



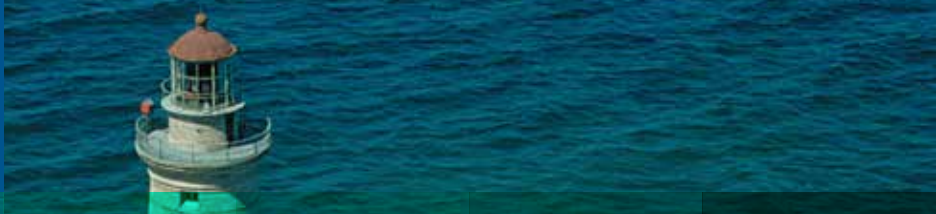
GSA Office of Real
Property Utilization
and Disposal

2016-2017

NHLPA Program Highlights Report

National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act





Executive Summary

Congress passed the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA) in 2000 to recognize the importance of lighthouses and light stations (collectively called “lights”) for maritime traffic. Coastal communities and not-for-profit organizations (non-profits) also appreciate the historical, cultural, recreational, and educational value of these iconic properties.

Over time and for various reasons, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) may determine a light is excess property. Through the NHLPA, Federal agencies; state and local governments; and non-profits can obtain an excess historic light at no cost through stewardship transfers. If suitable public stewards are not found for an excess light, the General Services Administration (GSA) will sell the light in a public auction (i.e. a public sale).

GSA includes covenants in the transfer documentation to protect and maintain the historic features of the lights. Many of these lights remain active aids-to-navigation (“ATONs”), and continue to guide maritime traffic under their new stewards, in coordination with the USCG.

2016-2017 NHLPA Highlights

Since the NHLPA program’s inception in 2000, GSA has transferred 137 lights to eligible entities. Public bodies, including non-profits, received 58 percent (79 lights) through stewardship transfers, while 42 percent (58 lights) were conveyed through public sales, generating over \$7 million.

In 2016:

- ▶ GSA conveyed five lights through stewardship transfers and transferred eight lights through public sales.
- ▶ The transfer of eight lights through public sales set the record as the largest number transferred by auction in a single year since the program’s inception.
- ▶ Gravelly Shoal Lighthouse was successfully resold after the initial purchase defaulted in 2015.

In 2017:

- ▶ GSA conveyed one light through stewardship transfer, and transferred seven lights through public sales.
- ▶ Before selling the Penfield Reef Light in Connecticut, the USCG was able to conduct architectural and structural repairs. The USCG funded these repair costs using a grant made possible through the 2013 Disaster Relief Appropriations Act to historic and archaeological resources that were impacted by the Hurricane Sandy in 2012.

Purpose of the Report

This report provides

1. An overview of the NHLPA;
2. The roles and responsibilities of the three Federal partner agencies executing the program;
3. Calendar Year¹ 2016 and 2017 highlights and historical disposal trends of the program;
4. A discussion of reconciliation of changes from past reports;
5. A look back at lighthouses transferred in 2002, the first year GSA transferred lights through the NHLPA program; and
6. Case studies on various NHLPA activities in 2016 and 2017.



Butler Flats Light

For More Information

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

National Parks Service Lighthouse Heritage Program:
<https://www.nps.gov/maritime/nhlpa/intro.htm>

General Services Administration Real Property Sales:
www.realestatesales.gov

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

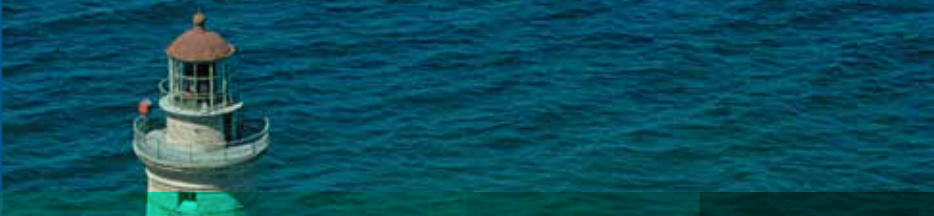


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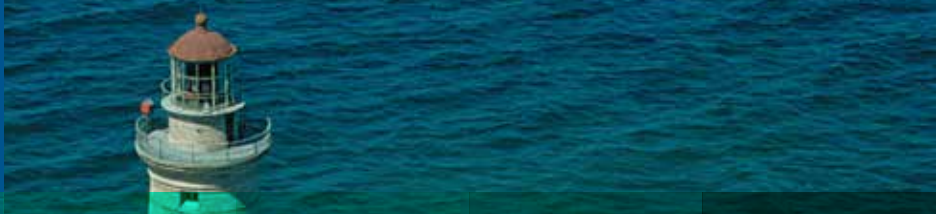
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Table 1: 2016 & 2017 Notices of Availability and Expressions of Interest 5



American Lighthouse Program History

Lighthouses serve as critical aids to maritime traffic, ensuring the safe transport of goods and people. Over a thousand lighthouses have been constructed in the United States since 1716, although several have since been destroyed by natural or man-made disasters.

From 1789 until 1910, the United States Lighthouse Establishment managed our nation's lighthouses. In 1910, lighthouse stewardship was transferred to the Bureau of Lighthouses under the Department of Commerce. In 1939, the Bureau of Lighthouses merged with the USCG. The USCG is still responsible for maintaining lighthouses under Federal ownership, and for ensuring that ATONs associated with the lights continue to operate.

For various reasons, such as cost and advances in navigational automation, the USCG may determine that the Federal Government does not need to retain ownership of some of these properties and declare them excess. This excess property can then be transferred to a new steward. However, USCG may retain the right to access the property to maintain the ATON until it is decommissioned. In addition, to be eligible for transfer, the lighthouse must be defined as "historic" in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

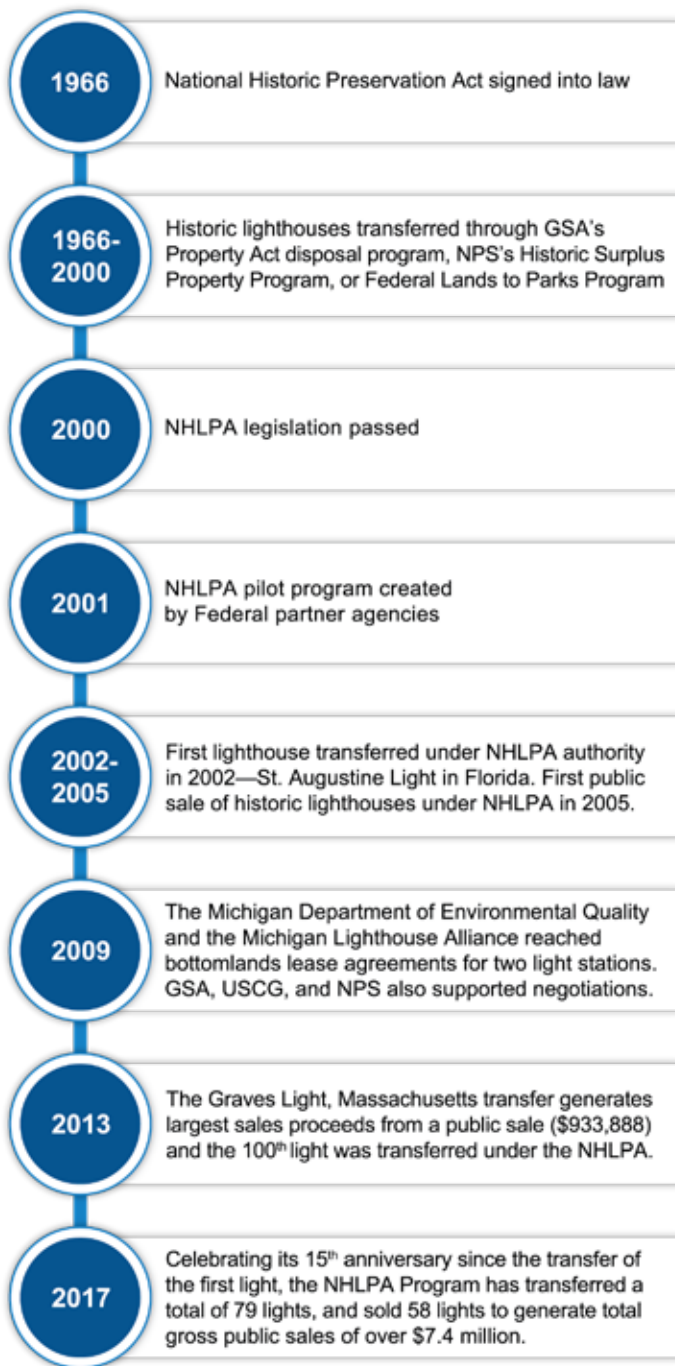
Passed in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act was intended to preserve historic and archeological sites in the United States. The term "historic" means that the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or the Keeper of the National Register has formally determined the light is eligible for listing.

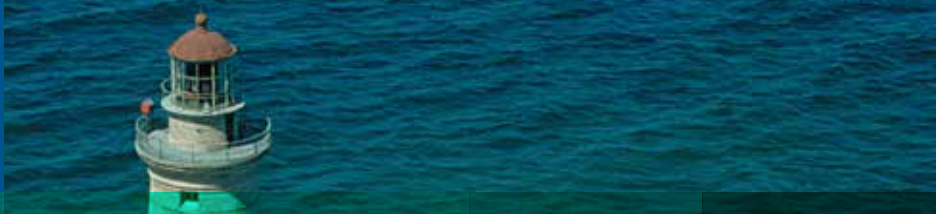
Prior to the NHLPA, historic lights were transferred to state or local agencies through the National Park Service's (NPS) Historic Surplus Property Program or the Federal Lands to Parks Program. GSA also conveyed historic lighthouses as historic monuments through the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Property Act). However, non-profit organizations were not eligible to receive a light through these conveyance programs, even if the group had spent significant time and money to rehabilitate and maintain a historic light station through a lease with the Coast Guard.

In a series of events 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. By 1994, the USCG worked with Maine to create an expedited program to transfer several lights in Maine to local communities. The Maine Lighthouse Program was used to successfully transfer 28 lights to new stewards in just 6 years.

Congress passed the NHLPA in 2000 due to 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 non-profit organizations) or private individuals. These parties agree to maintain and care for the lighthouses so that they remain cultural 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 steward 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.

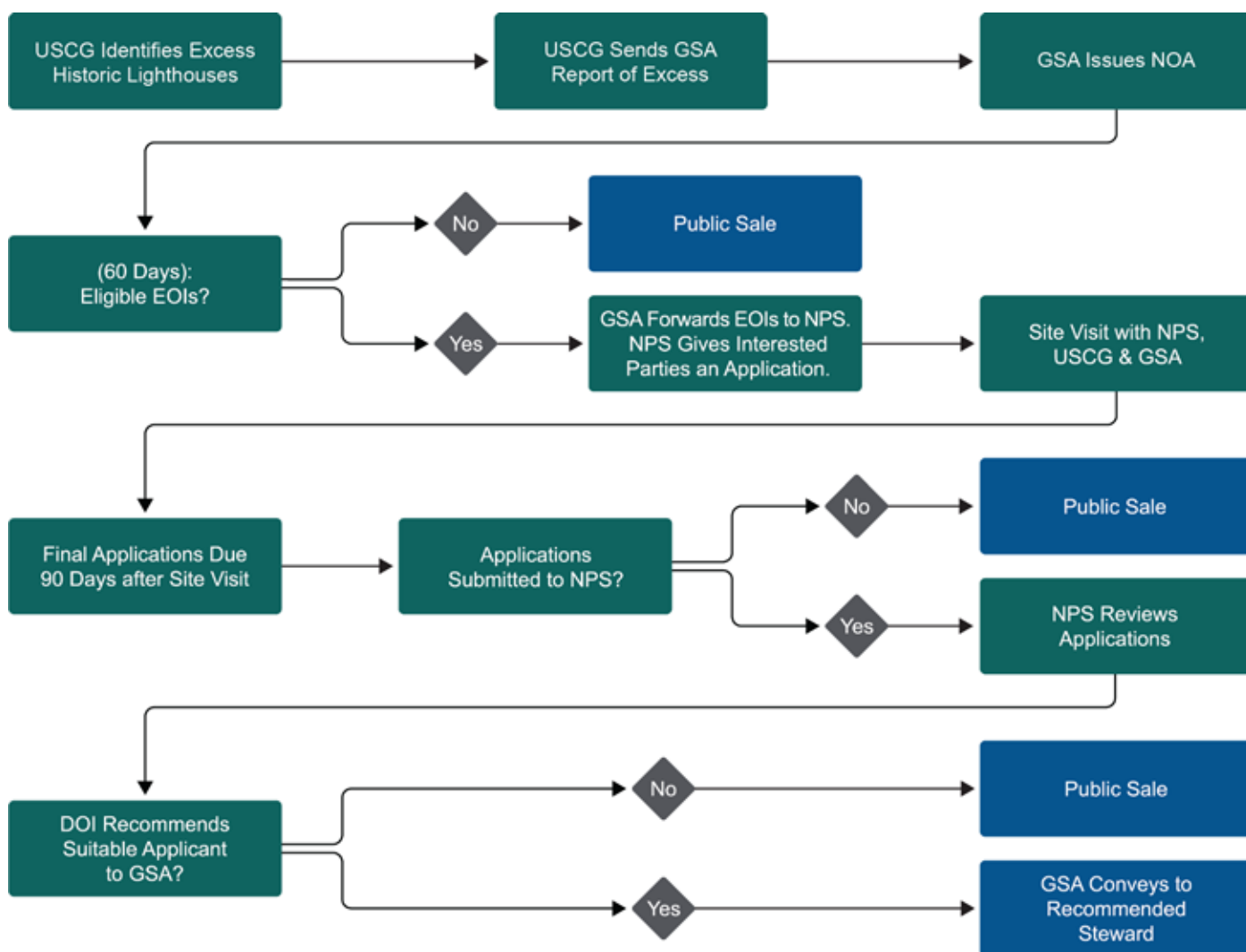
Initially, USCG identifies lights that are no longer needed for their mission purposes. Each year, the three partner agencies work together to develop a list of lights that will be transferred through the NHLPA program. These lights are announced through Notices of Availability ("NOAs") on the GSA and NPS websites. GSA's regional staff also reach out to potentially interested parties via local lighthouse 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.

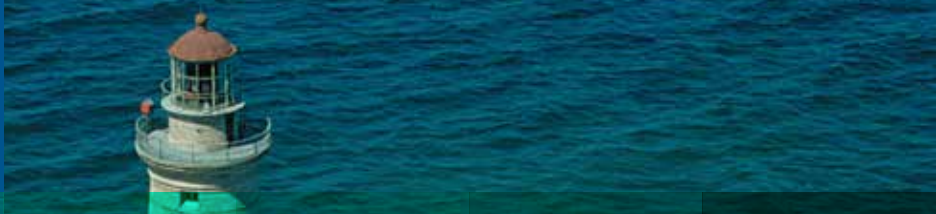
Those parties can then inspect the property during a site visit and send in completed applications. The USCG and NPS assess the applications on the merits of the preservation and reuse plan, financial viability, and how well the applicant is likely to manage the light.

If there are no suitable applicants, 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 of the lights, GSA includes specific covenants for historic preservation in all 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 maintain the active ATON, if applicable.

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





Program Overview: Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales

The primary method of transferring lights to new stewards is through no-cost transfers to Federal, state, or local governments, or to non-profits. Since Congress enacted NHLPA in 2000, GSA has conveyed 79 lights to new public entities through stewardship transfers (See Figure 3). Lights often become a part of the local heritage within a community and many new stewards aim to retain a light's place in its community. Lights conveyed through stewardship transfers have public access covenants within the deed.

Many lights conveyed to new public stewards become parks, educational resources, or museums of local maritime history. Some communities have found creative ways to show off these pieces of history. For instance, Huntington Harbor Light hosts the world's largest offshore music festival. The festival began in 2006 as a fundraiser for the lighthouse. In recent years, as many as 1,000 boats and over 12,000 spectators reach the waters around the lighthouse by yacht, sailboat, or kayak while bands play from the top of the lighthouse. The Huntington Lighthouse Preservation Society made the difficult decision to cancel the festival in 2017 so they could continue important restoration work, but they are planning to resume the festival in 2018.

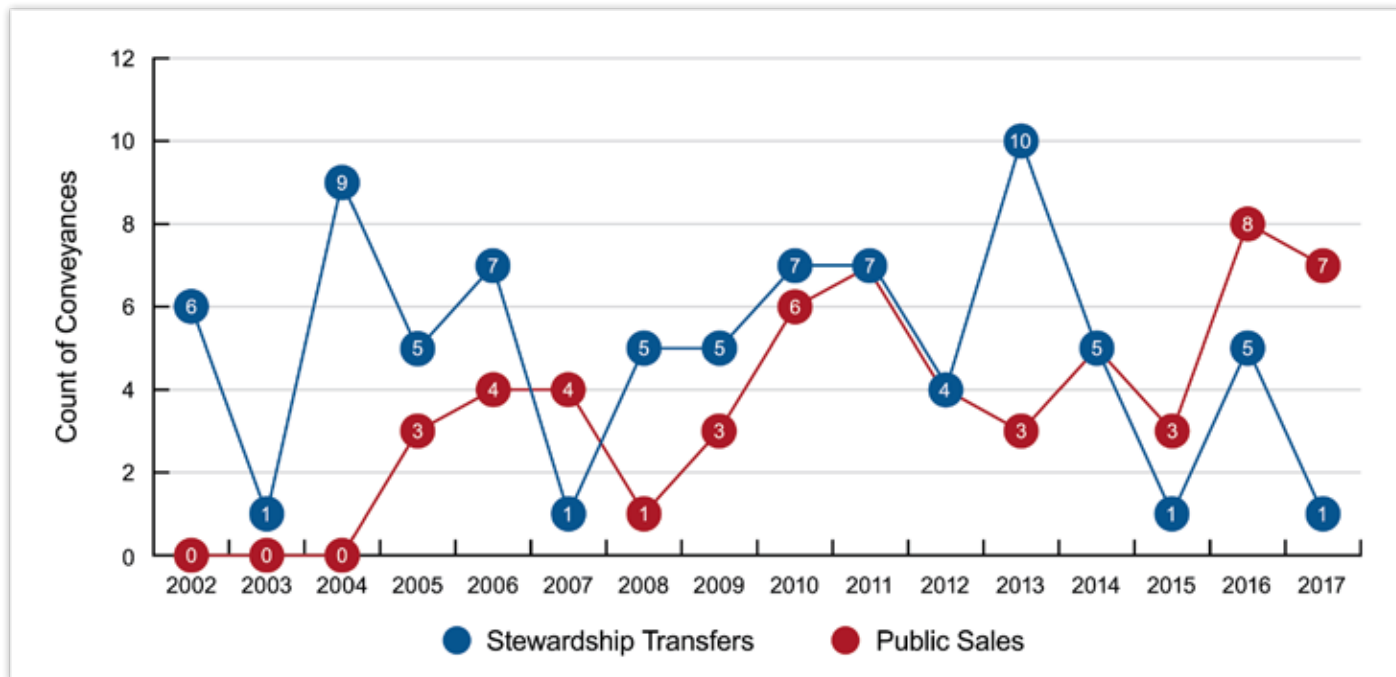
GSA transferred five lights through stewardship transfers in 2016 and transferred one light through stewardship in 2017. The stewardship transfers in 2016 and 2017 include conveyances in five states; California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

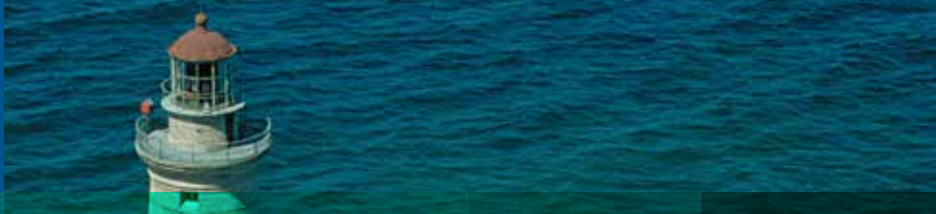
If no suitable applicant is identified through the application review process, GSA is authorized to sell a light through a public auction. Since Congress enacted NHLPA in 2000, GSA has conveyed 58 lights to private owners through public sales.



In 2016, Algoma Pierhead Lighthouse, overlooking Green Bay, was conveyed through a stewardship transfer to the City of Algoma, Wisconsin.

Figure 3: Summary of Annual Conveyances (2002-2017)





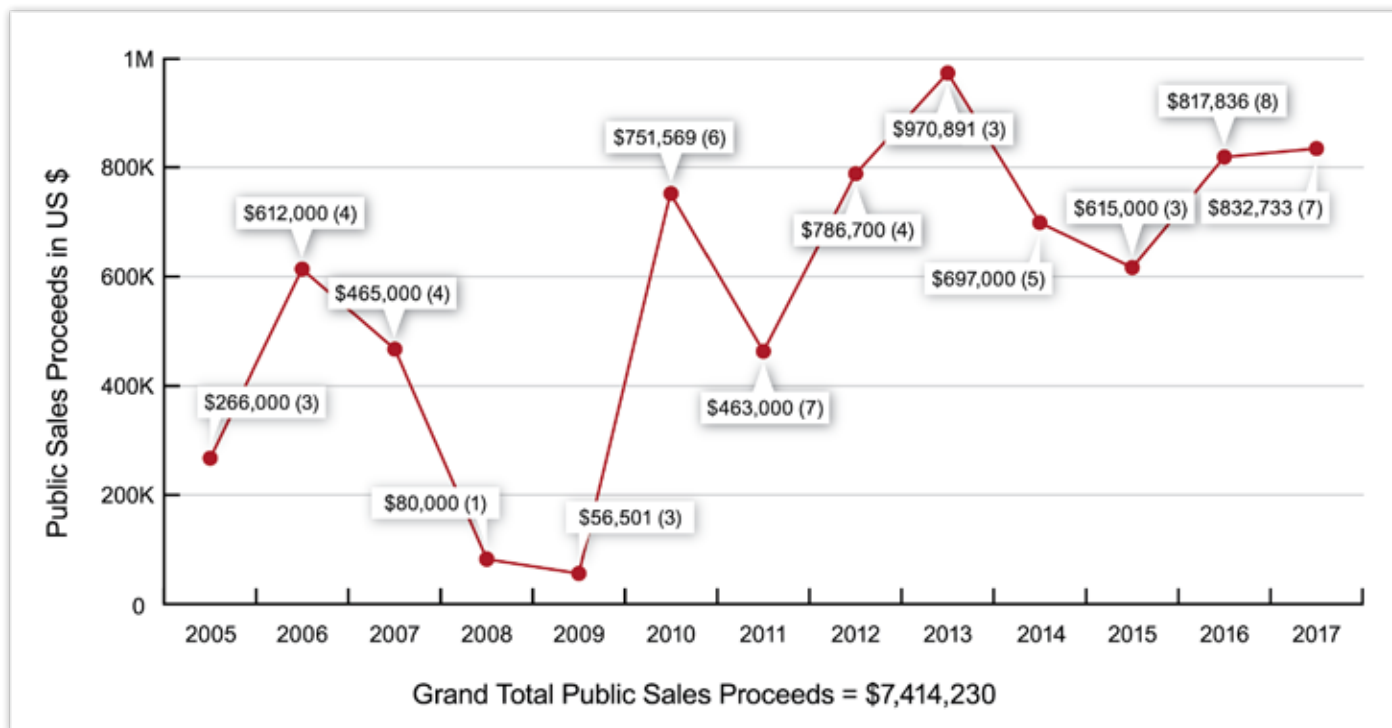
Program Overview: Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales

Public Sale Proceeds

As of December 2017, the gross public sales proceeds of lights in the NHLPA program totaled over \$7.4 million (see Figure 4). In 2016, GSA, NPS, and USCG conveyed eight lights, the highest number of lights through public

sales in the program's history. Sales from the eight lights accounted for the second highest annual proceeds in program history, until the following year when seven lights were sold resulting in \$832,733 in total proceeds.

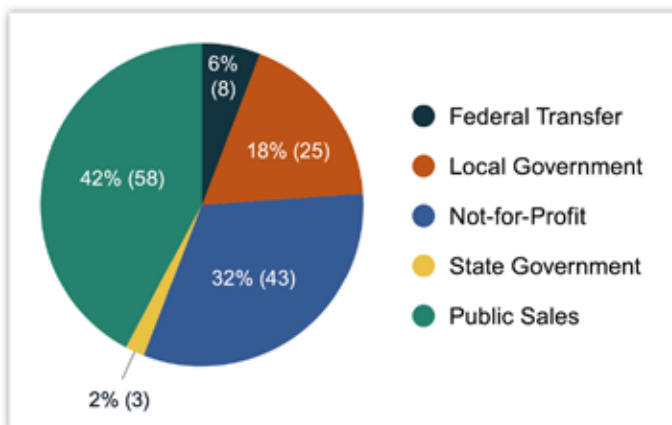
Figure 4: Total Public Sales Proceeds (2002-2017)

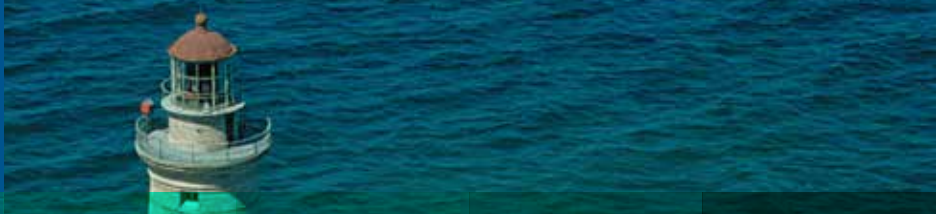


Total Program Transfers

Figure 5 depicts the number of lights transferred to each type of eligible steward through the NHLPA program. Since the program's inception, 58 lights (42 percent) have been sold via public sales to private citizens, 43 lights (32 percent) have been transferred to not-for-profit organizations, 25 lights (18 percent) were transferred to local governments, which typically are local town or county governments. Eight lights, primarily located within national parks, were transferred to other Federal agencies. Three lights have been conveyed to state governments.

Figure 5: Total Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales by Grantee (2002-2017)





2016 & 2017 Program Accomplishments

2016

Determinations of Eligibility and National Register Listings

In 2016, four lighthouses were added to the National Register: Little Mark Island Monument (ME), Presque Isle Harbor Breakwater Light (MI), Duluth Harbor North Pier Light (MN), and Duluth Harbor South Breakwater Light (MN).

NHLPA Recommendations by the Secretary of the Interior

The Secretary recommended five stewardship transfers to designated public entities: Stratford Shoal Light (CT), Duxbury Pier Bug Light (MA), Keweenaw Lower Entrance Light (MI), and Algoma Pierhead Light (WI).

2017

Determinations of Eligibility and National Register Listings

In 2017, Michigan City Breakwater Light (IN) was added to the National Register.

NHLPA Recommendations by the Secretary of the Interior

The Secretary recommended one stewardship transfer to the City of Los Angeles for Point Fermin Light in California.

2016 & 2017

Notices of Availability

In 2016 and 2017, GSA and the NPS (on its NHLPA website) published and widely advertised four NOAs in national and regional markets, as well as locally in the Great Lakes area. GSA brought the interested eligible parties to the offshore lights with the assistance of the USCG to inspect the condition of the lights identified in Table 1.

Table 1: 2016 & 2017 Notices of Availability and Expressions of Interest

Light Stations	Year	EOIs
Milwaukee Pierhead Light, WI	2016	5
Superior Entry South Breakwater Light, WI	2016	3
Sand Key Light, FL	2017	1
Hooper Island Light, MD*	2017	4

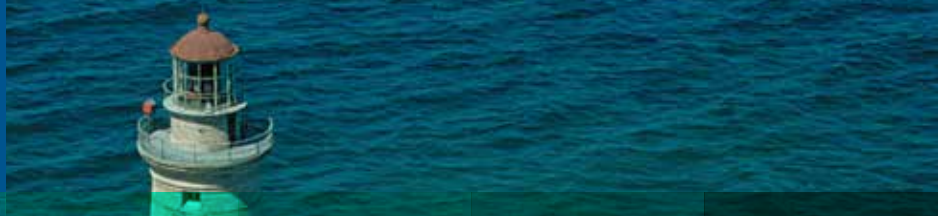
*First transferred to a non-profit organization in 2009, but reverted to the government in 2017.



Southwest Ledge Light was bought by a private party in 2016 for \$180,002.



Point Fermin Light was transferred to the City of Los Angeles in 2017.



15 Years—A Look Back

2017 marks the 15th anniversary since the first transfer of a light through the NHLPA program. Over the years, these lights have become vibrant landmarks in their community, a private oasis for their new owners, or popular museum or tourist destination. One special light even provides the setting for a psychological thriller haunted by a legendary ghost and proceeds from the sale of the novel support restoration of the lighthouse. Many of the lights have a website where you can learn more about restoration efforts, enjoy captivating photography, plan to attend upcoming community events, or book a tour. As GSA celebrates 15 years of this successful program, let's check in on the six lights GSA transferred in 2002. During this first year of the program, GSA transferred all lights via stewardship transfers to organizations.

Little River Light Station, Maine

Built in 1847, the first Little River Light (LRL) Station was a stone tower attached to a granite keeper's house. In 1876, the stone tower was replaced with the cast iron tower that still stands today. Light keeper Willie Corbett, his wife, and their eight children served at LRL from 1921-1939. When Mr. Corbett retired, the USCG automated the light and the structure was largely neglected. In 1988, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission declared the LRL as one of the "Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties" in the state. After securing an historic preservation license from the USCG, the American Lighthouse Foundation (ALF) completed repairs that allowed the light to meet the USCG criteria for reestablishing a light in the historic structure. The ALF dedicated the light tower as a "Beacon of Freedom to the World" in October 2001. This relighting ceremony also honored those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Since the transfer of ownership to the American Lighthouse Foundation, countless volunteers from Boy Scouts, the local community, and USCG have restored and maintained the lighthouse. The LRL now hosts open houses and tours to an average of 1,000 visitors annually.



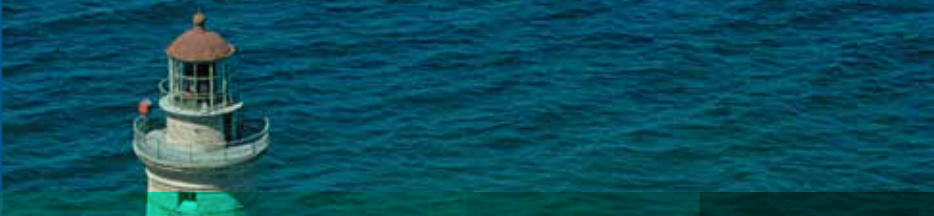
Work completed in 2014 demonstrates the commitment of the American Lighthouse Foundation, Friends of Little River Lighthouse to preserving this local treasure.

Esopus Meadows Lighthouse, New York

The Esopus Meadows Lighthouse, also known as "The Maid of the Meadows" was constructed in 1871 to replace a structure dating from 1839. The lighthouse helped mariners steer clear of the mud flats on the western shore of the Hudson River. In 1965, the lighthouse was converted to an automatic solar power system. Without the care of on-site keepers, the lighthouse fell into serious disrepair. The light was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. However, the renovations did not begin until 1990, thanks to the Save Esopus Lighthouse Commission. GSA transferred the property in 2002, and after being dark for 38 years, a new light was installed in 2003 and the light returned to a working navigational aid.



Esopus Meadows Lighthouse



15 Years—A Look Back

Rondout Lighthouse, New York

A lighthouse was first built on this site in 1837. After sailors complained that the light did not sufficiently mark the entrance to the jetty, and following storm damage, a new brick lighthouse was built in 1915. It is one of only seven fully-functioning lights remaining on the Hudson River. The City of Kingston, along with the Hudson River Maritime Museum, preserve the Rondout Lighthouse and provide tours for the public. The lighthouse features period furnishings and exhibits that tell the story of the lighthouse and its keepers. Visitors can climb the tower and enjoy the view of the Hudson and Rondout Harbor from the outdoor platform.

St. Augustine Lighthouse, Florida

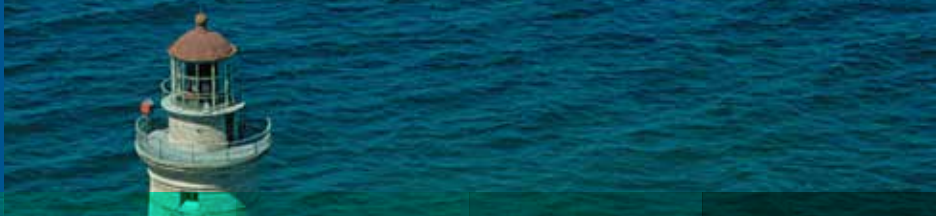
The first light at St. Augustine was established in 1823 when Congress appropriated \$5,000 to convert a centuries-old wooden lookout tower into a lighthouse. In 1854, a fourth-order Fresnel lens was installed in the lighthouse. The lighthouse operated until the Civil War when a Confederate Soldier removed the lens so that union forces could not benefit from its navigational aide. A new lens and lantern were installed, and the light was reactivated in June 1867. However, erosion was taking its toll on the structure. In July of 1870, the distance from the keeper's dwelling to the high-water mark was 70 feet, but by November the distance had shrunk to just 40 feet. A new lighthouse was constructed ½ mile inland, although it took several years to obtain sufficient congressional funds to complete the structure. After being electrified and operating successfully for a year, the structure was boarded up, declared surplus, and put up for auction in the late 1960s. Sadly, the lighthouse was gutted by fire in 1970. The Junior Service League of St. Augustine took responsibility for restoring the lighthouse and opened the light as a maritime museum 8 years later. In 1986, bullets shot by a 14-year-old shattered 19 prisms in the historic Fresnel lens forcing the lens to be taken out of commission. Thanks to a grant, the lens resumed operation in 1993. After successful restoration led by the Junior Service League, the lighthouse was awarded to the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum in 2002 under the NHLPA.



Rondout Lighthouse



St. Augustine Light



15 Years—A Look Back

Tybee Island, Georgia

General James Oglethorpe founded the colony of Georgia and quickly realized the need for a light to guide the way at the point where the Savannah River meets the open Atlantic Ocean. Oglethorpe became so frustrated with the slow pace of construction that he threatened to hang the head carpenter. After pleading for his life, the head carpenter and his crew completed more in the following 16 days than they had in the previous 16 months. The first Tybee Island lighthouse was completed in 1736. Following the initial construction, a 50-foot tower was built in 1822 to repair storm damage, encroaching seas, and fire destruction. In 1861, while fighting in the Civil War, Confederate troops abandoned Tybee Island and retreated up-river two miles to Fort Pulaski. Before retreating, the Confederate troops removed the Fresnel lens and set fire to the lighthouse.

The light was re-built by 1867. Just months after World War I began, Frederick H. Bruggeman was stationed at Tybee Island lighthouse. In 1917, the Commanding Officer at nearby Fort Screven informed his superiors that Bruggeman was “of German descent, with possible German affiliations” and stated that it would be wise to replace the lightkeeper “by some person of known loyalty”. After all, the lighthouse was “conveniently located for the transmission of signals to hostile vessels, or false signals to friendly vessels.” Despite the Oath of Office lighthouse keepers take to “support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and the general sense that Bruggeman could be trusted, a military guard was stationed in the lighthouse during the war as a precautionary measure. Bruggeman retired in 1931, having served nearly 30 years in the Lighthouse Service, 17 of those years at Tybee Island. Posthumously, the Secretary of Commerce sent a letter to Bruggeman’s son acknowledging his father’s long and honorable service.

Due to great care and restoration by the new lighthouse keeper and the Tybee Island Historical Society, the lighthouse is open to visitors and is still an active ATON. In 2002, ownership of the lighthouse was transferred to the Tybee Island Historic Society under the NHLPA.



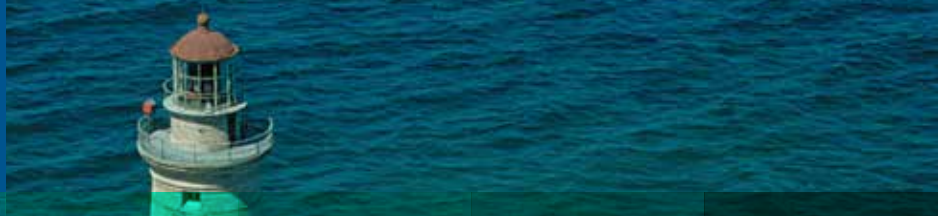
Tybee Island



Munising Front Range and dwelling.

Munising Front Range Light, Michigan

Established in 1908, this active light stood at 58 feet high and is constructed of steel. NPS maintains an adjacent 1.5 story brick building. The site is open to the public, but the tower itself is currently closed due to ongoing restoration efforts. In combination with the Rear Range Light, these two ATONs guide boats from the open waters of Lake Superior through the East Channel, next to Grand Island and into the harbor of Munising.



Michigan Transfers to Non-profits

GSA's Office of Real Property Utilization and Disposal (RPUD) recently began conducting online auctions for historic lighthouses in the state of Michigan, exclusively for eligible non-profit organizations and public entities. RPUD implemented this approach in response to legislative limitations that prohibit private owners from obtaining submerged land agreements in the state. Many lighthouses, not previously conveyed through the traditional NHLPA process, have been successfully sold to non-profit organizations that intend to continue the historic preservation and maintenance necessary to restore these important icons within the Great Lakes area. Poe Reef Light and Detroit River Light are two excellent examples, highlighted below.

Poe Reef Light Disposal

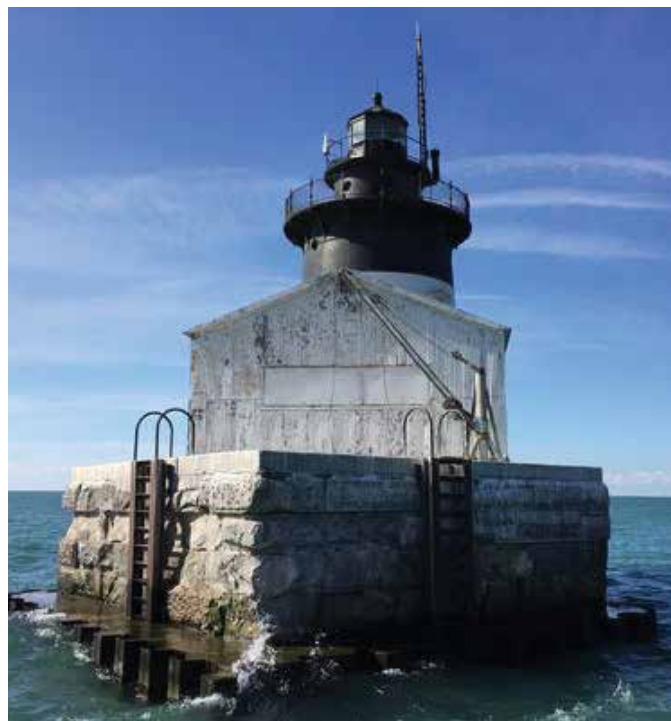
The Poe Reef Light is located on Lake Huron approximately 6 miles off the coast of Cheboygan, Michigan. GSA made this light available under the NHLPA through a NOA dated May 1, 2013. With no stewards identified through that process, GSA offered the light for sale on July 25, 2017, via online auction, and closed the bidding on September 21, 2017. This auction generated a high bid of \$112,111. The light's location on the Lake is subject to extreme weather conditions making the light inaccessible at certain times of the year. The light has no utilities and will require substantial investment to make it habitable. The high bidders have indicated a desire to restore the property.



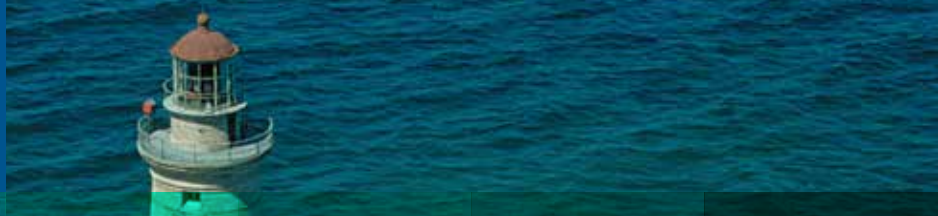
Poe Reef Light

Detroit River Light Disposal

The GSA issued a NOA on May 15, 2015, for the Detroit River Light, located on Lake Erie approximately 2 miles off the coast of Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, near Monroe Michigan. GSA did not receive any acceptable applications as a part of that process. GSA then proceeded to offer the light for sale on July 25, 2017, via online auction, and closed the bidding on October 21, 2017. The high bid of \$188,500 represents the most money ever received at an auction for a lighthouse on the Great Lakes. The light was built on a concrete crib on Lake Erie subject to weather conditions making the light inaccessible at certain times of the year. The property, which was highlighted in a November 2017 NBC Nightly News segment, has no utilities. The new owner plans to make a substantial investment in the light to make it habitable.



Detroit River Light



Cultural Study: Duxbury Pier (The “Bug”) Light, Offshore in Plymouth County, Massachusetts

GSA issued a NOA for the historic Duxbury Pier (the “Bug”) Light on May 15, 2014. This NOA provided an opportunity for all nonprofit organizations and public entities to express interest in acquiring the “Bug” Light at no cost.

The architectural historians of NPS work closely with potential stewards refining their applications for recommendation from the Secretary of the Interior under the NHLPA program. The application process is rigorous and aimed not only at preserving the light, but also public use of the property for educational, recreational, cultural, park or preservation purposes in accordance with the NHLPA.

Before reporting the light to GSA as excess to its needs under NHLPA, USCG nominated the light for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The “Bug” Light was added to the National Register on June 4, 2014.

The “Bug” Light is an active aid to navigation in Duxbury Bay, the main channel into Plymouth Bay in Plymouth, Massachusetts. It marks dangerous shoals near Saquish Head and is accessible only at certain tides.

The 35-foot cylindrical cast iron tower was first lit on September 15, 1871. The three-story interior housed the original living quarters for the keeper and a watch room. A catwalk was added in 1897. The structural design was the first of its kind in the United States.

This NOA resulted in one stewardship application from a local nonprofit for the NPS to evaluate. On May 19, 2016, the Secretary of the Interior sent a letter of recommendation to GSA for conveyance of the light to the nonprofit organization Project Gurnet & Bug Lights, Inc.

The new steward is a community group of local volunteers who originally rescued the light from being decommissioned in the 1980s. The volunteers have been maintaining the structure for over 30 years and formally applied for stewardship after expressing interest in the light.

After obtaining an agreement with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to occupy the submerged lands, Project Gurnet & Bug Lights, Inc. will be deeded the light at no cost as a public benefit historical conveyance and as its new steward.

To learn more about the steward’s program at the Duxbury Pier Light, please visit:

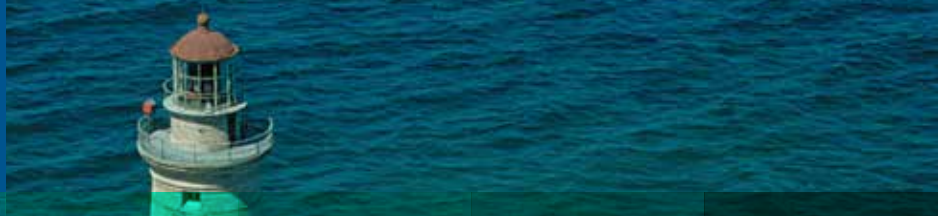
www.buglight.org



The “Bug” Light in 1871



The “Bug” Light in 2016



Cultural Study: “Save Our Lights”—White Shoal Light, Emmet County, Offshore in Lake Michigan

White Shoal Light (1910) is one of 150 offshore historic lights in the State of Michigan, where grassroots organizations’ drive for the passage of the NHLPA began nearly 20 years ago.

This iconic light is located approximately 20 miles west of the Mackinac Bridge in Emmet County and was considered a major engineering feat when it was constructed in the early 20th century. The architect was Major William A. Judson. The light marks treacherous waters in Lake Michigan and was built to aid the increased freighter traffic in the region.

White Shoal Light is unique in design. The remote, 121 foot tower is a crib style light with cofferdam and exposed timber foundation. The base is octagonal on a concrete pier. The “barber pole” red and white conical tower is made of terra cotta.

The light was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 by USCG and later reported as excess to GSA under the NHLPA program. GSA made the light available on May 15, 2014, to eligible nonprofits and public entities for stewardship applications. However, because NPS did not receive any applications, the light conveyance process proceeded to a public sale.

GSA’s online auction for the light was competitive with 10 active bidders and national press coverage. White Shoal was sold for \$110,009 on September 28, 2016, to a Traverse City, Michigan resident. The new owner has founded the White Shoal Light Historical Preservation Society to further the light’s history and restoration efforts.

The light is the prominent design on Michigan’s “Save Our Lights” license plate, the sales of which help fund lighthouse preservation in the State. In accordance with the NHLPA legislation, the new owner has obtained a lease from the State, a coastal partner, to occupy the submerged land on which the light sits.

White Shoal Light remains an active ATON with important maritime safety aids maintained by the USCG. Proceeds from the GSA sale of the historic structure are returned to the USCG for operational use.



White Shoal Light under construction in 1910.



White Shoal Light was bought by a private party in 2016 for \$110,009.

To learn more about the White Shoal Light, please visit:
<http://www.lighthousefriends.com/light.asp?ID=210>

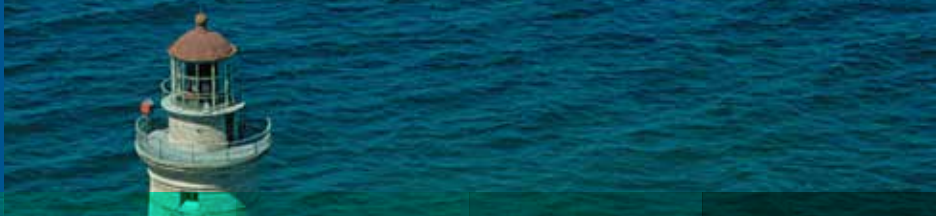


Photo Credits

Cover and Page Banners Throughout

Light: Spectacle Reef Light
Credit: Wikimedia Commons

Page iii: Executive Summary

Light: Butler Flats Light
Credit: Lighthousefriends.com

**Page 3: Program Overview: Stewardship
Transfers and Public Sales**

Light: Algoma Pierhead Lighthouse
Credit: <http://www.thinkstockphotos.com>

Page 5: 2016 & 2017 Program Accomplishments

Light: Southwest Ledge Light
Credit: Versageek / CC BY-SA 4.0

Page 5: 2016 & 2017 Program Accomplishments

Light: Point Fermin Light
Credit: <http://www.thinkstockphotos.com>

Page 6: 15 Years—A Look Back

Light: Little River Light
Credit: Christina Lemieux / CC BY 2.0

Page 6: 15 Years—A Look Back

Light: Esopus Meadows Lighthouse
Credit: John S. Hirth / CC BY-SA 3.0

Page 7: 15 Years—A Look Back

Light: Rondout Lighthouse
Credit: John S. Hirth / CC BY-SA 3.0

Page 7: 15 Years—A Look Back

Light: St. Augustine Light
Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Page 8: 15 Years—A Look Back

Light: Tybee Island
Credit: Lawrence G. Miller / CC BY-SA 3.0

Page 8: 15 Years—A Look Back

Light: Munsing Front Range and dwelling
Credit: Gregg Bruff

Page 9: Michigan Transfers to Non-Profits

Light: Poe Reef Light
Credit: GSA Auctions

Page 9: Michigan Transfers to Non-Profits

Light: Detroit River Light
Credit: U.S. General Services Administration

**Page 10: Cultural Study: Duxbury Pier (the “Bug”) Light,
Offshore in Plymouth County, Massachusetts**

Light: Bug Light in 1871
Credit: National Archives

**Page 10: Cultural Study: Duxbury Pier (the “Bug”) Light,
Offshore in Plymouth County, Massachusetts**

Light: Bug Light in 2016
Credit: Frank van Mierlo

**Page 11: Cultural Study: “Save Our Lights”—White Shoal
Light, Emmet County, Offshore in Lake Michigan**

Light: White Shoal Light under construction in 1910.
Credit: National Archives

**Page 11: Cultural Study: “Save Our Lights”—White Shoal
Light, Emmet County, Offshore in Lake Michigan**

Light: White Shoal Light
Credit: <http://www.thinkstockphotos.com>



Appendix A: 2016 & 2017 Public Sales and Stewardship Transfers

2016 Light Stations	Public Sale/Stewardship Transfer	Sale Amount
Algoma Pierhead Light Tower, WI	Stewardship Transfer	N/A
Duxbury Pier Bug Light, MA	Stewardship Transfer	N/A
Keweenaw Waterway Lower Entrance Light, MI	Stewardship Transfer	N/A
Port Washington Breakwater Light, WI	Stewardship Transfer	N/A
Stratford Shoal Light, CT	Stewardship Transfer	N/A
Butler Flats Light, MA	Public Sale	\$80,000
Gravelly Shoal Light, MI*	Public Sale	\$16,000
Greens Ledge Light, CT	Public Sale	\$150,000
Ile Aux Galets Lighttower/Skillagalee, MI	Public Sale	\$23,250
Southwest Ledge Light, CT	Public Sale	\$180,002
Spectacle Reef Lighthouse, MI	Public Sale	\$43,575
White Shoal Lighthouse, MI	Public Sale	\$110,009
Chesapeake Light, DE	Public Sale	\$215,000
2016 Total Sales:		\$817,836

2017 Light Stations	Public Sale/Stewardship Transfer	Sale Amount
Point Fermin Light, CA**	Stewardship Transfer	N/A
Penfield Reef Light, CT	Public Sale	\$282,345
North Manitou Shoal Lighthouse, MI	Public Sale	\$73,000
Craighill Channel Light, MD	Public Sale	\$96,000
Gray's Reef Light, MI	Public Sale	\$52,777
Minneapolis Light, MI	Public Sale	\$28,000
Detroit River Light, MI	Public Sale	\$188,500
Poe Reef Light, MI	Public Sale	\$112,111
2017 Total Sales:		\$832,733

* High bidder defaulted prior to closing in 2015. This light was resold in 2016.

** Light has been awarded to the City of Los Angeles pending completion of the ongoing historic preservation consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA. Once complete, deed will be transferred.



Appendix B: Light Stations Conveyed as of December 2017

No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
1	St. Augustine Light	Florida	2002			✓		
2	Tybee Island Lighthouse Complex	Georgia	2002			✓		
3	Little River Lightstation	Maine	2002			✓		
4	Munising Station, Front/Rear Range Lights	Michigan	2002	✓				
5	Esopus Meadows Lighthouse	New York	2002			✓		
6	Rondout Creek Light	New York	2002		✓			
7	Point Retreat Light	Alaska	2003			✓		
8	Frying Pan Light Tower	North Carolina	2010					✓
9	Cape Decision Light	Alaska	2004			✓		
10	Five Finger Islands Light	Alaska	2004			✓		
11	Harbor Of Refuge Breakwater Light	Delaware	2004			✓		
12	St. Simons Island Light	Georgia	2004			✓		
13	Thomas Point Shoal Light	Maryland	2004		✓			
14	Detour Reef Light	Michigan	2004			✓		
15	Manitou Island Light	Michigan	2004			✓		
16	Conimicut Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2004		✓			
17	Grays Harbor (Westport) Light	Washington	2004			✓		

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
18	Point Sur Light	California	2005				✓	
19	Turkey Point Light Station	Maryland	2005				✓	
20	Harbor Beach Lighthouse	Michigan	2005		✓			
21	St. James (Beaver Harbor) Light	Michigan	2005		✓			
22	Newport News Middle Ground Light	Virginia	2005					✓
23	Smith Point Lighthouse	Virginia	2005					✓
24	Thimble Shoal Lighthouse	Virginia	2005					✓
25	West Point Light	Washington	2005		✓			
26	Sentinel Island Light	Alaska	2006			✓		
27	Point Pinos Light	California	2006		✓			
28	Molokai Light	Hawaii	2006	✓				
29	Cuckold Fog Signal and Light Station	Maine	2006			✓		
30	Goose Rocks Light Station	Maine	2006					✓
31	Petit Manan Light	Maine	2006	✓				
32	Baltimore Lighthouse	Maryland	2006					✓
33	Sandy Point Shoal Lighthouse	Maryland	2006					✓
34	Ludington North Breakwater Light	Michigan	2006		✓			
35	Toledo Harbor Lighthouse	Ohio	2006			✓		

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
36	Wolf Trap Lighthouse	Virginia	2006					✓
37	Fourteen Foot Bank Lighthouse	Delaware	2007					✓
38	Lubec Channel Light	Maine	2007					✓
39	Bloody Point Bar Lighthouse	Maryland	2007					✓
40	Ashtabula Harbor Light	Ohio	2007			✓		
41	Hog Island Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2007					✓
42	Sharp's Island Lighthouse	Maryland	2008					✓
43	Cheboygan River Front Range Lighthouse	Michigan	2008			✓		
44	Menominee North Pierhead Light	Michigan	2008		✓			
45	Oswego Harbor West Pierhead (Oswego Outer Harbor)	New York	2008		✓			
46	Stepping Stones Light	New York	2008		✓			
47	Charleston Light	South Carolina	2008	✓				
48	New London Harbor Light	Connecticut	2009			✓		
49	Chicago Harbor Lighthouse	Illinois	2009		✓			
50	Whaleback Ledge Light	Maine	2009			✓		
51	Hooper Island	Maryland	2009			✓		
52	Duluth Harbor South Breakwater Inner Light	Minnesota	2009					✓
53	East Charity Shoal Light	New York	2009					✓

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
54	Execution Rocks Light	New York	2009			✓		
55	Cleveland East Pierhead	Ohio	2009					✓
56	Marcus Hook Rear Range Lighthouse	Delaware	2010					✓
57	Borden Flats Light	Massachusetts	2010					✓
58	Cleveland Ledge Light	Massachusetts	2010					✓
59	Long Island Head Light	Massachusetts	2010	✓				
60	Fort Gratiot Light Station	Michigan	2010		✓			
61	Holland Harbor South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2010			✓		
62	Muskegon South Breakwater Light	Michigan	2010			✓		
63	Muskegon South Pierhead 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			✓		
67	Cape San Juan Light	Puerto Rico	2010			✓		
68	Pigeon Point Light	California	2011				✓	
69	Baker Island Light	Maine	2011	✓				
70	Ram Island Ledge	Maine	2011					✓
71	Frankfort North Breakwater Light	Michigan	2011		✓			

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
72	Manistee North Pierhead Light	Michigan	2011		✓			
73	Great Beds Light	New Jersey	2011					✓
74	Robbins Reef Light	New Jersey	2011			✓		
75	Romer Shoal Light	New Jersey	2011					✓
76	Buffalo South Harbor Light	New York	2011			✓		
77	Conneaut West Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011					✓
78	Fairport Harbor West Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011					✓
79	Kenosha North Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2011					✓
80	Kewaunee Light	Wisconsin	2011		✓			
81	Manitowoc Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2011					✓
82	Fowey Rocks Lighthouse	Florida	2012	✓				
83	Moose Peak (Mistake Island) Lighthouse	Maine	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	Orient Point Light	New York	2012					✓

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
90	Brandywine Shoal Light	Delaware	2013			✓		
91	Liston Rear Range Light	Delaware	2013					✓
92	Graves Light	Massachusetts	2013					✓
93	Edgartown Light	Massachusetts	2013		✓			
94	Straitsmouth Light	Massachusetts	2013		✓			
95	Alpena Light	Michigan	2013			✓		
96	Charlevoix South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2013		✓			
97	Gull Rock Light	Michigan	2013			✓		
98	Port Austin Reef Light	Michigan	2013			✓		
99	Rock of Ages Light	Michigan	2013	✓				
100	Manistique East Breakwater Lighthouse	Michigan	2013					✓
101	Race Rock Light	New York	2013			✓		
102	Milwaukee Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2013			✓		
103	New London Ledge Light	Connecticut	2014			✓		
104	Boon Island Light	Maine	2014					✓
105	Halfway Rock Light	Maine	2014					✓
106	Baker Island Light	Massachusetts	2014			✓		
107	Minot's Ledge Light	Massachusetts	2014					✓

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
108	Ontonagon West Pierhead Light	Michigan	2014			✓		
109	Round Island Passage Light	Michigan	2014					✓
110	Stannard Rock Light	Michigan	2014			✓		
111	Punta Tuna Light	Puerto Rico	2014		✓			
112	Sturgeon Bay North Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2014					✓
113	Peck Ledge Light	Connecticut	2015					✓
114	Saybrook Breakwater Light	Connecticut	2015					✓
115	Gay Head Light	Massachusetts	2015		✓			
116	Miah Maull Shoal Light	New Jersey	2015					✓
117	Greens Ledge Light	Connecticut	2016					✓
118	Southwest Ledge (New Haven Breakwater) Light	Connecticut	2016					✓
119	Stratford Shoal Light	Connecticut	2016			✓		
120	Chesapeake Light	Delaware	2016					✓
121	Butler Flats Light	Massachusetts	2016					✓
122	Duxbury Pier Bug Light	Massachusetts	2016			✓		
123	Gravelly Shoal Light	Michigan	2016					✓
124	Ile Aux Galets Lighttower/Skillagalee	Michigan	2016					✓
125	Keweenaw Waterway Lower Entrance Light	Michigan	2016			✓		

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
126	Spectacle Reef Light	Michigan	2016					✓
127	White Shoal Lighthouse	Michigan	2016					✓
128	Algoma Pierhead Light Tower	Wisconsin	2016		✓			
129	Port Washington Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2016		✓			
130	Point Fermin Light*	California	2017		✓			
131	Penfield Reef Light*	Connecticut	2017					✓
132	Craighill Channel Lower Light	Maryland	2017					✓
133	North Manitou Shoal Lighthouse	Michigan	2017					✓
134	Gray's Reef Light	Michigan	2017					✓
135	Minneapolis Light	Michigan	2017					✓
136	Detroit River Light	Michigan	2017					✓
137	Poe Reef Light	Michigan	2017					✓
			Total:	8	25	43	3	58

Addendum Table to Appendix B: Reversions

No.	Light Station	State	Year Transferred	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sale
1	Craighill Channel Lower Light**	Maryland	2005			✓		

* Lights have been transferred, but deed execution is pending.

** Reverted back to the government in 2017.