



GSA Office of Real Property
Utilization and Disposal



National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act

2014 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Lighthouses play an important role in America's cultural history, serving as aids to navigation (ATONs) for maritime vessels since before America's founding. As a way to preserve these pieces of our national heritage, Congress passed the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA) in 2000. The NHLPA recognizes the importance of lighthouses and light stations (collectively called "lights") to maritime traffic and the historical, cultural, recreational, and educational value of these iconic properties, especially for coastal communities and nonprofit organizations that serve as stewards who are dedicated to their continued preservation. Through the NHLPA, Federal agencies, state and local governments, and not-for-profit organizations (non-profits) can obtain historic lights at no cost through stewardship transfers. If suitable public stewards are not found for a light, GSA will sell the light in a public auction (i.e., a public sale). Transfer deeds include covenants in the conveyance document to protect the light's historic features and/or preserve accessibility for the public.



For More Information:

Information about specific lights in the NHLPA program is available at the following websites:

National Park Service Lighthouse Heritage:

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

General Services Administration Property Sales:

www.realestatesales.gov

Purpose of the Report:

This report outlines:

- 1) The history of the NHLPA program;
- 2) The roles and responsibilities of the three Federal partner agencies executing the program;
- 3) Calendar Year¹ 2014 highlights and historical disposal trends of the program;
- 4) A discussion of the program's 2015 projected transfers; and
- 5) A discussion about the National Maritime Heritage Grant Program available to lighthouse stewards.

NHLPA Progress To Date:

Since the NHLPA program's inception in 2000, 113 lights have been transferred to eligible entities. Public bodies, including not-for-profit organizations, received 64 percent of the lights (72 lights) through stewardship transfers, while 36 percent (41 lights) were conveyed through public sales, generating over \$5.6 million.

In 2014:

- Four lights were transferred through stewardship transfers and five lights were transferred through public sales;
- Nine Expressions of Interest (EOIs) were submitted for ten lighthouses; and
- The first public sale of an offshore lighthouse in the State of Michigan was completed.

¹ Unless otherwise specified, all references to year refer to the calendar year (January through December), not fiscal year.

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NHLPA PROGRAM HISTORY



Congress passed the NHLPA in 2000 to facilitate transferring historic lighthouses that are no longer mission-critical for the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to eligible public entities (including non-profit organizations) or private individuals, who will ensure that the lighthouses receive the necessary care and maintenance to remain cultural beacons for generations to come.

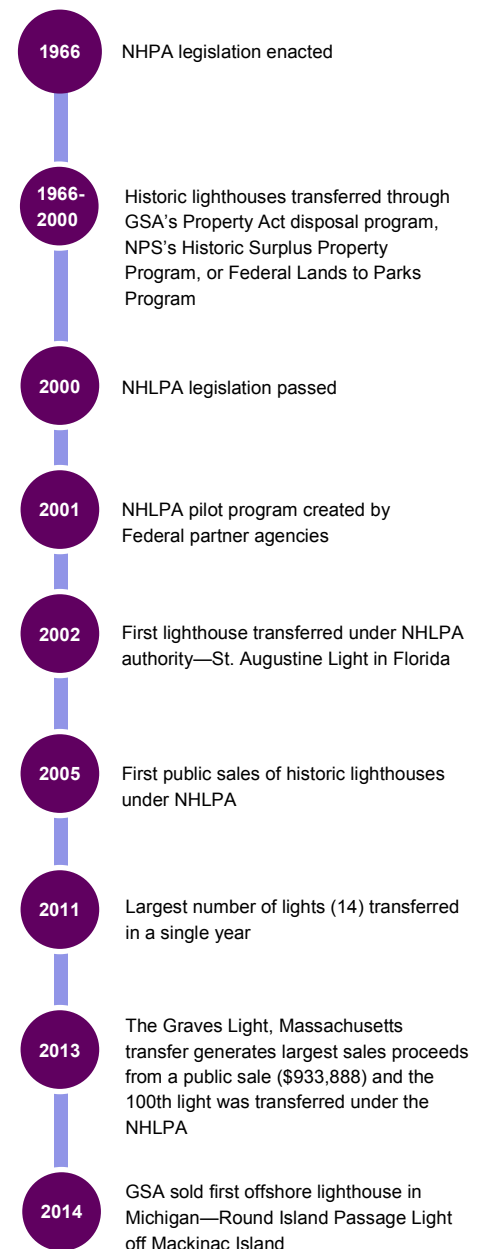
Prior to the NHLPA, historic lights were transferred to state or local agencies through the National Park Service’s (NPS) Historic Surplus Property Program or the Federal Lands to Parks Program. GSA also conveyed historic lighthouses as historic monuments through the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Property Act). Initially, non-profit lighthouse groups were not considered in the disposal process, even if a group had spent significant time and money to rehabilitate and maintain a historic light station or had leased it from the Coast Guard.

Congress established the NHLPA of 2000—P.L. 106-355—as an amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. The NHLPA ensured lighthouse transfers were easier by creating a specialized, formalized process that agencies could utilize to transfer lights to new stewards. Since Congress passed the NHLPA, the USCG, NPS, and the General Services Administration (GSA) have built a strategic and mutually beneficial alliance to preserve historic American lights in accordance with the NHLPA guidelines. These agencies fulfill unique roles and responsibilities in the NHLPA process, but work together to protect and maintain historic lights by conveying these pieces of our shared cultural history to eligible stewards. See **Figure 1** for a timeline of the NHLPA program.

Over the past few years, the NHLPA program has produced several significant accomplishments:

- In 2011, the program transferred ownership of fourteen historic lights (the highest in program history) out of Federal hands to new stewards.
- In 2013, the three partner agencies oversaw the transfer of the 100th light since passage of the NHLPA.
- In 2014, GSA sold the first offshore lighthouse in the State of Michigan.

Figure 1: NHLPA Timeline



NHLPA PROGRAM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES



GSA, USCG, and NPS work together year-round to prepare lights for transfer to new stewards through the NHLPA process. The partner agencies ensure that the Federal government finds the best steward for available historic lights. The general NHLPA process is outlined in **Figure 2** below, but many factors influence how a light is transferred.

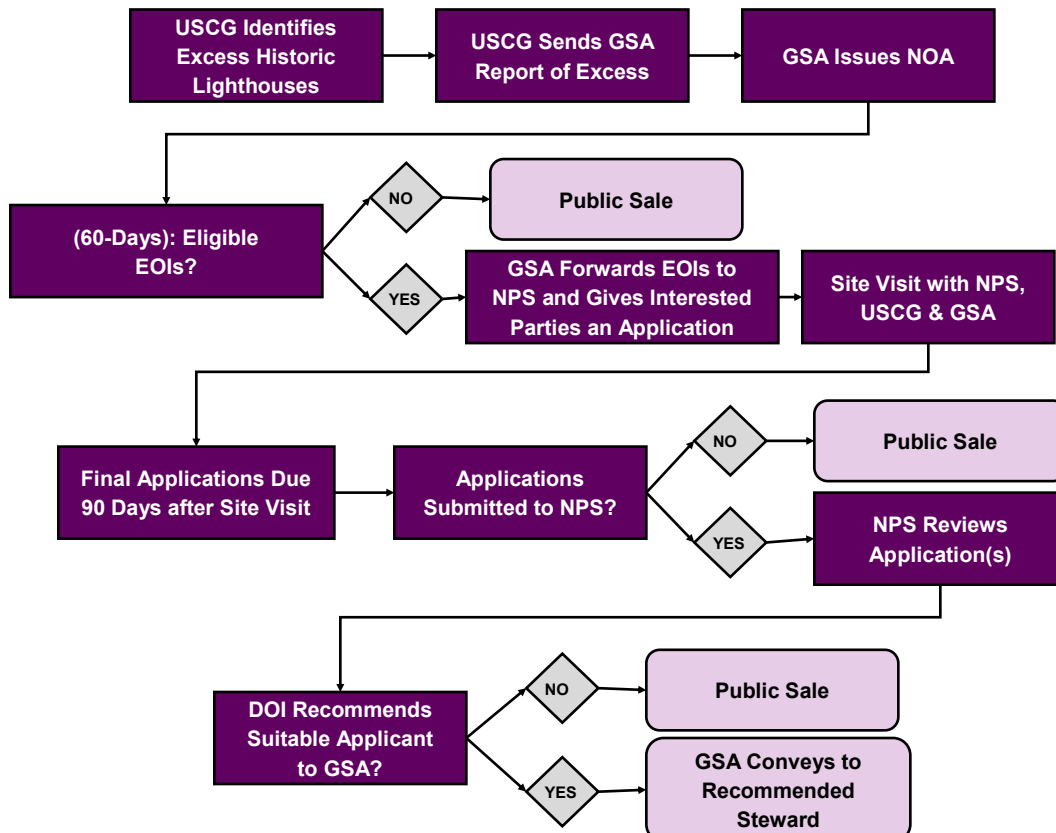
USCG identifies lights that are no longer needed for their mission purposes. The three partner agencies then work together to develop an annual list of lights that will be transferred through the NHLPA program. These lights are announced through Notices of Availability (NOAs) on the GSA and NPS websites. GSA's regional staff also reach out to potentially interested parties in local or regional lighthouse publications and newspapers. Interested, eligible parties submit an expression of interest (EOI) and NPS sends them an application to apply for ownership of the light for public use purposes.

Parties that respond can inspect the properties during a site visit. USCG and NPS assess the applications on the merits of the preservation and reuse plan, financial viability, and how the applicant will manage the light.

If there are no interested parties or suitable applicants, the NPS recommends the light for public sale. GSA will then schedule and hold a public auction for the light.

To ensure continued care and maintenance, specific covenants for historic preservation are included in deeds to new stewards. Stewardship transfers to public entities also require the transferee to allow public access to the light. The USCG will retain rights to access the lights and to service ATON equipment if the light is to remain active. Other covenants can be included on a light-by-light basis based on the unique characteristics and circumstances for a light.

Figure 2: Federal Agency's Roles and Responsibilities in the NHLPA Process





PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Since Congress enacted NHLPA in 2000, GSA has conveyed 113 lights to public and private owners through stewardship transfers and public sales (See **Figure 3**).

In 2014, GSA transferred four lights through stewardship transfers and five lights through public sales. Though there was a slight decrease from the number of lights conveyed the previous year, this year's activities are indicative of the steady interest in the lighthouse program by public and private parties.

From 2000 to 2004, all lights were conveyed through stewardship transfers because the public sales process had not been finalized. In 2005, GSA sold the first three lights through public sales (**Figure 4**). The number of public sales only exceeded that of stewardship transfers in 2007, though there have been several years where the number of sales matched the number of transfers. GSA transferred the largest number of lights through public sales in 2011 when seven lights were sold to new owners.

Figure 3: NHLPA Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales

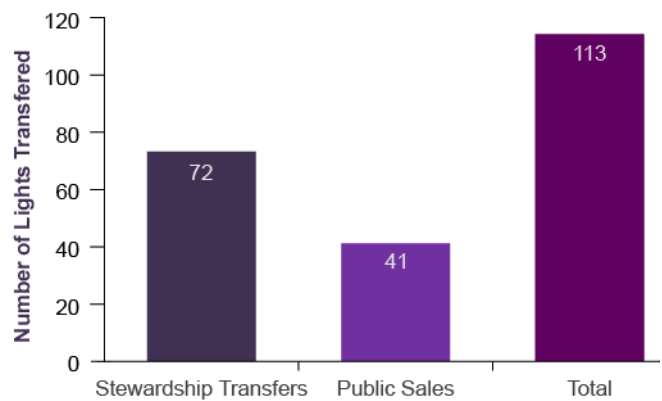
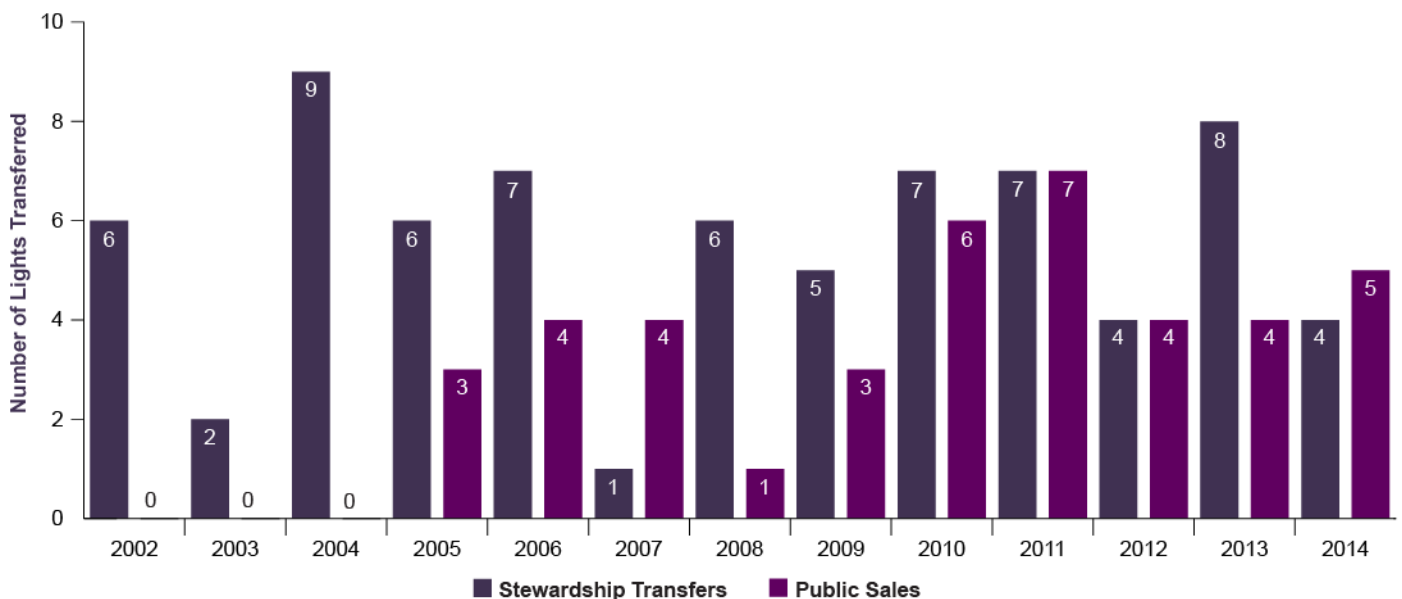


Figure 4: Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales by Year



PROGRAM OVERVIEW

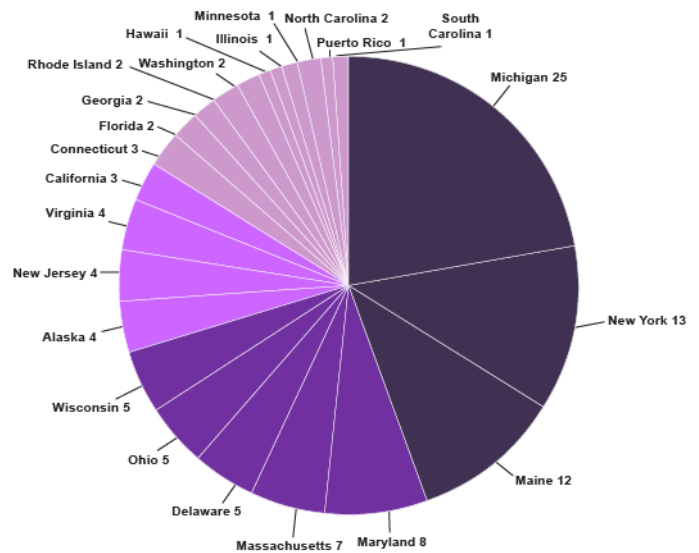
Figure 5 shows the geographic distribution of transferred lights. A large majority of the lights transferred through the NHLPA program are located in the East Coast and Great Lakes regions, while very few transfers are from the West Coast and Gulf Coast regions.

The geographic distribution of transfers is attributable to several factors:

- There are more lights in the East Coast and Great Lakes regions.
- There are highly active, non-profit communities in these regions.
- These regions have successfully resolved environmental and bottomland issues and put conveyance mechanisms in place to facilitate these transfers.

At this time, there are not many Gulf and West Coast lights available for transfer. This trend will likely continue until the USCG identifies additional lights eligible for conveyance through the NHLPA program.

Figure 5: Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales by State



Case Study 1: Minot's Ledge Light (1855)

Location: Offshore Scituate, Massachusetts

Conveyance Mechanism: Public Sale (2014)

New Steward: Private Owner

Minot's Ledge Light, located off the beaches of Scituate, Massachusetts, opened in 1855. It is fondly referred to as the "I Love You" light for its distinctive 1-4-3 flashing beacon .

The light is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and also is designated an American Society for Civil Engineering landmark.

GSA offered the light to local municipalities and non-profits at no cost, but none of the groups were interested. GSA pursued a different approach launching an aggressive marketing strategy that included online sources such as Historic Properties, Wicked Local (a Boston-based online event and news page), and GSA web sites; broadcasts on local radio stations; advertisements in the local newspapers; a direct mail campaign to Harbormasters along the coast, the fishing community, kayak and scuba clubs, and historical societies; and broadcast on local news stations.

After the advertising campaign, GSA listed Minot's Ledge Light for sale on its online auction website in 2014. The Light received extensive interest and bidding was competitive with eleven registered bidders completing seventy bids. The auction closed on October 13, 2014, with a high bid of \$222,000 from a Boston philanthropist. The Light was deeded on December 16, 2014.



PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Notices of Availability: GSA issued ten NOAs in 2014 for the lights listed in **Table 1**, which were located in four different states. Each NOA includes instructions for expressing interest in the lighthouse and a fact sheet about the property. The ten NOAs published in 2014 matches the average number of NOAs published each year for the NHLPA program.

Expressions of Interests: For the ten NOAs issued in 2014, GSA received nine EOIs. Four lights did not receive an EOI, which NPS will recommend for public sale. The lights that did not receive any EOIs are remote, off-shore lighthouses. The nine EOIs received in 2014 are below the historical average of 10, but still signals a continued public interest in historical lighthouses.

Table 1: 2014 NHLPA NOAs and EOIs

Light Stations	GSA Region	No of EOIs
Peck Ledge Light, CT	1	0
Stratford Shoal Light Station, CT	1	2
Duxbury Pier Lighthouse, MA	1	1
Gravelly Shoal Offshore Light, MI	1	1
Keweenaw Waterway Lower Entrance Light, MI	1	1
Lansing Shoal Light, MI	1	0
Spectacle Reef Light, MI	1	0
White Shoal Light, MI	1	0
Algoma Pierhead Light, WI	1	3
Milwaukee Pierhead Light, WI	1	1

Case Study 2: Baker's Island Light

Location: Baker's Island, Salem Harbor, Massachusetts

Conveyance Mechanism: Stewardship Transfer

New Steward: Essex National Heritage Commission (2014)

Baker's Island Light Station consists of a 59-foot granite light tower (1821), a two-story wood frame keeper's dwelling, a two-story frame assistant keeper's building, and a fog signal building. The light and the supporting structures sit on approximately 10 acres on the northwest side of the privately-owned Baker's Island, not far from the historic city of Salem, Massachusetts.

The light station has been owned and operated by the U.S. government since 1798; and it will continue to serve as an active ATON maintained by USCG. Because Baker's Island is privately owned, the lack of public access has proven challenging for stewardship. However, Essex Heritage is working closely with the local island residents to balance their privacy while meeting NHLPA's public access requirement. In addition to preserving the masonry lighthouse, two keeper's houses, and support buildings, Essex Heritage will make the light station accessible to the public through escorted, privately guided boat tours that will depart from Salem.

In August 2014, local stakeholders gathered at the historic site to celebrate the transfer of the historic light station to the new steward.

For more information on the Essex National Heritage Commission, a non-profit organization, and the Baker's Island Lighthouse, visit the following websites:

<http://www.essexheritage.org/welcome>

<http://www.essexheritage.org/bakers-island-light-station>



Baker's Island Light Station Tower and Oil House

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Determinations of Eligibility and National Register

Listings: For a light to be eligible for conveyance through the NHLPA program, it must be a “historic” light station as defined by Federal law. The term “historic” means that the property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Keeper of the National Register has formally determined the light eligible for listing. In 2014, Duxbury Pier Light, Massachusetts was the only light station added to the National Register. In addition, the Keeper formally determined that the Algoma Pierhead Light in Wisconsin is eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

NHLPA Recommendations by the Secretary of the Interior:

The Secretary recommended four stewardship transfers to designated public entities and six recommendations indicating no suitable applicants.

2014 Transfers: Table 2 identifies all of the lights that were transferred in 2014 to new stewards. If the light was transferred through a stewardship transfer, the steward is identified; if the light was transferred through a public sale, the proceeds amount is identified.

Total Program Transfers: Figure 6 depicts the number of lights transferred to each type of eligible steward through the NHLPA program. Since the program’s inception, 73 percent of the lights (41 lights each) have been transferred to not-for-profit organizations and sold via public sales to private

citizens. Nineteen percent (20 lights) of the lights were transferred to local governments, which typically are local towns. Seven percent (eight lights) were transferred to other Federal agencies, which are often located within parks.

Figure 6: Total Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales by Grantee

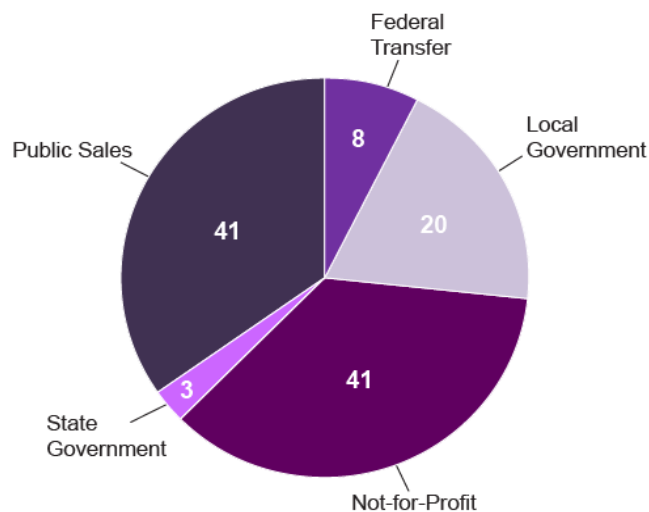


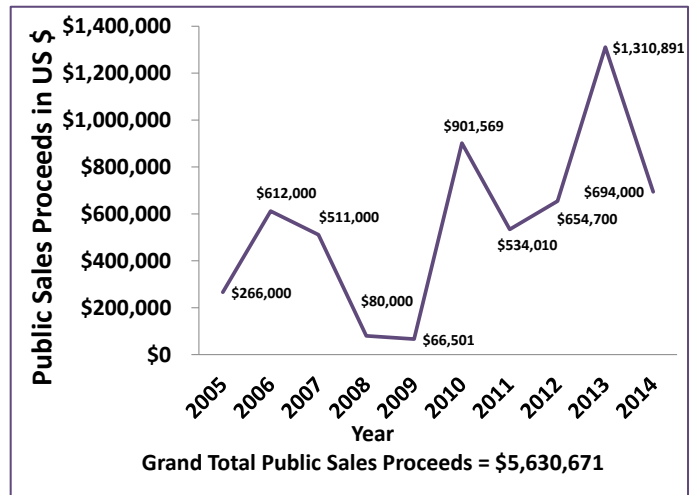
Table 2: 2014 NHLPA Transfers

Light Stations	Public Sale/Stewardship Transfer	Grantee	Sale Amount (\$)
New London Ledge Light, CT	Stewardship Transfer	New London Maritime Society	N/A
Baker Island Light, MA	Stewardship Transfer	Essex National Heritage Commission, Inc.	N/A
Ontonagon West Pierhead Light, MI	Stewardship Transfer	Ontonagon County Historical Commission	N/A
Stannard Rock Light, MI	Stewardship Transfer	Superior Watershed Partnership	N/A
Minot’s Ledge Light, MA	Public Sale	Private Owner	\$222,000
Boon Island Light, ME	Public Sale	Private Owner	\$78,000
Halfway Rock Light, ME	Public Sale	Private Owner	\$283,000
Round Island Passage Light, MI	Public Sale	Private Owner	\$65,500
Sturgeon Bay North Pierhead Light, WI	Public Sale	Private Owner	\$45,500
Total Sales:			\$694,000

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Public Sale Proceeds: As of December 2014, the gross public sales of lights in the NHLPA program totaled over \$5.6 million (see **Figure 7**). GSA generated the largest amount from public sales in 2013, when proceeds totaled over \$1 million. In 2014, the sale amount per light averaged about \$139,000, which was very similar to the sales proceeds of 2012. There is a general upward trend in NHLPA program sale amounts per year. For instance, five lights were conveyed through public sale in 2014, versus only four lights in 2013, and 2014 had the third highest sales amount in the program's history. Even though 2014 did not match 2013's proceeds, more lights were sold via public sale in 2014 versus 2013. This demonstrates a stable but increasing interest and willingness by the public in acquiring and maintaining these historic treasures.

Figure 7: Public Sales Proceeds



Case Study 3: New London Ledge Light (1909)

Location: Long Island Sound, Offshore New London, Connecticut

Conveyance Mechanism: Stewardship Transfer

New Steward: New London Maritime Society (2014)



The New London Ledge Light (1909) is a 58-foot tower with an integral keeper's house in brick and granite design. The unusual and spacious structure features a mansard roof, an octagonal watch room, and a cylindrical lantern. Its distinctive design combines Colonial Revival and French Second Empire styles. It is located at the east side of New London Harbor on the Thames River in a busy shipping channel.

There are 11 rooms within the light, which presently houses a museum devoted to its rich maritime and regional history. The museum even includes a room for the resident ghost, Ernie, as well as cultural and nautical displays and a small movie theatre. For decades, the New London Ledge Lighthouse Foundation has run an educational program onsite. The nonprofit will continue to further develop its programs as a partner with the new steward, the New London Maritime Society (NLMS).

The NLMS was deeded the light after a recommendation from the Secretary of the Interior based on its stewardship application. There were six different nonprofits who expressed interest when GSA published the NOA. The NLMS has already won two other neighboring historical lights for stewardship under the NHLPA: the New London Harbor Light, deeded in 2009, and Race Rocks Light in 2013. With the acquisition of this third light, the steward will connect the educational, restoration, and cultural programs of all three lights for the maritime community and the public to enjoy. The USCG will continue to maintain the navigational aids at all three historic lights now owned by the New London Maritime Society.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2014 Carryover Lights: Many years, there are lights that are slated to be transferred either through stewardship transfers or public sales, but the transfer cannot be completed either for legal, environmental, or structural issues with the light. These lights are carried over into future years for transfer. In 2014, there were five lights that could not be transferred as expected, and will be carried over into 2015. This list is made up of five lights in Florida where there are bottomlands and environmental issues to be resolved with the state. These lights can be found in **Table 5**.

Table 5: 2014 Carryover Lights

Light Stations		State
1	Carysfort Reef Light	FL
2	Sand Key Light	FL
3	Alligator Reef Light	FL
4	Sombrero Reef Light	FL
5	American Shoal Light	FL

Case Study 4: Round Island Passage Light (1948)

Location: Offshore, near harbor entrance to Mackinac Island, Michigan

Conveyance Mechanism: Public Sale

New Steward: Private Owner (2014)

The Round Island Passage Light is an offshore lighthouse in Mackinac County, Michigan. It was established in 1948 to mark the navigation channel between Mackinac Island and Round Island in Lake Huron. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2013. Known for its interesting architecture, Round Island Passage Light includes an underwater wooden crib foundation, a rectangular concrete pier, and a steel superstructure approximately 60 feet tall. Four sides of the tower have an attached bronze plaque representing the profile of Petoskey, a famous Michigan Native American. The Light is an active ATON maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard.

The light was offered by a NOA in 2013, and received no expressions of interest from public bodies or not-for-profit organizations. GSA offered the light for sale in 2014 and received bids from three bidders, closing with a winning bid of \$65,000. Only public bodies, including not-for-profit organizations, were allowed to participate in the public sale of this light.

This sale marks the first offshore lighthouse sold in the State of Michigan. Due to state law, only state, local, or not-for-profit organizations can obtain a bottomlands lease for those lights located offshore. Previous to this sale, most lighthouse conveyances were for those located on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers owned breakwaters or jetties, which did not require the new owner to obtain a bottomlands lease. As a condition of sale for the Round Island Passage Light, the winning bidder was required to show proof of their not-for-profit status and obtain a bottomlands lease.



2015 PROGRAM FORECASTS



2015 Projected Transfers: In the coming year, GSA is projecting 12 new conveyances: four stewardship transfers and eight public sales. These lights can be seen in **Table 6**. If all of these projected sales are accomplished, this will result in the highest number of lights sold via public sale in a single year. The 2015 list includes a resale of the Saybrook Breakwater Light, because the bottomlands lease was never supplied by the state to the highest bidder in the 2013 sale. The 2015 list also includes Gay Head Tower Light in

Massachusetts where structural issues with the light have caused the need for it to be relocated before the transfer can be completed.

2015 Projected NOAs: GSA projects that it will issue NOAs for seven historic light stations that USCG has reported as excess (**Table 7**). Interested parties will have 60 days after GSA issues the NOAs to express interest in these light stations.

Table 6: 2015 Projected Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales

	Light Stations	State	Stewardship Transfer or Public Sale	Year Built	Year Placed on National Register
1	Point Fermin Light	CA	Stewardship Transfer	1874	1972
2	Stratford Shoal Light	CT	Stewardship Transfer	1877	1990
3	Duxbury Pierhead Light	MA	Stewardship Transfer	1871	2014
4	Gay Head Tower Light	MA	Stewardship Transfer	1856	1987
5	Peck Ledge Light	CT	Public Sale	1906	1990
6	Saybrook Breakwater Light	CT	Public Sale	1886	1990
7	Butler Flats Light	MA	Public Sale	1898	1987
8	Gravelly Shoal Light	MI	Public Sale	1939	Eligible
9	Skillagalee Light (Ile Aux Galets)	MI	Public Sale	1888	1984
10	Spectacle Reef Light	MI	Public Sale	1874	2005
11	Miah Maull Light	NJ	Public Sale	1913	1991
12	Milwaukee Pierhead Light	WI	Public Sale	1872	2012

Table 7: 2015 Projected NOAs

	Light Stations	State
1	Port Huanene Light	CA
2	Greens Ledge Light	CT
3	Southwest Ledge Light	CT
4	Detroit River Light	MI

	Light Stations	State
5	Minneapolis Shoal Light	MI
6	North Manitou Shoal Light	MI
7	Prudence Island Light	RI

CULTURAL STUDY: GRANTS FOR STEWARDS

National Maritime Heritage Program



In November 1994, Congress passed the National Maritime Heritage Act (54 USC §§ 308701-380707), which established a national maritime heritage policy and grants program. DOI is charged with administering the Heritage Act, and established the National Maritime Heritage Program (NMHP) within NPS. NPS and the Maritime Administration (MarAd) jointly administer the grants program. The program provides funding for education and preservation projects designed to preserve historic maritime resources, and to increase public awareness and appreciation for the maritime heritage of the United States.

The first round of grants was awarded in 1998 and included three lighthouse projects. Unfortunately, due to environmental and worker safety issues associated with the grant funding source, the program was discontinued. However, in 2013 the grant program was reestablished through a memorandum of agreement between NPS and MarAd. MarAd sales of obsolete ships will provide the annual grant funding at approximately this same level for the next four years. MarAd and NPS anticipate that if sales continue at or near current levels, the program can continue to support maritime heritage projects across the country for the foreseeable future.

NPS announced a new round of funding in June 2014, with approximately \$1.7 million awarded to education or preservation projects. Proposals for grants were accepted from June 23 until September 23, 2014. Education projects could request \$25,000-50,000 and preservation projects could request \$50,000-200,000. Funding for Maritime Heritage Grants is competitive and requires a 1-to-1 match with non-Federal assets from non-Federal sources. Project grants are administered through the Maritime Heritage Program and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs).

The grant process for 2015 will be launched in the Spring 2015. The NPS Maritime Heritage Program staff will provide information and guidance on how to apply for these grants. Grants must be submitted through Grants.gov and applicants should contact their SHPO to discuss their proposals in advance.

More information about the National Maritime Heritage Grants program can be found at: <http://www.nps.gov/maritime/grants/intro.htm>



Lighthouse stewards may be eligible to apply for this grant. Preservation projects that lighthouse stewards could apply for fall into these four categories:

- **Preservation Activities:** This includes measures designed to sustain the historic form and original fabric of a historic maritime property. For lighthouses, this may include painting; woodwork, metal or masonry repair/stabilization; catwalk or stairway work.
- **Rehabilitation Activities:** This includes measures designed to return a historic maritime property to a useful state through repair or alteration. For lighthouses, this could include repurposing an outbuilding as a visitor center, etc.
- **Restoration Activities:** This includes measures designed to depict a historic maritime property during a particular time period by removing or reconstructing features from the restoration period. For lighthouses, this could mean removing modern additions.
- **Reconstruction Activities:** This includes measures designed to depict a historic maritime property by means of new construction. For lighthouses, this may include reconstructing a fog bell tower or other outbuilding for interpretive purposes.

PHOTO CREDITS



Table 8: Photo Credits

Section/Page Number	Light Station	Credit
Cover	Minot's Ledge Light, Baker's Island Light	GSA file photos
Cover	New London Ledge Light	Tim Cook, The Day Newspaper in article "A Tale of Two Icons"
Cover	Stannard Rock Light	Lighthousefriends.com
ES-1	Halfway Rock Light	Lighthousefriends.com
ES-1	Boon Island Light	Newenglandboating.com
Table of Contents	Round Island Passage Light	Mightymac.com
2	Stannard Rock Light	Lighthousefriends.com
3	Gay Head Tower Light	Lighthousefriends.com
4	Minot's Ledge Light	GSA file photo
5	Minot Ledge Light	GSA file photo
6	Ontonagon West Pierhead Light	Lighthousefriends.com
6	Baker's Island Light	GSA file photo
8	New London Ledge Light	New London Maritime Society
9	Round Island Passage Light	Terry Pepper
10	Stratford Shoal Light	Lighthousefriends.com
11	Maritime Administration Logo	Maritime Administration
11	Point Sur Lighthouse	Wikipedia Commons
12	Baker's Island Light	Wikipedia Commons

APPENDIX A: LIGHT STATIONS CONVEYED AS OF DECEMBER 2014

No.	Light Station	State	Year Conveyed	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sales
1.	Cape Decision Light	Alaska	2004			x		
2.	Five Finger Islands Light	Alaska	2004			x		
3.	Point Retreat Light	Alaska	2003			x		
4.	Sentinel Island Light	Alaska	2006			x		
5.	Pigeon Point Light	California	2011				x	
6.	Point Pinos Light	California	2006		x			
7.	Point Sur Light	California	2005				x	
8.	New London Harbor Light	Connecticut	2009			x		
9.	New London Ledge Light	Connecticut	2014			x		
10.	Saybrook Breakwater Light	Connecticut	2013					x
11.	Brandywine Shoals Light	Delaware	2013			x		
12.	Fourteen Foot Bank Lighthouse	Delaware	2007					x
13.	Harbor Of Refuge Breakwater Light	Delaware	2004			x		
14.	Liston Rear Range Light	Delaware	2013					x
15.	Marcus Hook Light Station	Delaware	2010					x
16.	Fowey Rocks Lighthouse	Florida	2012	x				
17.	St. Augustine Light	Florida	2002			x		
18.	St. Simons Island Light	Georgia	2004			x		
19.	Tybee Island Lighthouse Complex	Georgia	2002			x		
20.	Molokai Light	Hawaii	2006	x				
21.	Chicago Harbor Lighthouse	Illinois	2009		x			
22.	Baker Island Light	Maine	2011	x				
23.	Boon Island Light	Maine	2014					x
24.	Cuckold Fog Signal and Light Station	Maine	2006			x		
25.	Goose Rocks Light Station	Maine	2006					x
26.	Halfway Rock Light	Maine	2014					x
27.	Little River Lightstation	Maine	2002			x		
28.	Lubec Channel	Maine	2007					x
29.	Moose Peak Light	Maine	2012					x
30.	Petit Manan Light	Maine	2006	x				
31.	Ram Island Ledge	Maine	2010					x
32.	Ram Island Ledge	Maine	2011					x
33.	Whaleback Ledge	Maine	2009			x		

APPENDIX A: LIGHT STATIONS CONVEYED AS OF DECEMBER 2014

No.	Light Station	State	Year Conveyed	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sales
34.	Baltimore Lighthouse	Maryland	2006					x
35.	Bloody Point	Maryland	2007					x
36.	Craighill Channel Lower Range Light	Maryland	2005			x		
37.	Hooper Island	Maryland	2009			x		
38.	Sandy Point Shoal Lighthouse	Maryland	2006					x
39.	Sharp's Island	Maryland	2008					x
40.	Thomas Point Shoal Light	Maryland	2004		x			
41.	Turkey Point Light Station	Maryland	2005				x	
42.	Baker Island Light	Massachusetts	2014			x		
43.	Borden Flats	Massachusetts	2010					x
44.	Edgartown Light	Massachusetts	2013		x			
45.	Graves Light	Massachusetts	2011					x
46.	Long Island Head Light	Massachusetts	2010	x				
47.	Minot's Ledge Light	Massachusetts	2014					x
48.	Straitsmouth	Massachusetts	2013		x			
49.	Alpena Light	Michigan	2013			x		
50.	Charlevoix South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2013		x			
51.	Cheboygan River Front Range Lighthouse	Michigan	2008			x		
52.	Detour Reef Light	Michigan	2004			x		
53.	Fort Gratiot Light Station	Michigan	2010		x			
54.	Frankfort North Light	Michigan	2010		x			
55.	Grand Haven Entrance and Inner Lights	Michigan	2012		x			
56.	Gull Rock Light	Michigan	2013			x		
57.	Harbor Beach Lighthouse	Michigan	2005		x			
58.	Holland Harbor South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2010			x		
59.	Ludington North Breakwater Light	Michigan	2008		x			
60.	Manistique Light	Michigan	2006					x
61.	Manistee North Pierhead Light	Michigan	2011		x			
62.	Manitou Island Light	Michigan	2004			x		
63.	Menominee North Pierhead Light	Michigan	2008		x			
64.	Munising Station, Front/Rear Range Lights	Michigan	2002	x				
65.	Muskegon South Breakwater Light	Michigan	2010			x		

APPENDIX A: LIGHT STATIONS CONVEYED AS OF DECEMBER 2014

No.	Light Station	State	Year Conveyed	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sales
66.	Muskegon South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2010			x		
67.	Ontonagon West Pierhead Light	Michigan	2014			x		
68.	Port Austin Light	Michigan	2013			x		
69.	Rock of Ages Light	Michigan	2013	x				
70.	Round Island Passage Light	Michigan	2014					x
71.	South Haven South Pierhead Lighthouse	Michigan	2012			x		
72.	St. James (Beaver Harbor) Light	Michigan	2005		x			
73.	Stannard Rock Light	Michigan	2014			x		
74.	Duluth Harbor South Breakwater Inner	Minnesota	2009					x
75.	Great Beds Light	New Jersey	2011					x
76.	Robbins Reef Light	New Jersey	2011			x		
77.	Romer Shoal Light	New Jersey	2011					x
78.	Ship John Shoal Light	New Jersey	2012					x
79.	Buffalo South Harbor Light	New York	2011			x		
80.	East Charity Shoal	New York	2009					x
81.	Esopus Meadows Lighthouse	New York	2002			x		
82.	Execution Rocks	New York	2009			x		
83.	Huntington Harbor Light	New York	2012			x		
84.	Latimer Reef Light	New York	2010					x
85.	Little Gull Island Light	New York	2012					x
86.	Orient Point Light	New York	2012					x
87.	Oswego Harbor West Pierhead (Oswego Outer Harbor)	New York	2008		x			
88.	Race Rock Light	New York	2013			x		
89.	Rondout Creek	New York	2002		x			
90.	Stepping Stones	New York	2008		x			
91.	West Bank Light	New York	2010					x
92.	Frying Pan Light Tower	North Carolina	2003					x
93.	Currituck Beach Light Tower	North Carolina	2010			x		
94.	Ashtabula Harbor Light	Ohio	2007			x		
95.	Cleveland East Pierhead	Ohio	2009					x
96.	Conneaut Harbor W Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011					x
97.	Fairport Harbor W Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011					x
98.	Toledo Harbor Lighthouse	Ohio	2006			x		

APPENDIX A: LIGHT STATIONS CONVEYED AS OF DECEMBER 2014

No.	Light Station	State	Year Conveyed	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sales
99.	Cape San Juan	Puerto Rico	2010			x		
100.	Conimicut Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2004		x			
101.	Hog Island Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2007					x
102.	Charleston Light	South Carolina	2008	x				
103.	Newport News Middle Ground Light	Virginia	2005					x
104.	Smith Point Lighthouse	Virginia	2005					x
105.	Thimble Shoal Lighthouse	Virginia	2005					x
106.	Wolf Trap Lighthouse	Virginia	2006					x
107.	Grays Harbor (Westport) Light	Washington	2004			x		
108.	West Point Light	Washington	2005		x			
109.	Kenosha N Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2011					x
110.	Kewaunee Light	Wisconsin	2011		x			
111.	Manitowoc Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2011					x
112.	Milwaukee Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2013			x		
113.	Sturgeon Bay North Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2014					x
		Total:		8	20	41	3	41