maine	2014	\$283,000
39	Minot's Ledge Light	Massachusetts	2014	\$222,000
	Round Island Passage Light	Michigan	2014	\$65,500
41	Sturgeon Bay North Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2014	\$48,500
	Peck Ledge Light	Connecticut	2015	\$235,000
43	Saybrook Breakwater Light	Connecticut	2015	\$290,000
	Miah Maull Shoal Light	New Jersey	2015	\$90,000
45	Greens Ledge Light	Connecticut	2016	\$150,000
	Southwest Ledge (New Haven Breakwater) Light	Connecticut	2016	\$180,002
47	Chesapeake Light Tower	*	2016	\$215,000
	Butler Flats Light	Massachusetts	2016	\$80,000
49	Gravelly Shoal Light	Michigan	2016	\$16,000
	Ile Aux Galets Lighttower/Skillagal	Michigan	2016	\$23,250
51	Spectacle Reef Light	Michigan	2016	\$43,575
	White Shoal Lighthouse	Michigan	2016	\$110,009
53	Penfield Reef Light	Connecticut	2017	\$282,345
	North Manitou Shoal Lighthouse	Michigan	2017	\$73,000
55	Gray's Reef Light	Michigan	2017	\$52,777
	Minneapolis Shoal Light	Michigan	2017	\$28,000
57	Detroit River Light	Michigan	2017	\$188,500
	Poe Reef Light	Michigan	2017	\$112,111
59	Lansing Shoal Lighthouse	Michigan	2017	\$26,000
	Fourteen Foot Shoal Lighthouse	California	2018	\$133,333



No.	Light Station	State *	Year Transferred	Proceeds
61	Martin Reef Light	Maryland	2018	\$52,777
62	Craighill Channel Lower Range Light	Maryland	2018	\$96,000
63	Superior Entry Light	Wisconsin	2019	\$159,000
64	Ontonagon Breakwater Light	Michigan	2019	\$7,500
65	Poe Reef Light	Michigan	2019	\$97,000
Grand Total Public Sales Proceeds:				\$8,186,850

**Lights with no state designation are located beyond local state jurisdiction.*



Appendix D: Light Transfers via Special Legislation and Property Act

Light Station	State *	Year Transferred	Property Act	Special Legislation
Point Retreat Light	Alaska	2003		■
Cape Decision Light	Alaska	2004		■
Five Fingers Island Light	Alaska	2004		■
Sentinel Island Light	Alaska	2006		■
Point Pinos Light	California	2006		■
Bloody Point Bar Lighthouse	Maryland	2007	■	
Frying Pan Shoals Light Tower	*	2010	■	
Chesapeake Light Tower	*	2016		■
Total:			2	6

**Lights with no state designation are located beyond local state jurisdiction.*



Appendix E: Photo Credits

Cover, Banner, and Page 1 — Bass Harbor Light Station

Light: Bass Harbor Light Station

Credit: Barbara Salfity (GSA)

Page 6 — Bass Harbor Light Station

Light: Bass Harbor Light Station

Credit: Barbara Salfity (GSA)

Page 7 — Superior Entry Lighthouse

Light: Superior Entry Lighthouse

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