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Front Cover: The Library of Congress and the U.S. Capitol are in close proximity. Photo by Carol Highsmith

Inside Front Cover: An all-staff meeting in the Senate Reading Room in 1948 Prints and Photographs Division

Inside Back Cover: The Congressional Reading Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building Photo by Shealah Craighead
I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for fiscal year 2014.

During the year, the Congressional Research Service in the Library of Congress celebrated a century of service to our nation’s lawmakers. Established by Congress in 1914, the Legislative Reference Service has evolved into the modern day Congressional Research Service, which provides Congress with nonpartisan policy analysis.

To increase the transparency of the legislative process, the Library’s user-friendly, authoritative legislative source, Congress.gov, is accessible on stationary computers and mobile devices.

Similarly, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in the Library of Congress, which began more than 80 years ago with braille books and long-playing records has incorporated the latest advances to serve its patrons. Today, the service provides digital talking books and electronic braille. The Braille and Audio Reading Download web-based service known as BARD is also accessible through the Internet and an app for mobile devices.

During the year, the Library released a report on the future of braille, which resulted from the first-ever summit on braille held in 2013.

In fiscal year 2014, the Library welcomed 1.45 million visitors and answered questions from 467,142 people—in-person at our reference desks and online through our Ask a Librarian service. CRS and the Law Library responded to more than 597,000 research requests from Members of Congress and their staff. And the U.S. Copyright Office provided 243,895 direct reference services to members of the public.

The Library expanded its global collections—which grew in fiscal year 2014 by 2.7 million analog items to a total of 160.7 million. We added 7.1 million new primary-source files online for a total of 52.3 million, freely available for education and inspiration beyond Washington.

The amount of digital content generated throughout the world, in hundreds of languages, continues to grow exponentially. With content provided by the Library and 181 partner institutions in 81 countries, the Library’s World Digital Library website is making multilingual and multimedia primary-source materials available in seven languages online. A milestone was reached during the year when the 10,000th item was added to the WDL website.

The Library’s literacy-promotion website, Read.gov, and its Teacher’s Page continued to provide children, families and educators with rich content to encourage lifelong learning. With the inspiration and generous support of philanthropist David M. Rubenstein, we presented the 2014 Library of Congress Literacy Awards to three organizations that are doing exemplary, innovative and replicable work in literacy promotion.

In these pages are highlights of the work of the 3,138 talented people who work in the nation’s library—perhaps our greatest resource in an increasingly knowledge-dependent world.

Sincerely,

James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS OFFICERS

Executive Committee
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Librarian of Congress

Robert Dizard Jr.,
Deputy Librarian of Congress

Molly Johnson, Acting Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives

Mark Sweeney, Acting Associate Librarian for Library Services

Law Librarian of Congress

Mary Mazurek, Director,
Congressional Research Service

Maria A. Pallante,
Register of Copyrights

David S. Mao,

Dennis Hanratty, Director,
Human Resources Services

Edward Jahlomski, Associate Director for Finance and Administration,
Congressional Research Service

Mary Klutts,
Acting Chief Financial Officer

Sandra M. Lawson, Deputy Associate Librarian, Operations, Library Services

Karen Lloyd,
Strategic Planning Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Kenneth Lopez, Director, Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness

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James M. Duda, Deputy Chief, Support Operations

Kathleen Ott, Director,
Congressional Relations Office

Elizabeth Pugh,
General Counsel

Kirk Rascoe,
Director, Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance

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Assistant Law Librarian for Administrative Operations

Robert Williams, Senior Adviser, Office of Support Operations

Inspection General
Kurt W. Hyde

Poet Laureate Consult in Poetry
Natasha Trethewey (2013–2014)

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J. Richard Fredericks,
San Francisco, California

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Barbara Guggenheim,
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Joan W. Harris,
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Contracts and Grants Management

Alvert Banks, Director,
Information Technology Services

Dana Bouley, Director,
Integrated Support Services

David Christopher, Chief of Operations, U.S. Copyright Office

J. Richard Fredericks,
San Francisco, California

Kathleen Ott, Director,
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Chicago, Illinois

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McLean, Virginia

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Inspector General
Kurt W. Hyde

Poet Laureate Consult in Poetry
Natasha Trethewey (2013–2014)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES
Joint Committee on the Library of Congress,
113th Congress, Second Session
Rep. Gregg Harper (Mississippi), Chair
Sen. Charles E. Schumer (New York), Vice Chair
Rep. Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania) Sen. Pat Roberts (Kansas)

Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate,
113th Congress, Second Session
Sen. Charles E. Schumer (New York), Chair
Sen. Pat Roberts (Kansas), Ranking Member
Sen. Dianne Feinstein (California) Sen. John E. Walsh (Montana)
Sen. Patty Murray (Washington) Sen. Thad Cochran (Mississippi)
Sen. Mark L. Pryor (Arkansas) Sen. Saxby Chambliss (Georgia)
Sen. Tom Udall (New Mexico) Sen. Lamar Alexander (Tennessee)
Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (Vermont) Sen. Roy Blunt (Missouri)
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (Minnesota) Sen. Ted Cruz (Texas)
Sen. Angus S. King (Maine)

Committee on House Administration, United States House of Representatives,
113th Congress, Second Session
Rep. Candice S. Miller (Michigan), Chair
Rep. Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania), Ranking Member
Rep. Aaron Schock (Illinois)
Rep. Todd Rokita (Indiana)
Rep. Richard Nugent (Florida)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES (continued)
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate, 113th Congress, Second Session
Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (New Hampshire), Chair
Sen. John Hoeven (North Dakota), Ranking Member
Sen. Chris Coons (Delaware)

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations,
United States House of Representatives, 113th Congress, Second Session
Rep. Tom Cole (Oklahoma), Chair
Rep. Andy Harris (Maryland), Vice Chair
Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (Florida), Ranking Member
Rep. Chris Stewart (Utah)
MISSION STATEMENT
The Library’s mission is to support the Congress in fulfilling its constitutional duties and to further the progress of knowledge and creativity for the benefit of the American people.
The Library of Congress was established in 1800 to provide resources to Members of Congress for use in their work. The Joint Committee on the Library—the oldest continuing joint committee of the U.S. Congress—was created by legislation signed by President John Adams on April 24, 1800, which also created a library for the nation’s lawmakers and provided for its congressional oversight. The unique collaboration between these two institutions has allowed both to serve the nation for more than two centuries.

In fiscal 2014, the Library supported Members of Congress, their staffs and constituents in a variety of ways, from providing reference, research and analysis on key issues of the day to supplying surplus books to congressional districts. The Library also continued to implement new technologies to make the legislative process more accessible and transparent to the American public.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT
The Congressional Research Service (CRS) in the Library of Congress has one mission: to serve the nation’s lawmakers in the performance of their work. CRS research and analysis provides the U.S. Congress with a nonpartisan, confidential resource that helps them navigate the legislative process and address important, complex issues. Last year, CRS responded to nearly 593,000 congressional requests. In addition, online research products were accessed on the CRS website by congressional clients on more than 656,000 occasions.

CRS supports Members of Congress throughout the legislative session. This
The idea of a legislative reference unit supporting Congress in its work first was proposed in 1911 by Sen. Robert Latham Owen Jr. of Oklahoma. Owen’s idea found two strong supporters in Congress: Sen. Robert M. La Follette Sr. and Rep. John M. Nelson of Wisconsin—a state that a few years earlier had established a similar service for its own legislature. In 1914, La Follette introduced an amendment to the fiscal year 1915 appropriations bill, seeking $25,000 for a special legislative reference unit inside the Library of Congress. Congress approved the measure and President Woodrow Wilson signed it on July 16. Two days later, the Librarian of Congress taking the service as its own, and the service became the predecessors of the Congressional Reference Service and the Congressional Research Service, reflecting the research and analysis that its staff of more than 600 continues to provide. One hundred years later, CRS, now larger in size and with a broader mandate, continues this mission of supporting Congress.

In fiscal 2014, CRS marked its centennial with a series of events and activities planned by its divisions and offices. These included staff events; a CRS-themed issue of the Library of Congress Magazine (May/June 2014); a display at the Library during July; and the publication of a book, The Congressional Research Service at 100: Informing the Legislative Debate Since 1914 and a committee print, The Evolving Congress. The celebration series included a pair of symposia for the congressional audience: a July event exploring the challenges of governance in a global era and a September program to mark the 100th anniversary of The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation, a regularly updated legal treatise produced by CRS. The year culminated with a tree-planting ceremony scheduled in October 2014.

Support includes seminars and briefings that give Members and their staff the chance to meet with experts on a wide range of issues in an informal, confidential setting. The U.S. Congress established the Law Library of Congress in 1832 with the mission of making its resources available to Congress and the Supreme Court—a mission that has expanded to include other branches of government and the global legal community. Librarians and lawyers respond to congressional inquiries about U.S., foreign, comparative and international legal and legislative research, drawing upon the world’s largest collection of law books and legal resources. The collection comprises more than 5 million items, including 2.91 million volumes, and global legal materials in various formats.

The Law Library, in fiscal 2014, answered more than 4,000 congressional inquiries and provided Members of Congress with 364 in-depth reports, along with nonpartisan analysis and in-person consultations. The Law Library’s legal reference librarians assist congressional staff any time either chamber of Congress is in session, no matter the hour.

COPYRIGHT LAW AND POLICY

The U.S. Congress established the United States Copyright Office within the Library in 1897, headed by the Register of Copyrights. The Copyright Office carries out a variety of activities pursuant to the Copyright Act, including registering copyright interests, recording licenses and other information about ownership and title, and administering certain statutory licenses. The Register is the principal adviser to the Congress on copyright law and policy and works closely with other government agencies.

Throughout the year, the Copyright Office continued to assist the comprehensive review of the nation’s copyright laws initiated in fiscal 2013 by Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.), chair of the House Judiciary Committee. In fiscal 2014, the committee held 12 copyright review hearings on a wide range of issues, from piracy to fair use. Copyright Office legal experts testified at two of the hearings. The chief of the Library’s Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation also testified at one of these hearings.

In fiscal 2014, the Copyright Office also conducted three major policy studies in support of Congress’ work. These studies addressed whether Congress should enact a federal resale royalty for visual artists; whether Congress should enact a federal resale royalty for visual artists; and hold public roundtables. On Sept. 11, the House Judiciary Committee convened an oversight hearing of the Copyright Office. Register of Copyrights Maria A. Pallante was the sole witness, appearing before the Committee’s Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet. Among other issues, Members of Congress questioned the Register about budgetary, technology and staffing needs, modernization challenges and the stature of the Copyright Office within the federal government.

CONGRESSIONAL PRESERVATION EFFORTS

The Library of Congress is leading several major preservation initiatives at the behest of Congress that will ensure America’s history and culture are captured and preserved for generations to come.

“The CRS will continue to provide Congress with the independent scholarship required as it embarks upon its second century of distinguished service.”

—James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
OTHER SERVICES TO CONGRESS

The Library reached out to Congress to ensure both new and returning Members of Congress, as well as new committee chairs and ranking Members, were aware of the full range of its collections, programs and services.

During the year, the Library of Congress circulated approximately 20,600 volumes from its general and special collections to congressional offices.

Through the Congressional Cartography Program, the Geography and Map Division produced individual maps for congressional offices and committees upon request using digital data. In fiscal 2014, the Library launched a multi-year initiative to improve the technical infrastructure needed to provide geospatial data to Congress, the Library and its patrons.

To assist Members of Congress in delivering the Library’s content to congressional constituents the Congressional Relations Office developed a template to be distributed to congressional offices. That same year, Congress established the V eterans History Project in the Library’s American Folklife Center to preserve the memories of those in our nation’s armed services and others who shared America’s wartime experience in the 20th and early 21st centuries.

To date, the project has collected more than 94,000 collections from across the nation, including more than 72,000 interviews, many of which can be viewed on the project website.

In 2009, Congress directed the Library’s American Folklife Center to expand the Library’s Veterans History Project and provided tours of the Library’s Veterans History Project and provided tours. That same year, Congress established the Library’s American Folklife Center to conduct a survey of existing oral history collections with relevance to the civil rights movement, and to record new interviews with people who participated in the movement. The Library’s American Folklife Center cataloged the new interviews and added them to the web portal, which debuted in May 2014.


Library staff briefed Members and congressional staff on the Library’s exhibit, Civil War: A Visual Record, which featured images from the Civil War era. The exhibit was established in 2008 to draw Members’ attention to the Library’s exhibition marking the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Rep. Lewis and Rep. James Clyburn attended the Library’s “We Write the Songs” concert in the Coolidge Auditorium, which recognized and honored the work of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to protect the intellectual property of its members.

Throughout the year, Members of Congress came to the Library to view new exhibitions and attend lectures, symposia and other special presentations. A special tour of the Library’s Civil War exhibition was conducted by Congress, the Library and its patrons.

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Congressional offices and committees selected nearly 26,000 items from the Library’s Surplus Books Program and distributed them to libraries, schools and non-profits in Members’ districts and states. In a growing trend, congressional offices donated 3,825 books to the Surplus Books Program.

SUPPORTING THE LIBRARY

Following a 16-day federal government-wide shutdown, the Library operated under two continuing resolutions from Oct. 17, 2013, until Jan. 17, 2014. The president signed the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2014 (PL. 113–76) on Jan. 17, 2014, providing an appropriation for the Library of $618.8 million, including authority to spend up to $39.8 million in offsetting receipts. This represented an increase of $20.3 million or 3.4 percent over fiscal 2013 funding, following budget cuts in the previous three fiscal years.

The Librarian of Congress testified in support of the Library’s fiscal 2015 budget request before the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees for the Legislative Branch on March 5 and April 8, 2014, respectively. The fiscal 2015 request of $633 million, including offsetting receipts of $38.9 million, represented a 2.3 percent increase over the 2014 base budget. Mandatory pay-related and price-level increases accounted for 100 percent of the requested increase. The Library requested no funds for new programs. At the end of fiscal 2014, the legislative funding bill had not yet been passed. Fiscal year 2015 began with a continuing resolution, signed by the president on Sept. 19, 2014, which provided funding from Oct. 1 through Dec. 11, 2014.

The Library of Congress, in collaboration with the U.S. Congress and other federal agencies such as the Government Printing Office, is working to make the nation’s legislative information accessible online.

On Sept. 26, 2014, Congress.gov officially transitioned from a beta site to its permanent role as the official site for free federal legislative information from the U.S. Congress and related agencies. The site replaces the nearly 20-year-old THOMAS.gov system for public use and the Legislative Information System used by Congress. The site provides Member profiles; bill status, summary and text from the 103rd through the current Congresses; the Congressional Record; committee reports; direct links from bills to cost estimates from the Congressional Budget Office; legislative process videos; committee profile pages; and historic documents and metadata reaching back to the 93rd Congress.

To support transparency in government, the Library continued to manage the House Streaming Video Project to stream House Committee hearings to the public, and maintained an online archive of these videos. The Library also participated in the Bulk Download Task Force created by House leadership to continue discussing how to better create and share legislative information with congressional offices and the public.

The Library of Congress, at the request of the U.S. House of Representatives, used the Challenge.gov platform to advance the exchange of legislative information worldwide. Administered by the U.S. General Services Administration in partnership with ChallengePost, Challenge.gov empowers the U.S. government and the public to propose solutions to our nation’s most pressing challenges. During fiscal 2013, the Library issued two data challenges. The first invited competitors to apply the Akoma Ntoso schema to established U.S. and United Kingdom legislative markup documents. The second data challenge invited competitors to map the Akoma Ntoso schema to established U.S. and other countries. Akoma Ntoso is a framework used in many other countries to organize information so it can be analyzed alongside legislative documents created in other countries. Akoma Ntoso is a framework used in many other countries to annotate and format electronic versions of parliamentary, legislative and judiciary documents. The second data challenge invited competitors to map the Akoma Ntoso schema to established U.S. and United Kingdom legislative markup languages. Winners of the two challenges, each of which offers a $5,000 prize, were announced in February 2014.
In 2014, the Library’s collections grew to more than 160 million items in various formats. The Library acquired almost 2.8 million items during the year through purchase, gift, exchange or transfer from other government agencies. (See Appendix C, Selected Acquisitions.)

The U.S. Copyright Office forwarded more than 700,000 copies of works with a net value of $32 million to the Library’s collections in fiscal 2014; more than 407,000 of these copies were received from publishers under the mandatory-deposit provisions of the law. This includes hundreds of electronic serial publications which were acquired through the special eDeposit program and are being managed pursuant to Copyright Office regulations and agreements with copyright owners.

The Library’s six overseas offices (in Cairo, Islamabad, Jakarta, Nairobi, New Delhi and Rio de Janeiro) acquired, cataloged and preserved materials from parts of the world where the book and information industries are not well-developed. Those offices acquired 234,341 items for the Library of Congress and, on a cost-recovery basis, provided 347,187 items to other U.S. libraries through their Cooperative Acquisitions Programs. In fiscal 2014, the Library continued the West Africa Acquisitions Pilot Project, a collaboration that began in 2011 with the Council of American Overseas Research Centers to select, purchase and provide bibliographic services for materials from West African countries. In fiscal 2014, the project acquired 4,926 collection items published in
PRESERVING PUBLIC BROADCASTS

An unprecedented and historic collection of American public radio and television content—dating back to 1950—will be permanently preserved and made available to the public through a collaboration between the Library of Congress and WGBH, Boston, as the American Archive of Public Broadcasting.

In 2007, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) initiated an inventory of public media content from contributing stations, resulting in 2.5 million records representing complete programs, raw footage, unedited interviews, recorded speeches and live music sessions. As a result, 40,000 hours of that content is being digitized and is slated for transfer and long-term preservation through a collaboration between the Library of Congress and WGBH, with funding support from CPB.

The American Archive of Public Broadcasting includes interviews and performances by local and national luminaries from a broad variety of professions and cultural genres. Just a few examples of the items in the collection include Iowa Public Televison’s interview with Olympic runner Jesse Owens, recorded in 1979, the last year of his life; KUSC’s (Los Angeles) broadcast of commentary by George Lucas on the original three Star Wars movies; Twin Cities Public Television’s recording of a 1960 interview with presidential candidates John F. Kennedy and Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey; and WGBH Boston’s 1967 interviews with then-California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Responsibilities for governance and long-term strategy development will be shared by the Library of Congress and WGBH, including expansion of the digital archive by acquiring additional content and providing online access to the material at both WGBH in Boston and at the Library of Congress. They will work with Audio/Visual Preservation Solutions to develop and manage the website/content-management system for the digitization of the 40,000 hours of content, and with Crawford Media Services to do the digitization for the station.

11 countries—more than double the number of items acquired in the previous year. These acquisitions strengthen the Library’s holdings in the areas of literature, social sciences and current events in West Africa.

Collection Development

The newly established Collection Development Office assumed responsibility for ensuring the Library’s analog and digital collections reflect the breadth and depth of knowledge published in all media, languages and regions of the world. The office will also work closely with those in the acquisitions and recommending units to achieve the Library’s collections-building goals.

The Collection Development Officer recommended to the Librarian of Congress that the Library should normally process and retain only one copy of United States monographs, rather than two, which had been the traditional practice. The recommendation, which was approved by the Librarian in August 2013, was implemented in fiscal 2014. This policy change will result in fewer copies of books on the Library’s shelves and will alleviate a future budget obligation of an estimated $100 million to $250 million over the next 100 years for the storing and preserving of these additional service copies. Arrangements were made with two major nonprofit organizations to distribute withdrawn service copies to African and Asian libraries. A Digital Collections Coordinating Committee was established during the year to address the issues of digital-collections management. The committee was tasked with surveying and collecting information about Library-wide digital collecting. As the fiscal year ended, the committee had begun to finalize a report based on its survey that identifies and categorizes the Library’s incoming and existing digital content.

In June, the Library issued “Recommended Format Specifications,” a set of recommended formats for a broad spectrum of creative works, ranging from books to digital music, to inform the Library’s acquisition practices. The recommendations help ensure that the Library maximizes the preservation potential of its collections.

PRESERVING

Preserving its unparalleled collections—from cuneiform tablets to born-digital items—is one of the Library’s major activities in support of its vision to further human understanding and wisdom. During the year, more than 7 million items from the Library’s collections were bound, repaired, mass-deacidified, microfilmed or otherwise reformatted. The Preservation Directorate surveyed the preservation needs of nearly 1.2 million items from the Library’s general and special collections, including books, photographs, maps, audiovisual materials and other formats. Of these, nearly 66,000 items were housed in protective containers, of which 58,000 were paper-based. Nearly 1.1 million units (volumes/sheets) were deacidified and more than 5.6 million pages were microfilmed, including 2.3 million items microfilmed by the Library’s Overseas Office in New Delhi.
The congressionally mandated National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Project, administered by the Library’s Office of Strategic Initiatives, continued to collect and preserve at-risk digital content of cultural and historical importance (see page 60).

**WEB ➤ loc.gov/preservation/**

**Books**

**Offsite and Onsite Storage.** During the year, the Library transferred 274,470 trackable items to its climate-controlled offsite storage facility at Fort Meade, Maryland, and to its storage facility at Landover, Maryland, bringing the total to more than 5.6 million items housed offsite. In most cases, items can be retrieved and sent to Capitol Hill within 24 hours. To address overcrowding in the bookstacks of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings on Capitol Hill, plans were made to explore and John Adams Buildings on Capitol Hill, plans were made to explore additional leased storage space.

**Book Digitization.** The Library continued to sustain the book-digitization program that was initially created in 2008 with a grant of $2 million from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to address at-risk “brittle books” in the Library’s public-domain general collection. The program’s scanning facilities are shared by the Library with other federal libraries and museums, identified 60,000 digitized items from the Library of Congress collections items as candidates for its Library. During the year, the Library began the process of categorizing and tagging those items by format and subject. The Library continued as a member of the HathiTrust, a digital repository for books scanned by American libraries, having contributed more than 89,000 digitized volumes from its collections to the project. All the works contributed to HathiTrust and the HathiTrust are pre-1923 American imprints, or foreign imprints published before 1893, and thus in the public domain and freely available on the Internet.

**Newspapers**

**Chronicling America.** The Library of Congress, in partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities, sponsors the National Digital Newspaper Program, a project to digitize and provide free and public access to American newspapers that are in the public domain. During 2014, more than 1.4 million newspaper pages were scanned, bringing the total to 8.1 million pages since the project’s inception. Since March 2007, the Library has been making this material accessible on the Chronicling America website, a free national searchable database of 800 historic American newspapers published between 1836 and 1922.

**Audiovisual Collections**

**Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation.** The Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Virginia, houses the Library’s sound, film and video collections—the world’s largest and most comprehensive. In fiscal 2014, the Packard Campus Film Laboratory processed 1,401 reels of nitrate film. Of these, 832 reels were digitized and 569 were preserved on analog film. Each reel of original nitrate film was inspected, cleaned and hand-repaired prior to transfer to safety-preservation copies. A total of 8,746 recorded sound and 24,088 video-collection items were digitally preserved in the audio and video preservation laboratories. The Library continued its collaboration with physicists at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory to further develop imaging technology, known as IRENE (Image, Reconstruct, Erase Noise, Etc.), that provides noninvasive preservation and access to endangered recorded sound collections. **WEB ➤ loc.gov/avconservation/**

The Library of Congress has been collecting and preserving the nation’s oral history since the 1930s, when the Works Progress Administration’s (WPA) Federal Writers’ Project documented the experiences of former slaves as well as Americans living through the Great Depression. The American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress became the repository for these oral histories and others, such as the man-on-the-street interviews after the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and similar interviews following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

At the behest of Congress, the Veterans History Project in the American Folklife Center collected nearly 5,000 personal recollections from across the nation in fiscal 2014, bringing the total to more than 94,000 since the project’s inception in 2000. Many of these stories are accessible on the project’s website.

Under the Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009, Congress directed the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of African American History and Culture to conduct a survey of existing oral history collections with relevance to the civil rights movement, and to record new interviews with people who participated in the movement. The Library has since completed the survey and launched the Civil Rights History Project website, which provides information about civil rights collections housed in more than 1,500 archives, libraries, museums and other repositories around the country, including the Library of Congress. The Smithsonian Institution, in collaboration with the University of North Carolina, interviewed subjects who participated in the movement. In fiscal 2014, the American Folklife Center, which manages the project at the Library, made these interviews available on the project website in conjunction with the opening of the Library’s Civil Rights Act of 1964 exhibition.

In 2003, documentary producer Dave Isay was inspired by the Library’s WPA collections to launch StoryCorps, an innovative oral history project in which ordinary Americans record one another’s stories. The more than 47,600 audio interviews that comprise the StoryCorps project reside in the Library of Congress, where they can be accessed onsite. In addition to weekly broadcasts on National Public Radio’s Morning Edition, selected interviews are available as downloadable podcasts from NPR and as animated shorts on the StoryCorps website.

**WEB ➤ loc.gov/refs/**

**WEB ➤ loc.gov/folklife/civilrights/**

**WEB ➤ storycorps.org**

“**They will stay with me forever, the bodies of those who fell … on that terrible day, June 6, 1944.**”

—Leroy C. Bowen Jr., World War II veteran

**WEB ➤ storycorps.org**
Films. It is estimated that half the films produced before 1950 and 80 to 90 percent of those made before 1920 are gone forever. The Library of Congress is working with many organizations to prevent further losses. Under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, the Librarian of Congress—with advice from the National Film Preservation Board (see Appendix A, Library of Congress Advisory Bodies)—began selecting 25 films annually for the National Film Registry to be preserved for all time. The films are chosen on the basis of whether they are “culturally, historically or aesthetically” significant. The legislation also directs the Library to support archival research projects that would investigate the survival rates of American movies produced in all major categories during the 18th and 20th centuries. On Dec. 4, 2013, the Library of Congress issued The Survival of American Silent Feature Films: 1912–1929, the first comprehensive survey of American feature films that survived the silent era of motion pictures (see page 31). On Dec. 18, the Librarian of Congress named 25 films to the National Film Registry, bringing the total to 625.

Sound Recordings. The National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 mandates the preservation of the nation’s historic sound recordings, many of which are at risk of deterioration. It directs the Librarian of Congress to name sound recordings of aesthetic, historical or cultural value to the National Recording Registry, to establish an advisory National Recording Preservation Board and to create and implement a national plan to assure the long-term preservation and accessibility of the nation’s audio heritage.

On April 2, the Librarian announced the addition of 25 sound recordings to the 2013 National Recording Registry, bringing the total to 400.

PROVIDING ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

The Library of Congress makes its collections publicly available in its multiple reading rooms on Capitol Hill and at the Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Virginia, and through its website. The Library also provides global access to its resources and those of other nations through the collaborative World Digital Library. By cataloging its holdings in English and in many other languages, the Library provides bibliographic access to its vast and growing collections. Through shared and cooperative cataloging and through its cataloging projects, the Library helps the nation’s libraries provide better access to their collections.

The number of visitors to all Library buildings in fiscal 2014 totaled 1.45 million. The Visitor Services Office conducted more than 7,000 tours for nearly 147,000 visitors. The Library’s exhibitions remained open to the public on federal holidays, with the exception of Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year’s Day. The Library held public open houses in the Main Reading Room on Veteran’s Day and Presidents Day.

Reference Services.

During the year, more than 582,000 items were circulated for use by patrons working at the Library. The Library’s staff responded to more than 467,000 reference requests. Of these, more than 165,000 were received online, including queries that were handled through the Ask a Librarian service.

Patrons continued to register in person for the Library-issued user card. Those patrons submitted hundreds of requests for materials using the Integrated Library System’s (ILS) automated Call Slip function in the LC Online Catalog. The Library circulates approximately 200,000 items per year to patrons using the ILS. The ILS contains 9 million authority records that provide references from variant forms of names and from narrower to broader subject headings within the Library of Congress subject headings.

The Library added 155 new encoded archival description finding aids online, bringing the total to 2,138 web-accessible finding aids covering more than 58.3 million archival items in the Library’s Manuscripts, Music, American Folklife Center, Prints and Photography, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound divisions; and other Library of Congress research centers.

Bless Their Little Hearts (1984)
Branston in the Wilderness (1969)
Cicero March (1966)
Daughter of Dawn (1920)
Desisna (2002)
Ella Cinders (1926)
Forbidden Planet (1956)
Gilda (1946)
The Hais (1962)
Judgment at Nuremberg (1961)
King of Jazz (1930)
The Lunch Date (1989)
The Magnificent Seven (1960)
Martha Graham Early Dance Film (1931–44)
Mary Poppins (1964)
Men & Dust (1940)
Midnight (1939)
Notes on the Port of St. Francis (1951)
Pulp Fiction (1994)
The Quiet Man (1952)
The Right Stuff (1983)
Roger & Me (1989)
A Virtuous Girl (1919)
Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf (1966)
Wild Boys of the Road (1933)
Cataloging
The Library provided cataloging records to the nation’s 122,000 public, school, academic and research libraries and other institutions that rely on the Library’s bibliographic data. In fiscal 2014, the Library cataloged in its Voyager system 159,072 new works on 275,112 separate bibliographic records. Production of full- and standard-level original cataloging totaled 109,657 bibliographic records. The Library and other member institutions of the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging created 201,111 name and series authority records, and 3,350 subject authority records. The Library served as secretariat for the program and created 77,652 of the name and series authority records and 1,786 of the subject authority records. Descriptors, Decimal Classification numbers were assigned to 86,630 titles as a service to other libraries throughout the world that use that system to organize their collections.

Bibliographic Framework Initiative
Since 2011, the Library of Congress has been leading a bibliographic framework initiative (BIBFRAME) to plan for the evolution from the present to the future model, not only for the Library of Congress, but also for the institutions that depend on bibliographic data shared by the Library and its partners. In fiscal 2014, the Library continued to support the BIBFRAME initiative, sought to increase the publicity for the initiative and provided metadata creators with a greater understanding of the initiative. In June 2014, the Library expressed its desire to work with the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) to assure that the development and fine-tuning of BIBFRAME is informed by input, feedback and support from the cooperative cataloging community. On June 24, the Library distributed a survey to PCC members and numerous electronic discussion lists. A total of 860 individuals responded to the survey. Many respondents noted they were unaware they could participate in initiating and providing feedback on metadata records. In August, the PCC developed a new web page, “BIBFRAME and the PCC.”

RDA
March 31, 2013, marked the nationwide implementation of RDA: Resource Description & Access, a new cataloging standard designed to better meet the demands of the digital age. RDA replaces the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition, a standard used by libraries throughout the English-speaking world since 1981. The new standard offers better tools to describe digital and nonprint resources, such as digital maps, streaming videos, sound recordings in various formats and e-books. Following the release of RDA, the Library continued to participate in refining the new standard and making it more accessible to librarians. The Library was represented on the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC), which met in Washington, D.C., in November 2013. The JSC discussed all proposals and discussion papers. Five papers were submitted by the Library of Congress. The primary development work on RDA accomplished during fiscal 2014 included a major release of the online RDA Toolkit (April 2014) and two updates, issued in November 2013 and February 2014. With the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate began planning to recode the remaining portion of the Library’s Name Authority File into alignment with RDA and to populate existing name records with additional enhancements whenever possible.

Access for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
In fiscal 2014, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) circulated more than 23 million copies of braille and recorded books and magazines to some 890,000 reader accounts through a network of more than 100 cooperating libraries. During the year, NLS contracted for the production of 3,224 audio books, 480 braille titles and the conversion of more than 6,000 legacy titles from analog to digital format. Under its agreement with Hachette Book Group, New York, New York, NLS continued to provide copies of the publisher’s audiobooks for use in the program at no cost to the Library.

Through its digital talking-book program, NLS distributed digital players and audiobooks on flash-memory cartridges to libraries nationwide. NLS continued to experiment with on-demand duplication of digital talking books on flash memory cartridges. This lays the groundwork for the introduction of a distribution model that would make it easier for NLS patrons to receive any NLS digital title on flash memory cartridge.

World Digital Library
The World Digital Library (WDL) is a website, accessible from anywhere in the world, which presents in digital form documents of historical significance, free of charge, about numerous countries and cultures. Proposed by the Librarian of Congress, the site was launched in 2009. Since

THE FUTURE OF BRAILLE

The Library has a long tradition of making its collections accessible to staff and patrons who are unable to use conventional printed materials. When the Thomas Jefferson Building opened in 1897, it housed a special reading room for the blind. Established in the Library of Congress in 1931 when President Hoover signed the Pratt-Smoot Act into law, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has provided books in various formats to readers who have visual disabilities for more than 80 years and for people with physical disabilities since 1966. This service, which began with braille books, has recently expanded to include electronic braille, which is downloaded over the Internet from the Braille and Audio Reading Download site (known as BARD) and read using braille embossers or refreshable braille devices.

On July 4, 2014, the Library released a report titled “The Future of Braille” at the National Federation of the Blind national convention in Orlando, Florida. The report details the proceedings of a Braille Summit held by NLS in partnership with the Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, Massachusetts, in June 2013. Participants recognized that collaboration is the way forward for strengthening braille literacy. They recommended NLS support efforts to update braille technology and specifications. They also recommended the service provide a low-cost refreshable braille device in the same way it provides audio-playback equipment. Other stakeholders urged steps to address the shortage of teachers and cost prohibitions, promote braille as a communications tool, make better use of technology to reduce the cost of braille production and to produce a low-cost refreshable braille device.

WES | loc.gov/nls/other/futureofbraille.html

Photo by Shawn Miller

“Tammy Wong, a senior cataloging specialist in the Geography and Map Division, uses the RDA cataloging standard. Photo by Abby Brack Lewis

The Library’s Assistive Technology Demonstration Center offers a variety of devices, such as a braille keyboard, to help employees with disabilities. Photo by Shawn Miller

Judy Dixon and Neil Bernslein of the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped demonstrate the BARD application for mobile devices. Photo by Lina Dutky

The World Digital Library (WDL) is a website, accessible from anywhere in the world, which presents in digital form documents of historical significance, free of charge, about numerous countries and cultures. Proposed by the Librarian of Congress, the site was launched in 2009. Since
then participation has grown to 181 partners in 81 countries.

A highlight of the year was the development of a revamped and updated user interface for the WDL website. The beta version was released to partners for testing and comments on Sept. 15, 2014. Among its many improvements, the new interface was designed to better accommodate access on mobile devices. In fiscal 2014, the WDL website recorded more than 3.7 million visits and 24 million page-views.

With the addition of a set of 16th-century gospel books from Ethiopia in March, the site reached the milestone of 100,000 items online, in 2014. Among its many improvements, the new interface was designed to better accommodate access on mobile devices. In fiscal 2014, the WDL website recorded more than 3.7 million visits and 24 million page-views.

The Library’s main blog account gained 80,000 followers during the year, bringing the total to more than 22,000. The images have received 164 million views since 2008.

In addition to its main Facebook site—with more than 200,000 “friends”—the Library offers Facebook pages for the Law Library, the American Folklife Center, Performing Arts and Sciences, Technology and Business Information Infrastructure Program; the Copyright Office; and the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. The Library’s Twitter presence includes feeds for the World Digital Library, the digital preservation program, the Congressional Research Service, teacher resources and the Register of Copyrights’ Twitter feed. The Library’s main Twitter account gained 80,000 followers during the year, bringing the total to 630,000.

In June, the Library launched its presence on Pinterest, a social-media platform, for those seeking creative content and inspiration. At year’s end, the Library’s account had 14 boards featuring seasonal content from their collections, exhibitions, publications and events, such as the National Book Festival.

The Library’s main blog—among the first federal blogs at the time of its launch on April 24, 2007—has since been joined by blogs generated by the Copyright Office; the Law Library; the National Digital Preservation and Information Infrastructure Program; the Music, Prints and Photographs, and Science, Technology and Business divisions; the Poetry and Literature Center; the Educational Outreach Office; and the American Folklife Center. In fiscal 2014, new blogs were introduced by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and for its special-format music materials; the Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation, featuring early sound and film treasures; and for the John W. Kluge Center to highlight the center’s scholarly research.

Commissioned by the Library’s National Film Preservation Board, the study titled The Survival of American Silent Feature Films: 1912–1929 was written by historian-archivist David Pierce and published by the Council on Library and Information Resources. The survey is one of several congressionally mandated studies of the nation’s cinematic and recorded-sound heritage. As part of the research for the study, Pierce prepared a valuable inventory database of information on archival, commercial and private holdings—who has custody of the films, how complete they are, the films’ lengths as they exist as foreign and/or lost, and subsequently repatriated in Australia, New Zealand, France and many other countries.

The Library released a report on the survival of silent feature films.

**The Survival of Silent Films**

Released in 2011, Martin Scorsese’s Hugo and Michael Hazanavicius’ The Artist were cinematic tributes to the bygone era of silent films. Moviegoers, however, may not realize that the vast majority of feature-length silent films made in America have been completely lost to time and neglect.

According to a survey released by the Library of Congress on Dec. 4, 2013, of the estimated 11,000 silent feature films produced and distributed domestically from 1912 through 1929, about 1,575 exist in their original format. Five percent of those that survived in their original 35 mm format are incomplete. Eleven percent of the films that are complete only exist as foreign versions or in lower-quality formats.

**THE SURVIVAL OF SILENT FILMS**

**The Library released a report on the status of silent feature films.**

**Commissioned by the Library’s National Film Preservation Board, the study titled The Survival of American Silent Feature Films: 1912–1929 was written by historian-archivist David Pierce and published by the Council on Library and Information Resources. The survey is one of several congressionally mandated studies of the nation’s cinematic and recorded-sound heritage. As part of the research for the study, Pierce prepared a valuable inventory database of information on archival, commercial and private holdings—who has custody of the films, how complete they are, the films’ formats and where the best surviving copies can be found. The report concludes that the existence of the database will allow the repatriation of lost American movies. Films initially thought lost have been found—and subsequently repatriated—in Australia, New Zealand, France and many other countries.**
PROMOTING CREATIVITY, SCHOLARSHIP AND LIFELONG LEARNING

PROMOTING CREATIVITY

Through its support of the Copyright Office, the Library supports the goals and administration of an effective copyright law, which the Supreme Court has called the “engine of free expression.” Rooted in the U.S. Constitution, copyright law is designed to promote, protect and disseminate works of authorship.

The Library also promotes creativity and cultural literacy through its many public programs throughout the year.

Public Programs

During the year, the Library presented hundreds of public programs that promoted creativity, scholarship and lifelong learning. Below is a selected list. Webcasts of many of these events can be viewed on the Library’s website.

WEB loc.gov/loc/events/
WEB loc.gov/webcasts/

Concerts. Since 1925, the Library’s Coolidge Auditorium has provided a venue for world-class performers and world premieres of commissioned works. Sponsored by the Music Division with support from private donors, the 2013–2014 season of concerts from the Library of Congress presented concerts featuring world-class chamber music, jazz, bluegrass, country, American music theater, pop, rock and electronica. The concerts were complemented by guest speakers, curators, panels, film screenings and displays of rarely seen manuscripts, letters and memorabilia from the Library’s holdings.

Students from Seaton Elementary School in Washington, D.C., are inspired by a visit from illustrator Elizabeth Zunon to the Library’s Young Readers Center. Photo by Shealah Craighead
concerts were presented free of charge in the Library’s historic, 500-seat Coolidge Auditorium. The Library’s fifth concert season celebrated American history and culture through performances by some of the nation’s most eloquent musicians, including Rosanne Cash, who came to the Library for a three-day residency that included a live debut of her new album *The River and the Thread*. The concert season also commemorated the 200th birthdays of Giuseppe Verdi and Richard Wagner, the bicentennial of “The Star-Spangled Banner,” the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Blue Note Records label and the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington. The noontime folk-life concert series known as “Homelands: The Music of America” brought the multicultural richness of American folk arts from around the country to the nation’s capital. Presented by the American Folklife Center in cooperation with the Kennedy Center Millennium Stage, the series ran from June through September.

**Lectures, Symposia, Poetry Readings.** The selected events highlighted below are a sampling of the many programs hosted by the Library during the fiscal year.

The African and Middle Eastern Division sponsored approximately 30 programs, including a symposium on the Persian book in conjunction with the Persian book exhibition. The African Section and the Poetry and Literature Center jointly sponsored a lecture series featuring Arabic poets and writers.

The American Folklife Center presented more than 20 public programs during the year, including those that were part of its Benjamin Botkin Lecture Series. The Center for the Book sponsored more than 25 public programs during the year. Many of these were part of the popular Books & Beyond series, which highlights new books by authors who drew on the Library’s vast resources to produce their works. Among the notable speakers were Nicholas A. Basbanes discussing his book on the history of 20th-century cartography.

The Hispanic Division sponsored more than 20 events including a two-day symposium on “The Spanish Language of the United States,” organized with the North American Academy of the Spanish Language, and jointly sponsored by the Embassies of Mexico and Spain. The Hispanic Division assisted in the Library’s “Celebration of Mexico,” held Dec. 12–13.

The John W. Kluge Center sponsored a major conference on the history of 20th-century cartography.

The Geography and Map Division joined the Philip Lee Phillips Society in a lecture series featuring African poets and Literature Center jointly sponsored with the Persian book exhibition.

The Library exhibitions mounted in fiscal 2014 marked several milestones such as a thousand years of the Persian book, the centennial of the American Ballet Theatre and the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (See Appendix D, Exhibitions.)

The Music of America” brought the multicultural richness of American folk arts from around the country to the nation’s capital. Presented by the American Folklife Center in cooperation with the Kennedy Center Millennium Stage, the series ran from June through September.

**Film Screenings.** The Library’s Packard Campus Theater continued its popular film screenings that showcase the film, television, radio and recorded sound collections of the Library of Congress. The Art Deco-style theater is one of only five venues in the country equipped to show original classic film prints on nitrate film stock as they would have been screened in theaters before 1950. The theater also features a custom-made organ that provides live musical accompaniment for silent movies to enhance the cinematic experience. During the year, the theater offered 140 public screenings of more than 200 titles held by the Library. More than 11,000 people attended these screenings.

The Library’s two-day Celebration of Mexico,” held Dec. 12–13, 2013, featured music, film, sound recordings and presentations by eminent Mexican and Mexican-American writers, artists and scholars. The event included the film premiere of *The History of the Mexican Revolution*. Made over the course of 30 years, it is the oldest existing Mexican documentary and the only surviving example of a compilation film made during the silent-movie era. The Library holds only the existing copy and has preserved the five black-and-white nitrate reels. The film was presented with live piano accompaniment by Andrew Simpson.

Mexican archaeologist and historian Leonardo López López, who directs the historic Temple Mayor project of Mexico’s National Institute of Anthropology and History, discussed work being done to unearth the ancient Aztec metropolis of Tenochtitlan, buried under Mexico City. Other program highlights included talks by the novelist/postplaywright Carmen Boulosa about women in Mexico, and by one of the country’s most distinguished public intellectuals, Enrique Krauze, on Mexican history; a panel on the long history of Mexico’s presence in the U.S. that included one of America’s most beloved Chicana storytellers, Sandra Cisneros, and was moderated by journalist Maria Hinojosa; and a multimedia presentation by Adalberto Ros Szalay, one of Mexico’s most acclaimed photographers.

Presented in collaboration with the Mexican Embassy in the United States of America, the “Celebration of Mexico” was made possible through the generous support of the Embassy of Mexico in the United States of America; The James Madison Council of the Library of Congress; Jay and Jean Kiskal; Bimbo Bakeries USA; Donald Garardo and María de las Nieves Mier de Jones; and Nicolás Mariscal Torrelo.

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programs celebrating the birthdays of such writers as Philip Roth, Vladimir Nabokov and Countee Cullen.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division sponsored a symposium on the authenticity of print materials on Dec. 6.

The Science, Technology and Business Division’s fall lecture series, September–December 2013, included illustrated talks by NASA scientists on hot towers in hurricanes, the history of cosmology and lectures by experts on Gregor Johann Mendel, the use of nanotechnology in treating cancer and the 60th anniversary of the discovery of the DNA structure.

PROMOTING SCHOLARSHIP

The Library is a catalyst for promoting scholarship through the John W. Kluge Center and the American Folklife Center, which offer fellowship opportunities in various disciplines and publications that showcase the Library’s unparalleled collections.

The John W. Kluge Center

The John W. Kluge Center was established in 2008 with a gift of 500 million from the late John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chair of the James Madison Council (the Library’s private-sector advisory group). Located within the Library’s Office of Scholarly Programs, the center’s goal is to bring the world’s scholars to the Library of Congress to use the institution’s vast resources and interact with policy makers in Washington.

During the year, the Kluge Center brought to Washington 110 scholars and interns in the humanities and social sciences. Senior scholars, pre-and post-doctoral fellows and interns researched topics of historical and contemporary significance in the fields of humanities, social sciences, foreign policy and law.

Highlights of the year included a congressional hearing on astrobiology research, with the Barbara S. Blumberg NASA/Library of Congress Chair in Astrobiology Steven Dick testifying before the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology; the launch of a C-SPAN American History television interview series with Kluge scholars; and the announcement of the first-ever Kluge Center Fellowship in Digital Studies.

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center (AFC) was created in 1976 by Congress to “preserve and present American folklore.” As the national center for folklife scholarship, the center is responsible for research, documentation, archival presentation, reference service, live performances, exhibitions, publications and training. The AFC includes the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world. The center continues to collect and document living traditional culture, while preserving for the future its unparalleled collections in the state-of-the-art preservation facilities of the Library of Congress. One of the center’s major initiatives is the Veterans History Project, which was established by Congress in 2000 to preserve the memories and artifacts of the nation’s war veterans. The center also administers the StoryCorps Collection and the Civil Rights History Project (see page 16).

WED | loc.gov/kluge

Publications

Each year, the Library publishes books, calendars and other printed products featuring its vast content. Library publications in print can be purchased in bookstores nationwide and from the Library Shop. Among the titles published in 2014 were volumes featuring items drawn from the Library’s map, photographic and folklife collections. Two e-books were produced, including a collection of more than 200 images from the Library’s photographic collections. At year’s end, the Library, in association with Skira/Rizzoli, published The Forgotten Fifties: America’s Decade from the Archives of Look Magazine, which brings the 1950s to life through more than 200 photographs drawn from the more than 4 million images in the Look Magazine Collection in the Library of Congress, covering the period 1937–1971. (See Appendix B, Publications.)

WED | loc.gov/publish

WED | loc.gov/shop

Library-appointed Scholars and Fellowships

The American Folklife Center’s Archivie Green Fellowships, Archie Green Fellowships, which are designed to stimulate innovative research projects documenting occupational culture in contemporary America, went to four teams of researchers in fiscal 2014. Bob Russell of the University of Oregon headed a research team documenting the occupational culture of workers who provide home-based health care for the elderly and the disabled throughout Oregon. Dale and Darcy Cahill from Bakersfield, Vermon conducted oral history interviews for their project “Tobacco Workers in Connecticut River Valley,” documenting an important tobacco-producing area since colonial times. Andy Kolovos and his colleagues at the Vermont Folklife Center received funding for their project “The Grass-Room Food Movement in Vermont: Documenting New Models of Locally Focused Agriculture.” Maida Owens, director of the Louisiana Folklife Program, headed a project titled “Baton Rouge Small Businesses and Trades.”

The Louisiana Folklife Society and Louisiana Folklife Program worked together to interview workers and shop and business owners in multicultural small businesses and trades in the greater Baton Rouge area.

The American Folklife Center’s Gerald E. and Corrine L. Parsons Fund for Ethnography Fellowships. The Gerald E. and Corrine L. Parsons Fund for Ethnography makes the Library’s collections of primary ethnographic

The 14th annual Library of Congress National Book Festival, held Aug. 30, 2014, drew a capacity crowd of book-lovers to the free, public event in a new, indoor venue, the Walter E. Washington Convention Center in Washington, D.C. The theme of the festival, which celebrates the joy of reading and the importance of lifelong learning and literacy, was “Stay Up With a Good Book,” a nod to the fact that the 12-hour event continued into the evening hours for the first time.

The festival featured presentations and book-signings by 110 bestselling authors, illustrators and poets. In addition to the longtime genre pavilions (Children; Teens; History & Biography; Fiction & Mystery; Contemporary Life; and Poetry & Prose), there were new pavilions devoted to Science, Culinary Arts and, for very young readers, Picture Books; there were also live cooking demonstrations by cookbook authors and four evening sessions, “Great Books to Great Movies,” the “Graphic Novels Supersession,” a poetry slam and a session saluting the centennial of three giants of Mexican Herutre.

The Library of Congress Pavilion offered myriad presentations by the Library’s curators about the institutions’ collections and services. The Library’s Young Readers Center and Educational Outreach section greeted parents and children. The event also turned out large crowds for the Pavilion of the States, with a table representing each of the more than 50 state Centers for the Book in the U.S. states and territories, the book-signing area and the “Let’s Read America” area, featuring pro-literacy activities for children offered by the event’s sponsors.

The 2014 Library of Congress National Book Festival was made possible through the generous support of National Book Festival Board Co-chair David M. Rubenstein; Chairies Sponsors the Institute of Museum and Library Services. The Washington Post and Wells Fargo; Patron the National Endowment for the Arts; Contributors Erika Jayne, Scholastic Inc. and WAMU 88.5 FM; and, in the Friends category, the Marshall B. Coyne Foundation Inc., the Harper Lee Prize for Legal Fiction, the Hay-Adams, the National Endowment for the Humanities, PBS KIDS and the Small Press Expo. Assistance was also provided by C-SPAN2’s Book TV, The Junior League of Washington and the Mensa Education and Research Foundation.

WED | loc.gov/bookfest/
materials available for research. Awards in fiscal 2014 went to two independent researchers. Brian Miller researched the recordings of Michael Cassius Dean and other important Minnesota folk singers in AFC collections. His research contributed to a planned reissue of Dean’s classic book The Flying Cloud, as well as an online presentation of Dean’s recordings. Scott Barretta, a prominent authority on blues music, researched Mississippi Fred McDowell in the Fere Welding Collection. Barretta is making a documentary film about McDowell, one of the great blues performers discovered by Alan Lomax in the 1950s.

The American Folklife Center’s Henry Reed Fund. The Henry Reed Fund was established for the benefit of folk artists and to honor master Appalachian fiddler Henry Reed. The North American Gaquin Association was awarded support for “The Gaquin Artistry of Zha Fuxi,” a project including a concert, a master class, a roundtable discussion, archival research, fieldwork and a documentary CD revolving around the work of the late Chinese gaquin (7-string zither) artist Zha Fuxi. Friends of the Cumberland Trail was also awarded support for a year-long series of public concerts and CD launch events in 11 counties along the Cumberland Trail in Tennessee, celebrating the release of important ethnographic recordings on the nonprofit Sandrock Recordings label. The recordings document the grassroots music of the Cumberland Plateau and Cumberland Mountain region of Tennessee.

Copyright Office Special Programs. The U.S. Copyright Office launched two fellowship programs in fiscal 2014. The Abraham L. Kaminstein Scholar in Residence Program brings leading academics with a demonstrated commitment to the study of copyright law and policy to the Copyright Office to research and work on mutually beneficial projects. Professor Robert Brauneis of The George Washington University, the 2013-2014 Kaminstein fellow, led development of a major report regarding legal and business issues related to bringing the Copyright Office’s public-recoarcion division online. Through the Barbara A. Ringer Copyright Honors Program, developing lawyers who demonstrate exceptional ability and interest in copyright law work closely with senior Copyright Office legal staff on domestic and international law and policy projects. With law degrees from Columbia University and the University of Chicago, respectively, Michelle Cloie and Donald Robert Stevens began their 2014-2015 fellowships in September.

Junior Fellows. A panel of Library curators and specialists selected 49 college students from among more than 540 applicants to participate in the Library’s 2014 Junior Fellows Summer Intern Program. During the 10-week paid internship (May 27–Aug 1), the interns inventoried, cataloged, arranged, preserved and researched a backlog of copyright or special-collections material in many different formats in various divisions. The focus of the program is on increasing access to the Library’s collections and raising awareness of the Library’s digital-preservation programs by making them better-known and accessible to Members of Congress and researchers, including scholars, students, teachers and the general public. The 2014 program was made possible through the generosity of the late Mrs. Jefferson Patterson and the Knowledge Navigators Trust Fund with additional support provided by The Pew Charitable Trusts. A lead gift from H. F. (Gerry) lenz, chair of the Library’s James Madison Council private-sector advisory group, established the Knowledge Navigators Trust Fund with major support provided by members of the council.

Kluge Center Scholars. Founded in 2000, the Kluge Center attracts one of the world’s brightest minds to the Library of Congress, where they pursue humanistic and social-science research. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom have received terminal advanced degrees within the past seven years, spend four to 11 months at the Library. The recipients will variously conduct beneficial projects. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom have received terminal advanced degrees within the past seven years, spend four to 11 months at the Library. The recipients will variously conduct beneficial projects. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom have received terminal advanced degrees within the past seven years, spend four to 11 months at the Library. The recipients will variously conduct beneficial projects. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom have received terminal advanced degrees within the past seven years, spend four to 11 months at the Library. The recipients will variously conduct beneficial projects. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom have received terminal advanced degrees within the past seven years, spend four to 11 months at the Library. The recipients will variously conduct beneficial projects. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom have received terminal advanced degrees within the past seven years, spend four to 11 months at the Library. The recipients will variously conduct beneficial projects. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom have received terminal advanced degrees within the past seven years, spend four to 11 months at the Library. The recipients will variously conduct beneficial projects. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom have received terminal advanced degrees within the past seven years, spend four to 11 months at the Library. The recipients will variously conduct beneficial projects.

National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature. Two-time Newbery Award-winner Kate DiCamillo was named National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington on Jan. 2, 2014. She has chosen “Stories Connect Us” for her platform. The National Ambassador position was created to raise awareness of the importance of young people’s literature as it relates to lifelong literacy, education and the development and betterment of the lives of young people.

National Digital Stewardship Residency. The National Digital Stewardship Residency (NDSR) is a Library interagency agreement with the Institute of Museum and Library Services to provide a unique opportunity for recent graduates to apply their digital stewardship knowledge in a hands-on environment and to help host institutions with digital assets address challenges related to digital stewardship. In fiscal 2014, the NDSR hosted its first class of 10 residents. During the nine-month program, residents worked on digital stewardship projects at hosting institutions, which included the Library, the Smithsonian Institution Archive, the Public Broadcasting Service and the World Bank.

Poet Laureate. On June 12, 2014, Charles Wright was appointed as the Library’s 20th Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry for 2014–2015. Born in Tennessee, Wright is the author of 24 collections of poems. His most recent book is Gumbo (2014). Wright’s major honors include the Pulitzer Prize and National Book Critics Circle Award for Black. Zulfar; the National Book Award for Country Music: Selected Early Poems; the Bollingen Prize for Free and Early Poems; and the International Griffin Poetry Prize for Day. Tears.

Swann Fellows. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Curciature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, selected three doctoral candidates to receive Swann Foundation fellowships for the academic year 2014: Andrew Benjamin Bricker, a postdoctoral fellow in English at McGill University, will investigate a shift in satire in the second half of the 18th century. Paul Hirsch, a history instructor at the University of California, Santa Barbara, examines the dissemination of and impact made by millions of American comic books and cartoon booklets from the early 1940s to the mid-1950s. Maureen Warren, a doctoral candidate in art history at Northwestern University, analyzes works of art about domestic political disputes in the Netherlands during the 17th century. The recipients will variously conduct research in the Library’s General, Prints and Photographs, Rare Book and Special Collections divisions and the Serials and Government Publications Division.

Teacher-in-Residence. The Library of Congress recruits educators to work with its Educational Outreach division to help teachers and school librarians incorporate the Library’s digitized primary sources into the classroom. Each Teacher-in-Residence undertakes a project to benefit his or her home school or district to be implemented following the following academic year. Rebecca Newland, a school librarian in Virginia Beach City Public Schools, served as the Library’s 2013–2014 Teacher-in-Residence. For her project, Newland planned and delivered professional development days in her home school district. The two-day workshop trained 65 educators to use...
Witter Byner Fellowships. A Witter Byner poetry fellowship, one of two of the 17th annual Witter Byner fellowships, was awarded to Honoré François Jeffres. Poet Jade Adam York was also named, posthumously. Jeffres read her work on March 26 and York’s poetry was read by Poet Laureate Natasha Trethewey. Byner was an influential poet of the early 20th century and the translator of the Chinese classic Tao Te Ching, which he named The Way of Life, According to Laozi.

WEB loc.gov/hr/employment

PROMOTING LIFELONG LEARNING

In addition to its fellowships, research services and collections access, the Library of Congress promotes lifelong learning and literacy through its Center for the Book and K–12 educational outreach efforts, which assist the nation’s teachers in engaging students through the use of primary resources in the classroom.

Center for the Book

The Library’s Center for the Book was established by Congress in 1977 to “stimulate public interest in books and reading.” A public–private partnership, the center sponsors educational programs that reach readers of all ages through its affiliated state centers, collaborations with nonprofit reading promotion partners and through the Young Readers Center and Poetry, and Literature Center at the Library of Congress. In collaboration with the Children’s Book Council (CBC) and the CBC Foundation, and with support from publishers, the center sponsors the National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature. The center also maintains and updates the Library’s literacy-promotion website, Read.gov.

During the year, the Center for the Book administered the Library of Congress Literacy Awards, originated and supported by Library benefactor David M. Rubenstein. The awards recognize and support organizations and institutions in the United States and abroad that have made significant contributions to combating illiteracy. The winners were announced at the Library of Congress 2014 National Book Festival (see page 37).

During the year, the center repurposed its national signature project—Letters about Literature—which inspires young people to write about how books have changed their lives (see page 43). With St. Mary’s College Center for Environmental Literacy, the Center for the Book co-sponsored River of Words, an environmental poetry and art program. The Young Readers Center in the Thomas Jefferson Building continued to grow in popularity, with new programs and activities for children that attracted nearly 33,000 visitors during the year.

The Poetry and Literature Center, which fosters and enhances the public’s appreciation of literature, is the home of the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, Natasha Trethewey, the Library’s Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry for 2013–2014, presided over the literary season, which also featured many distinguished poets and writers reading from their works.

The Center for the Book developed the authors’ program for the 2014 National Book Festival and organized its Pavilion of the States.

WEB Read.gov

WEB loc.gov/poetry/

Educational Outreach

Administered by the Educational Outreach Team in the Office of Strategic Initiatives, the Library’s outreach to teachers focuses on the use of primary sources in the classroom. Over the past two decades, digital technology has allowed the Library of Congress to make many of its collections accessible in K–12 classrooms around the world. Access to these resources assists educators in meeting curriculum goals and creating lifelong learners. The Teachers Page, the Library’s web-based resource for teachers, includes lesson plans that meet curriculum standards. In fiscal 2014, the site recorded more than 10 million page views.

The Educational Outreach Team worked with Web Services to develop the Interactive Student Discovery Series for Apple-iPads, which can be downloaded free of charge on iBooks. Based on content—including primary-source documents—from the Library’s Teachers Page, the first six discovery sets cover the U.S. Constitution, Symbols of the United States, Immigration, the Dust Bowl, the Harlem Renaissance and Understanding the Cosmos.

The Library offered an array of professional development opportunities for the nation’s teachers. These included five Summer Teacher Institutes held at the Library in July and August 2014. Participants in the summer program totaled 136 educators from 33 states, representing 104 congressional districts. For the first time, the program included a seminar for science educators and a Civil Rights Institute in conjunction with the Library’s exhibition on the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Through its Teaching with Primary Sources Program (TPS), the Library is providing educators with methods and materials that build student literacy skills, content knowledge and critical-thinking abilities. During the year, through workshops, conferences and seminars, the TPS program served more than 23,000 teachers in 374 congressional districts. Many of these received instruction through the TPS Consortium, composed of the Library’s 28 partner institutions across the country.

From print journals to social media, the Library sought to connect with educators around the nation. The Educational Outreach Team attracted more than 5,000 new followers to its TeachingLC, the Library’s Twitter feed for K–12 educators, offering primary sources, inspiration and ideas. The team also published 106 posts on its Teaching with the Library of Congress blog, to showcase the Library’s collections and strategies for using them in the classroom, and to encourage readers to share their teaching strategies.

WEB loc.gov/teachers/
Throughout the year, the Library of Congress celebrates the achievements of the nation’s creative and scholarly communities. The Library also recognizes the accomplishments of its staff members.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRIZES AND AWARDS

The Library of Congress sponsors privately endowed programs that honor achievement in the humanities. Through these awards and prizes, the world’s greatest repository of human creativity honors those who have advanced and embodied the ideals of individuality, conviction, dedication, scholarship and lifelong learning. Some of these awards are open to students in grades four through 12.

WEB loc.gov/about/awards-and-honors/

Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction

E. L. Doctorow, author of such critically acclaimed novels as Ragtime, World’s Fair, Billy Bathgate, The March and his most recent novel, Andrew’s Brain, received the Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction during the 2014 Library of Congress National Book Festival on Aug. 30. The prize honors an American literary writer whose body of work is distinguished not only for its mastery of the art but for its originality of thought and imagination.

Liberty Awards. Created and sponsored by philanthropist David M. Rubenstein, the Library of Congress Literacy Awards seek to reward those organizations that have been doing exemplary, innovative and easily replicable work over a sustained period of time and to encourage new groups, organizations and individuals to become involved. Recipients of the 2014 annual awards, announced at
the 2014 National Book Festival, Room to Read, winning the David M. Rubenstein Prize ($150,000); SMART, winning the American Prize ($50,000); and The Mother Child Education Foundation, winning the International Prize ($50,000). The literacy awards program is administered by the Library’s Center for the Book. Final selection of prizewinners was made by the Librarian of Congress, who solicited recommendations from an advisory board of literacy experts.

**A Book That Shaped Me Summer Writing Contest.** The Library’s “A Book That Shaped Me” Summer Writing Contest, part of the Library’s National Book Festival, asks rising fifth- and sixth-graders to reflect on a book that has made a personal impact on their lives. Launched in 2012 with the D.C. Public Library, the contest expanded to include public libraries in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Local libraries offered the contest as part of their summer reading programs. More than 200 young readers submitted essays to participating public libraries in the Mid-Atlantic region.

**First Place Grand Prize and Virginia State Winner**
Anamika Kalukin, Arlington Public Library, Arlington, Virginia, wrote about *Bird Song Bible* by Les Belzasy.

**Second Place Grand Prize and Virginia State Winner**
Gavin Dent, Roanoke County Library/ South County Library, Roanoke, Virginia, wrote about *Osama Bin Laden and Beyond: The Long March of Sergeant Bob Slaughter* by John Roberts Slaughter.

**Third Place Grand Prize and Virginia State Winner**
Caroline Antonipillai, Arlington Public Library/Central Library, Arlington, Virginia, wrote about *Matilda* by Roald Dahl.

**FEDLINK Awards.** FEDLINK serves federal libraries and information centers as their purchasing, training and resource-sharing consortium. Each year, FEDLINK presents the winners of its national awards for federal librarianship, which recognize the many innovative ways federal libraries, librarians and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholars and the public. In May, the 2013 winners were announced. They included the following:

**Large Library/Information Center**—Information Services Office, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, Maryland, was recognized for its leadership role in supporting and enhancing the research activities of the NIST scientific and technological community through a comprehensive program of knowledge management;

**Small Library/Information Center**—The Joint Base Laboratory and Resource Commons of the 57th Force Support Squadron, Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey, was recognized for providing access to high-quality information and materials for service members, civilians and the community in support of mission readiness, academic development and quality of life.

**Federal Library Technician of the Year**—Brandian Carroll, Library Technician, Veterans Health Administration/Veterans Integrated Service Network 1, Bedford, Massachusetts, was recognized for exceptional technical competency and commitment to service excellence.

**History Prizes.** The Library of Congress “Discovery or Exploration in History Prize” was awarded as part of National History Day on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park on June 17, 2014. The prize is sponsored by the Elizabeth Ridgway Education Fund, which was established in memory of the former director of Educational Outreach at the Library.

Juliana Hillis and Haylle O’Connell from Stoneham (Massachusetts) High School won in the senior division for their group exhibit, “From an Egg, Everything: America’s First IVF Baby.”

Virginia Qian, Deepthi Mohanraj and Andrea Birm from Redmond (Washington) Middle School won in the junior division for their documentary, “An Empire for 250 Years: The Hudson’s Bay Company.”

Chronicking America prizes were awarded to Anna Biddle from Carlisle (Pennsylvania); High School for “Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and the Crusade for Safe Food” in the junior division, Anika Redle and Maryam Ali from Birchwood School in Cleveland, Ohio, won for “Uncle Tom’s Cabin: Generating a Rising Tide of Responsibility to End the Institution of Slavery” (junior division).

In addition, 17 writers from the National History Day senior division were selected to participate in a special “Celebration of the Student Writer” event at the Library of Congress, a unique opportunity to discuss writing history with authors Doris Kearns Goodwin and John Mueller.

**Leicester B. Holland Prize.** The Holland Prize recognizes the best single-sheet, measured drawing of a historic building, site or structure prepared to the standards of the Historic American Engineering Record or the Historic American Landscapes Survey. Administered by the Heritage Documentation Programs of the National Park Service, the $1,000 prize was announced jointly by the Library of Congress and National Park Service in Feb. 18. The award went to New York architect Morgan Plesig for a drawing of a 19th-century bridge in Connecticut.

**Letters About Literature.** More than 50,000 young readers from across the country participated in the 2013-2014 Letters About Literature competition, sponsored by the Library’s Center for the Book. Open to students in grades four through 12, the competition challenged young people to write letters to their favorite authors explaining how their writing changed their lives. The top letters in each competition level for each state were chosen. Then, national winners and runners-up were chosen from each of the three competition levels: level 1 (grades four-six), level 2 (grades seven and eight) and level 3 (grades nine and 10).

The following are the national winners in the three competition levels:

**Level 1 (tie)—Becker Miller of Wellesley, Massachusetts, who wrote to Dr. Seuss about his book *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish.***

**Jayanthi V. Uppalath of Clayton, Missouri, who wrote to Sharon Draper about her book *Out of My Mind.***

**Level 2—Jisoo Choi of Ellicott City, Maryland, who wrote to Anne Frank about her book *The Diary of a Young Girl.***

“Dear Anne Frank, Although the world never heard your voice, you have left your words as your story.”
—Jisoo Choi, Letters About Literature Winner
Living Legend Award. The Library of Congress Living Legend Award honors those who have made significant contributions to America’s diverse cultural, scientific and social heritage. First presented in 2000, during the Library’s bicentennial celebration, the award has been given to artists, writers, filmmakers, physicians, entertainers, sports figures, public servants and musicians who have enriched the nation through their professional accomplishments and personal excellence. The award was presented to Mexican anthropologist and historian Miguel León-Portilla at the Library’s “Celebration of Mexico” on Dec. 12.

Network Library of the Year. The New Hampshire State Library’s Talking Book Services received the Network Library of the Year Award. The award, which carries a $1,000 cash prize, is given by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in the Library of Congress. The Palm Beach County Talking Books Library, a subregional library of the Florida Bureaus of Braille and Talking Book Library Services network, received the Network Subregional Library of the Year Award, which also carries a $1,000 prize.

LIBRARY STAFF RECOGNITION

Judith P. Cannan, chief of the Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division, received the American Library Association’s Federal and Armed Forces Libraries Round Table 2014 Achievement Award for achievement in the promotion of library and information service and the information profession in the federal community. The award was presented at the American Library Association’s annual conference in Las Vegas in June.

Les Hawkins, CONSER coordinator in the Library’s Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate, received the Ulrich’s Serials Librarianship Award from the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services. The award, which recognizes distinguished contributions to serials librarianship, was presented at the American Library Association’s annual conference in Las Vegas in June.

Les Hawkins, CONSER coordinator in the Library’s Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate, received the Ulrich’s Serials Librarianship Award from the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services. The award, which recognizes distinguished contributions to serials librarianship, was presented at the American Library Association’s annual conference in Las Vegas in June.

Kathleen Swendiman, a legislative attorney in the American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service, received the CRS Director’s Award for excellence and superior standards of work. She was cited for her extensive work in health care and public health law, specifically her legal work relating to health care reform, Medicare, Medicaid and the H1N1 influenza pandemic.
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) serves Congress by providing comprehensive and reliable legislative research and analysis that is timely, objective, authoritative and confidential throughout all stages of the legislative process.

Completing its 100th year of service in fiscal 2014, CRS continued to provide substantive analytic support for domestic and foreign policy issues on the congressional agenda as well as forward-looking management initiatives to streamline existing service and develop new ways to improve efficiency.

DOMESTIC POLICY ISSUES

CRS supported Congress as it considered key domestic issues, such as the minimum wage, federally funded earnings supplements, employment and training benefits reauthorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and concerns about unaccompanied alien children. CRS experts answered questions regarding treatment and domestic preparedness following the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa, as well as its economic and political effects. CRS assisted with policy issues emanating from the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act affecting the child welfare system, foster care and adoption. CRS analysts examined and explained how changes to the Farm Bill will affect the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and other programs, and how veterans will be affected by the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014.

CRS examined banking and financial regulation reform, government procurement contracts, war powers and authorization for use of force, and religious freedom issues raised by the contraceptive care requirement in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Experts provided support as lawmakers addressed the budget, federal debt and the deficit and briefed Members of Congress and their staffs on tax reform.

Experts in the legislative process helped clarify understanding of complex congressional rules and practices, including Senate rule changes. Other experts explained executive orders and statutory requirements governing congressional rules and practices, clarified the appropriations activity.

Analysts assessed the potential effect of reduced spending on U.S. defense policy, spending priorities and overseas military operations, especially in the Middle East. CRS also monitored developments and economic implications in international free trade agreements under negotiation, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

Management Initiatives

The year saw the launch of two succinct, analytical, web-only products to bring added flexibility to the CRS product line: In Focus, a two-page briefing document; and Insights, which enables short, quick responses to fast-moving issues. CRS also moved forward with production of interactive maps and infographics to complement its products.

Besides improving its mobile-friendly website by adopting a new, vertical layout with more space for content, CRS participated in the development of Congress.gov, part of Project ONE, a multi-year Library-wide strategy including replacement of THOMAS and LIS with a single system. The CRS role in this development included data analysis, subject expertise, testing, consultation and coordination of data partner relationships. Other initiatives improved the CRS work experiences: release of Microsoft Lync to enhance CRS staff ability to collaborate and share information, and the hire of research assistants to support the analytical workforce.
The U.S. Copyright Office administers certain major provisions of the United States copyright law and provides expert and impartial advice about copyright law and policy to Congress, federal agencies, the courts and the public.

Under the direction of Register of Copyrights Maria A. Pallante, the Copyright Office achieved important milestones in multi-year special projects and initiatives first announced in 2011. In August 2014, the office released a public draft on its website of the 2014 edition of the Compendium of U.S. Copyright Office Practices. The new edition is the first revision in decades of the publication, which serves as the office’s administrative manual regarding its core statutory duties under the Copyright Act. The office also continued to seek and evaluate recommendations from stakeholders and technical experts in a major project to upgrade its technological capabilities to reflect the realities of the digital environment and 21st-century business expectations.

The Register also continued the public processes regarding bringing the Copyright Office’s document recordation function online. Lawyers for the office invited comments and held public meetings in California and New York in fiscal 2014. A major goal of the project is to provide for online filing and processing of documents submitted for public recordation, such as assignments and transfers, licenses, terminations of grants and other records reflecting copyright ownership. This work produced a major report spearheaded by the Kaminstein Scholar in Residence, Stanford Law School, the Copyright Office’s first academic research partner, also greatly contributed to the effort.

In May 2014, the Copyright Office implemented an updated fee schedule, following a two-year study and opportunities for public comment.

The Copyright Office completed digitizing its 36 million catalog cards, including historical copyright records created between 1870 and 1977. The office is now exploring how best to make the newly digitized card images searchable online.

In fiscal 2014, the Copyright Office registered more than 476,000 copyright claims, of which 89 percent were filed online, and recorded thousands of copyright transfer documents. Additionally, the office processed hundreds of notices terminating transfers of copyrights made in the 1970s, most of which pertained to musical works.

Throughout the year, the Copyright Office assisted the U.S. Department of Justice in several important cases. In American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. v. Aereo, Inc., the Copyright Office and the Justice Department filed a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of the U.S. government. The case arose from lawsuits challenging Aereo, an Internet service that retransmits broadcast television to private customers without obtaining program owners’ authorization or paying royalties. In June, the Supreme Court rejected the argument of Aereo in a 6-to-3 decision. The Copyright Office was also closely involved in another case before the Supreme Court, Petrella v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., involving equitable defenses to alleged copyright infringement that occurred long ago.

Internationally, the Register of Copyrights and other senior members of the Copyright Office staff worked with executive branch agencies on copyright law and policy affecting other countries and participated in international conferences and negotiations. These included matters related to the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). In May 2014, the Copyright Office co-sponsored a weeklong symposium on collective rights management with WIPO that brought together officials from 16 countries and included speakers from nearly a dozen organizations, representing a range of countries and organizations from nearly a dozen organizations.

At the end of fiscal 2014, the Copyright Office initiated the sixth triennial rulemaking proceeding under section 1201 of the copyright law. Section 1201 provides that, upon the recommendation of the Register of Copyrights, the Librarian of Congress may designate certain classes of works as exempt from the prohibition against circumvention of technological measures that control access to copyrighted works.

WEB COPYRIGHT.OFFICE
The Office of the Librarian provides leadership to the Library, including congressional relations, financial and legal services, fundraising, contracting, communications and event planning. It performs these functions through its offices of Congressional Relations; the Chief Financial Officer; the General Counsel; Development; Contracts and Grants Management; Communications; and Special Events/Public Programs.

In fiscal 2014, the Office of the Librarian coordinated the review of matters pertaining to the Library Web Governance Board (WGB). The WGB oversaw the continued work on Project ONE, including the launch of Congress.gov and continued improvements to loc.gov. Congress.gov added data for nominations, appropriations and committees as well as features for advanced searching, notification alerting and account personalization. Loc.gov introduced improvements in global and page-level navigation and presented more collections through the main search index and in a new display format.

The Office of the Librarian continued to lead the Library-wide effort to update and implement the organization’s Strategic Plan (2011–2016) and the related Planning and Budgeting Framework. In fiscal 2014, the Library of Congress continued development of a Futures Program to chart a course for the institution and to lay the foundation for a new Strategic Plan.

The Office of the Librarian also has oversight for guiding such initiatives as

- the World Digital Library website (see page 29).
- The Office of the General Counsel provided legal counsel to Library management regarding Library initiatives, collections and operations; reviewed Library contracts and agreements; served as the Library’s ethics and privacy experts; supported the Library’s legislative and regulatory activities; and represented the Library in negotiations, disputes and litigation.
- During the year, the Library completed 1,900 contracting actions valued at $180 million to support Library programs, initiatives, technology infrastructure, facility projects and collections management. Grants totaling $5.3 million were awarded to 29 universities and other educational institutions for the Teaching with Primary Sources program. The Library also awarded 47 fellowships totaling $1.3 million.
- The Contracts Office worked with FEDLINK, an organizational unit in Library Services, to maximize the buying power of federal agencies. Approximately 500 federal offices transferred funds to FEDLINK and jointly contracted for goods and services valued at $835 million during fiscal 2014. Federal customers also placed $76 million in direct express orders against the FEDLINK contracts, bringing the total to $119 million.
- During fiscal 2014, the Library’s development efforts raised a total of $9.52 million, representing 180 gifts from 614 donors. Those gifts, including $1.93 million in cash gifts, $2.59 million in new pledges, $74,500 in in-kind gifts and $1,524,874 received through planned gifts, were made to 75 Library initiatives. Gifts from the James Madison Council—the Library’s private-sector advisory group—totaled more than $1.75 million. The Library forged partnerships with 226 first-time donors, who gave a total of $3,903,889.
- Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing initiatives throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, scholarly programs and the 2014 Library of Congress National Book Festival.
- Madison Council member and co-chair of the National Book Festival Board David M. Rubenstein, Wells Fargo, the Institute of Museum and Library Services and additional donors gave nearly $1.9 million to support the 2014 National Book Festival. Led by a key gift from the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies, the Library received more than $360,000 to support the Magna Carta: Muse and Mentor exhibition, which opens at the Library in November 2014.
- The Library coordinated more than 340 public and private events. Library events and initiatives were publicized on the Library’s website and through social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and blogs. These activities garnered significant media attention. (See Appendix E, The Library in the News.) The Library’s weekly in-house newsletters, The Gazette, kept staff members informed about Library-wide developments. The bimonthly Library of Congress Magazine promoted use of the Library’s resources and services both onsite and online.

WEB loc.gov/about/WEB loc.gov/lcm/
The Law Library provides Congress with comprehensive research on foreign and comparative law and reference services on U.S. legal and legislative information. It maintains extensive and unparalleled collections in U.S., foreign and international law to serve the many needs of Congress. The Law Library also serves U.S. federal courts and executive-branch agencies, and offers reference services to the public.

In fiscal 2014, the Law Library prepared 364 legal research reports, special studies and memoranda in response to inquiries from Congress. Foreign law specialists provided Members of Congress with reports related to many pressing U.S. legislative issues, including regulation of virtual currencies; marriage definition under laws of foreign countries; granting asylum for children from other countries; methods used by foreign governments to avoid frivolous lawsuits; financing of highway and infrastructure construction; privacy protection in the European Union; and military procurement practices. Many of these reports are available to the public on the Law Library’s website.

In addition to serving Congress, the Law Library prepared 992 research or reference reports to executive- and judicial-branch agencies, the U.S. bar, and members of the public both in the United States and abroad.

The Law Library answered approximately 4,086 congressional inquiries and served 35,072 patrons in its reading room, on the phone or electronically. Its Public Services Division answered a total of 2,827 inquiries through Ask a Librarian, the Library’s virtual reference service.

The Law Library continued to expand its use of social networking. Twitter followers increased to 41,669, and a second Twitter account, for users of the legislative information system known as Congress.gov, numbered 18,778 followers. The Law Library had 20,629 Facebook friends and continued to offer RSS feeds and e-mail alerts in order to notify subscribers about the availability of selected resources. The Law Library’s blog, In Custodia Legis, published 217 posts and recorded 295,352 page views.

The Global Legal Months, a continually updated online publication covering legal news and developments worldwide, received 250,643 page views for the year. The Guide to Law Online, an annotated portal of Internet sources of interest to legal researchers, had 685,827 page views. Both resources are accessible on the Law Library’s website.

The Law Library focused on developing the Magna Carta: Muse & Mentor exhibition, scheduled to open in November 2014. Many Law Library staff members along with their colleagues throughout the Library of Congress have been involved in this complex endeavor to display the 1215 Lincoln Cathedral Magna Carta to mark the 800th anniversary of the great charter of rights and liberties. To promote public awareness of Magna Carta and its influence, the Law Library launched the Magna Carta Lecture Series in partnership with the American Bar Association (ABA) Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress. The ABA also partnered with the Law Library to produce a traveling Magna Carta exhibition, which featured facsimiles of some of the main exhibition’s items. The traveling exhibition debuted in August 2014 at the ABA’s annual meeting in Boston. The Law Library also marked Human Rights Day, Constitution Day, Women’s History Month and Law Day with public programs.

After nearly three years of planning, staff prepared for the temporary closing of the Law Library reading room ahead of its planned renovation. The project required moving collections and staff and creating a temporary reading room in the Madison Building. The redesigned second-floor reading room is scheduled to reopen by the summer of 2015.
Library Services performs the traditional functions of a national library: acquisitions, cataloging, reference services and preservation for the traditional and digital collections.

The 45 offices that make up Library Services are organized within five directorates: Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access; Collections and Services; Partnerships and Outreach Programs; Preservation; and Technology Policy. The Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation manages collection storage in Culpeper, Virginia.

Major activities of the Collections and Services Directorate during the past year included developing the Library’s collections in all languages, subject areas and formats, organizing and managing the secure storage of more than 160 million items in the Library’s collections; providing access to requested collection items and providing onsite, as well as offline, reference/information services through 17 research centers and collection access points on Capitol Hill and via the Internet; and coordinating collections-based digitization projects to increase public access to high-search-value Library materials. Nearly 5 million digital files were created from items housed in the Collections and Services custodial divisions.

As part of the Library’s space management program, the Collections Access, Loan and Management Division manages collections storage on the Library’s Capitol Hill campus, at the state-of-the-art high density storage modules at Fort Meade, Maryland, at the annex in Landover, Maryland, and at National Archives and Records Administration records storage sites in Valmeyer, Illinois. The Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation manages collection storage in Culpeper, Virginia.

The Preservation Directorate sought to better understand and reduce risks to the Library’s collections through preservation research that explored those factors that pose risks to the collections and tested possible ways of mitigating or eliminating those risks. During the year, the Preservation Directorate housed, stabilized, bound, mass-deacidified or reformatted more than 7 million items in diverse formats. The Packard Campus and the Overseas Offices contributed to this accomplishment.

The Technology Policy Directorate comprises the Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO), the Integrated Library System Program Office (ILSPO) and the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO). In fiscal 2014, APLO continued to provide technical support for Library Services, including the more than 250 staff members who telework or otherwise work at remote locations. ILSPO successfully managed the upgrade of all Voyager databases and servers with minimal disruption to users. During the year, all Library Services telework laptops were upgraded to the Windows 7 operating system. NDMSO continued to represent the Library’s interest in organizations responsible for standards, formal and de facto. These included the principal national and international standards bodies: the American National Standards Institute and its affiliate, the National Information Standards Organization, and the International Organization for Standardization.
NATIONAL DIGITAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND PRESERVATION PROGRAM
The National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) was mandated by Congress in 2000 to develop a nationwide strategy to collect and preserve high-risk digital materials of high value to the American people and the nation’s lawmakers. NDIIPP works with a network of national and international collaboratives, including the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA), a membership organization. In September 2014, the NDSA released the 2015 National Agenda for Digital Stewardship, a set of recommendations that provide insight into emerging technological trends, gaps in capacity and key opportunities for results in technological trends, gaps in capacity and key opportunities for results in digital stewardship research and development. In collaboration with the Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness, ITS works to ensure continuity of operations in the event of a pandemic or other emergency, including upgrades to the Alternate Computing Facility and remote access. ITS also supports a variety of Library-wide operations and IT initiatives.

Throughout the year, ITS ensured the Library’s information technology infrastructure and the services it provides continued to adapt to new technology and respond to other changes and requirements. The Library’s current IT infrastructure includes five data centers in four building locations. These facilities support more than 650 physical servers, 340 virtual servers, 250 enterprise systems and applications, 8 petabytes of disk storage and 15 petabytes of backup and archive data on tape. The Library’s IT infrastructure includes a wide-area network, a metropolitan-area network and local-area networks that consist of 350 network devices.

ITS supports more than 8,000 voice connections, 14,700 network connections and 5,300 workstations. During the year, ITS Help Desk resolved more than 23,000 trouble reports from end users.

The ITS Multimedia Team’s Video Production Section produced nearly 400 programs for streaming from the Library’s website and YouTube channel. The ITS Digital Scan Section produced 120,000 high-quality digital images for use by many divisions within the Library.

The ITS End User Computing Group upgraded all Library workstations and laptops from Windows XP to Windows 7. The Technical and Facilities Services Group upgraded 750 mobile devices from BlackBerry handhelds to iPhones. The Technology Assessment Group continued to support users with disabilities in compliance with Section 508 of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
The Office of Support Operations Service Unit provides oversight and direction to four diverse, interdependent infrastructure programs that support the Library’s mission and strategic objectives: the Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness; Human Resources Services; the Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance; and Integrated Support Services.

During fiscal 2014, the programs composing the Office of Support Operations delivered comprehensive services, managed institutional programs and oversaw regulatory compliance in the areas of human capital, administration, facilities, asset management and protection, personnel security, emergency preparedness, safety and health services. During the year, the office also focused its attention on annual planning and increasing information technology support and resources to achieve its mission.

The Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness focused on strengthening collections security, personnel security and protective services. The office conducted Site Assistance Visits and implemented needed access control to protect the Library’s highest-level collections and financial assets. The office promoted security awareness and provided training to key Library staff members responsible for planning and execution to enhance service unit understanding of how mission-essential functions will be performed during a Continuity of Operations Plan situation.

Human Resources Services continued to direct and guide the Human Capital Planning Board, an agency-wide committee composed of senior managers from each service unit, designated by and reporting to the Library’s Executive Committee. The Planning Board leads the Library’s efforts to improve its workforce and ensures alignment with the agency’s strategic goals. In fiscal 2014, the Planning Board focused on performance management at all levels, strategic succession management, leadership development, revision of the Multi-Year Affirmative Employment Program Plan and workforce flexibilities, including phased retirement and telework policies.

The Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance supported the Library’s commitment to principles of fairness and inclusion by increasing awareness and competency through service unit engagement, educational forums, workforce training and assistive technology demonstrations. In fiscal 2014, the office developed and delivered workplace diversity training to supervisors and managers and established a Diversity Working Group to reassess the Multi-Year Affirmative Employment Program Plan, originally issued in 2010. The working group completed its assessment and began drafting a plan to sustain a diversity workforce, promote awareness and inclusiveness in the workplace and highlight the diversity in Library collections and programs.

Integrated Support Services continued its multi-year implementation of the Facility Asset Management Enterprise system. The investment will achieve economy and efficiency through a common web-based service portal in areas of facility operations, event planning, asset management, accommodation, health and safety, logistics and reservations.

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG), an independent office within the Library of Congress, advises the Librarian and the Congress on economy, efficiency and effectiveness of Library programs and operations. The OIG also conducts audits and investigations to detect and prevent fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement.

During fiscal 2014, the OIG issued seven audits that addressed important aspects of Library programs and operations. These included the effectiveness of building security at the Library’s Landover Center Annex. The OIG also issued an alert to Library managers and contracting officer representatives about best practices in contract administration to deter fraud, and a memorandum regarding high-risk labor-hour contracts.

Under OIG oversight, the accounting firm of CliftonLarsonAllen LLP (CLA) performed several Library audits. These included the audits of the Library’s fiscal year 2013 consolidated financial statements and the 2013 financial statements of the Open World Leadership Center, a separate legislative-branch agency housed at the Library of Congress. For the 11th consecutive year, the Library received an unmodified opinion (formerly called an unqualified or “clean” opinion) on its financial statements. Open World also received an unmodified opinion. Under OIG supervision, CLA also audited the Library’s Information Technology Services operations at the Alternate Computing Facility and the Library’s practices with regard to certification and accreditation of its information systems. On both of these audits, CLA identified internal control and operating issues and made recommendations accordingly.

During the year, the OIG monitored the status of all of its unimplemented recommendations from prior periods and determined that the Library implemented 26 OIG recommendations to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of its programs and operations.

In fiscal 2014, OIG opened 45 investigations and closed 44 investigations. Of these, six cases were significant and 11 constituted assistance to other law enforcement agencies such as the U.S. Capitol Police, the U.S. Marshals Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The OIG referred four cases to Library management for administrative action. The OIG also received 40 allegations of abuse through its confidential hotline.

Other activities included commenting on new or revised Library of Congress Regulations, upgrading the OIG Investigations’ hotline web page, participating with the Institute of Internal Auditors in the development and presentation of a training program titled “When Audits Become Investigations” and overseeing the fiscal year 2013 financial statements audit of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).
The Copyright Royalty Board administers the royalty provisions of the Copyright Act. The Copyright Act requires artists, copyright owners and recording and distribution companies to license their works to broadcast media. The three Copyright Royalty Judges who comprise the board issue determinations regarding royalty rates, terms and distributions relating to these statutory licenses.

In fiscal 2014, licensees remitted approximately $318 million in royalties. The judges approved distributions of nearly $2.5 million from six different royalty funds. The judges finalized eight proceedings by stipulation or adjudication, published an agreed partial distribution for comment and commenced two rate-determination proceedings. The judges also published final rates and terms for three statutory licenses and cost-of-living adjustments for two established rates.

During the year, the judges published their final determination on remand of royalty rates and terms for digital performance of sound recordings and making of ephemeral recordings by noninteractive webcasters (Web III). The determination was appealed to the D.C. Circuit Court.

The judges also issued their final determination on second remand of the minimum fee for digital performance of sound recordings and making of ephemeral recordings by noncommercial webcasters (Web II). They also published their notice of the commencement of proceedings to determine reasonable royalty rates and terms for the digital performance of sound recordings and making of ephemeral recordings by noninteractive webcasters (Web IV) and by new subscription services (NSS). In an attempt to enrich the record in Web IV and NSS, the judges invited participants to explore—and provide evidence to support—alternative rate structure proposals.

The Librarian of Congress appointed Judge Jesse M. Feder, who had been serving as interim Copyright Royalty Judge, to serve a full term as the body’s copyright specialist.
APPENDIX A. Library of Congress Advisory Bodies

JAMES MADISON COUNCIL

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Edwin L. Cox, Chair Emeritus
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Leonard I. Silverstein, Treasurer
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James Earl and Cecilia Jones, Honorary
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David and Rosalie McCallough,
Honorary
Boston, Massachusetts

Robert P. Gwinn (deceased), Emeritus
Riverside, Illinois

Julianne Krasnow, Emeritus
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Ruth S. Alshuler
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John and Teresa Amend
Dallas, Texas

Norma K. Asnes
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John K. Arneson
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Buffy Calitri
Bethesda, Maryland

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James F. Dickey
New Bremen, Ohio

Ronald and Beth Dozois
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Houston, Texas

Jeannine English
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Robert H. Enslow
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Marjorie M. Fisher
New York, New York

J. Richard Fredericks
San Francisco, California

Annette Friedland
Jupiter, Florida

John K. Garvey
Wichita, Kansas

William and Inger Ginsberg
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Los Angeles, California

Nancy Glanville Jewell
Houston, Texas

Mary Gruber
Chicago, Illinois

Barbara Guggenheim and
Bertram H. Fields
Malibu, California

Beverly L. Hamilton
Avon, Connecticut

Sally Harris
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

Jeffrey B. Hawkins
Boston, Massachusetts

John S. Hendricks
Silver Spring, Maryland

Roger Hertog
New York, New York

Leo J. Hindery Jr.
New York, New York

Glenn R. Jones
Centennial, Colorado

Jerral W. Jones
Dallas, Texas

James V. Kimsey
Washington, D.C.

Jay I. Kislak
Miami, Florida

Nancy W. Knowles
Hinsdale, Illinois

David H. Koch
New York, New York

H. Fred Krimendahl II (dec.)
New York, New York

Susan Carmel Lehrman
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Irvin and Joan Levy
Dallas, Texas

Ira A. Lipman
New York, New York

Lillian P. Lovelace
Santa Barbara, California

Gary M. Maguire
Dallas, Texas

Thomas (dec.), and Kay Martin
Leawood, Kansas

John J. Medcheck
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Katy and Ken Menges
Dallas, Texas

Edward S. Miller
Washington, D.C.

Lucile Swift Miller
Richmond, Virginia

Phillip and Cheryl Milstein
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Martha Hamilton Morris
Villanova, Pennsylvania

Nancy A. Nasher and
David J. Haemersgiger
Dallas, Texas

Donald E. Newhouse
New York, New York

Sarah and Ross Perot Jr.
Dallas, Texas

Carol S. Price
Indian Wells, California

Caren H. Prohoo
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Aurel N. Rapoport
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London, England

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B. Francis Saul
Bethesda, Maryland

Walter Scott, Jr.
Omaha, Nebraska

F. Dennis Shapiro
Chesnut Hill, Massachusetts

Maria Arana
Writer-at-large for The Washington Post

Manuel Castells
Wallis Annenberg Chair in
Communication Technology
and Society at the Annenberg School of
Communication
University of Southern California,
Los Angeles

Antonio Rosa Damasio
David Bormule Professor of
Neuroscience at the University of
Southern California, Los Angeles

Toyin Falola
Jacob and Frances Sanger Mossiker
Chair in the Humanities at the
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Philip W. Gold
Chief of Neuroendocrine Research
National Institutes of Mental Health

Wm. Roger Louis
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and Culture at the University of
Texas, Austin

Margaret MacMillan
Warden of St. Antony's College
at the University of Oxford
Writers Guild of America  
East Member: Richard Wesley  
West Alternate: Howard Rodman  
At-large  
Member: Guenter Grusp  
Alternate: Roger Mayer  
Member: Hanay Geigamah  
Alternate: Shawon Belton  
Member: Awer Woodard  
Alternate: Caroline Fick  
Member: Bruce Goldstein  
Alternate: Charles Ramirez Berg  
Member: Leonard Maltin  
Alternate: Jacqueline Stewart  
Pro Bono Counsel  
Eric Schwartz  
Mitchell Silberberg & Knupp LLP  

NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION FOUNDATION BOARD  
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Cecilia DeMille Presley, First Chair  
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Leonard Maltin  
Film Critic/Historian  
Scott M. Martin  
Executive Vice President  
Intellectual Property  
Paramount Pictures  
John Ptak  
Arsenal Agency  
Robert G. Rehme  
President  
Rehme Productions  

Eric Schwartz  
Mitchell Silberberg & Knupp LLP  
Martin Scorsese  
Filmmaker and President  
The Film Foundation  
Paula Wagner  
Film Producer  
Chestnut Ridge Productions  
Ainnie Woodard  
Actress, Producer  
Ex Officio  
James H. Billington  
Librarian of Congress  

Foundation Staff  
Jeff Lambert  
Director  
Rebecca Payne Collins  
Office Manager  
David Wells  
Programs Manager  
Ihsan Amanatullah  
Programs Assistant  

NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION BOARD  
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Member: Billy Lineman  
Alternate: vacant  
American Folklore Society  
Member: Burt Feintuch  
Alternate: vacant  
American Musico logical Society  
Member: Mark Katz  
Alternate: vacant  
American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers  
Member: Loretta Munez  
Alternate: vacant  
Association for Recorded Sound Collections  
Member: David Seubert  
Alternate: Bill Kliger  
Audio Engineering Society  
Member: George Massenburg  
Alternate: Elizabeth Cohen  
Broadcast Music, Incorporated  
Member: Michael O’Neil  
Alternate: Charles Feldman  
Country Music Foundation  
Member: Kyle Young  
Alternate: Alan Stoker  
Digital Media Association  
Member: Lee Knife  
Alternate: Gregory Alan Barnes  
Music Library Association  
Member: James Farrant  
Alternate: vacant  
National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences  
Member: Kristen Madsen  
Alternate: Maureen Doney  
National Archives and Records Administration  
Member: vacant  
Alternate: Tom Nastick  
National Association of Recording Merchandisers  
Member: vacant  
Alternate: vacant  
Recording Industry Association of America  
Member: vacant  
Alternate: vacant  
SESAC  
Member: Shanna Hatch  
Alternate: vacant  

Society for Ethnomusicology  
Member: Jon Kertzer  
Alternate: Alan Buettner  
Songwriters Hall of Fame  
Member: Linda Moran  
Alternate: Robbin Ahrold  
At-large  
Member: Michael Feinstein  
Alternate: vacant  
Member: Sandy Pearlman  
Alternate: vacant  
Member: Brenda Nelson-Strauss  
Alternate: William Ivey  
Member: vacant  
Alternate: John L. Simson  

NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION FOUNDATION BOARD  
Charter Members  
T Bone Burnett  
Musician and Producer  
Bruce Lundvall  
President and CEO of Blue Note Label Group  
George Massenburg  
Producer, Engineer and Designer  
Rickey Minor  
Bandleader  
Jonathan Poneman  
Music Executive and Co-founder of Sub Pop Records  
Bob Santelli  
Executive Director, Grammy Museum  
John L. Simson  
Former Executive Director, SoundExchange  
Jack White  
Musician, Producer  
Davia Nelson  
Producer and member of The Kitchen Sisters  
Ex Officio  
James H. Billington  
Librarian of Congress  

Foundation Staff  
Gerald Seligman  
Executive Director  
Kenneth Silverman  
Office Counsel
APPENDIX B. Selected Acquisitions

To display in its Civil Rights Act of 1964 exhibition, the Library received, on deposit by the Howard Buffett Foundation, the letters, papers and photographs of civil rights activist Rosa Parks.

The African and Middle Eastern Division received the gift of six reels of Armenian manuscripts from Michael Stone, professor emeritus of comparative religion and Armenian studies at Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Indian Jewish Women: Stories from the Bene Israel Life, a gift from Edna and Sam Daniels; and 42 Arabic language monographs, a gift from Ismail Serageldin, director of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Egypt, and chair of the World Digital Library Executive Council.

The Asian Division purchased a reproduction of an encyclopedia compiled during the Ming dynasty from 1403-1408—the world’s largest known general encyclopedia at its time. The division acquired on exchange from the National Library of China a 22-volume compilation of historical documents about the first Military Academy established during the Chinese Republic (1912-1949). The division purchased 50 reproduction volumes of Kengoku to Shakan (Fukkokuban), a rare journal on architecture initially published between 1916 and 1935. The division also purchased a microfilm set of rare documents and legal case evidence related to the explosion at the Mitsui Mine Mine, Japan, in 1963, which led to the deaths of 148 people. The division also purchased Kamekura Monogatari (sand zu) by Genshin, 30 volumes relating to the Korean National Theatre in the 20th century.

The European Division purchased a complete run of the cartoon posters published in the Dutch weekly magazine De Vader Amsterdam, from Jan. 2, 1915 (no. 1) to Dec. 28, 1918 (no. 396), greatly enhancing the Library’s visual collections relating to World War I.

The Geography and Map Division purchased an 18th-century pictographic manuscript map in a Comanche hand. This important historical artifact is perhaps the only known contemporaneous map drawn by a Native American hand depicting a military battle. The division also acquired 161 maps of pre-Israel Palestine and Israel dating from 1933-2001, chiefly pre-1950, received on exchange from the University of Haifa.

The Hispanic Division purchased, for custody in the Geography and Map Division, 10 manuscript maps made by Augustin Codazzi shortly after Venezuela’s independence in the 1830s, which led to the first printed atlas of Venezuela. The Hispanic Division and the Prints and Photographs Division jointly purchased 1,580 horn-digital photographs by Adalberto Rios-Salazar, showing scenes in Mexico, Ecuador and Nicaragua, for the Library’s Archive of Hispanic Culture. Other items purchased by the Hispanic Division for the Prints and Photographs collections included “Las Antillas Letradas” by Martorelli; a lost series by Artemio Rodriguez; Voados photos by Phyllis Galembo; Uruguayan wine labels; and four prints by Juan Fuentes. The Prints and Photographs Division funds purchased a Mexican War daguerreotype, 11 daguerreotype drawings from the 1840s, and Doña de Muertos en Edo.

The Law Library acquired Manuale Codicis Justiniani, authenticarum seu notulrarum et Consuetudinum Federae, quos titternum Liberorum tituli omnes ac unigii optatus Leges e x Gisulfide colleccta, embamnathus siit unice efficax, proo teste ac prompte et fina conctatione sodi quam ad minime in studios juris labores, by Johannes Buno (Hamburg: 1674). This acquisition consists of 14 large, spectacular woodcut mnemonics teaching plates on vellum for students of Roman law. It is a rare first edition of this eminent work on the art of memory and its use in jurisprudence.

The Manuscript Division received donations of the papers of former Federal Reserve Chair Alan Greenspan and former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division received a donation of The HistoryMakers Digital Archive, consisting of 2,000 videotaped interviews with African American leaders, totaling 9,000 hours of content on 14,000 analog tapes, 3,000 DVDs, 6,000 born-digital files, 70,000 paper documents and digital files and more than 30,000 digital photographs. The HistoryMakers has provided the Library with digital files of all the analog tapes. The nonprofit organization The HistoryMakers announced its intentions to continue to donate additional interviews to the Library, which will serve as its permanent repository.

The Manuscript Division received, through the gift of the HistoryMakers Digital Archive, a 1984 agreement with the photographer Bill Cunningham (1929–2016), containing more than 100,000 items including correspondence, audiovisual recordings and musical scores. The division also received the gift of Henry Mancini’s personal papers from the composer’s family. The division purchased at auction documents relating to George and Ira Gershwin, including a signed musical sketch for George Gershwin’s Second Rhapsody.

The Prints and Photographs Division received, through the gift of Tom L Jenkinson, a remarkable Civil War tintype portrait showing the white Confederate soldier A.M. Chandler and the black family slave, Silas Chandler, who brought A.M. Chandler safely home after the Battle of Charkamau. The division received, through a gift/purchase agreement with the photographer Camilla Vergara, more than 6,000 photographs documenting U.S. urban ghettos from the 1980s to the present. The division received a gift from Ben Sheidegard and Helen Sarid of more than 100 photographs by the photojournalist CHIM (David Seymour), showing aspects of the Spanish Civil War and life in Mexico after the war. The division purchased 104 eyewitness drawings of the American Civil War created by Adolph Metzner (1834–1917). The division also purchased an album of very early Philadelphia photographs showing the beginnings of photography in the United States.

The U.S./Anglo Division purchased at auction a manuscript draft for an advertisement to be published in the Virginia Gazette, April 20, 1775, for two runaway servants, signed “George Washington.” The manuscript will be held in the Serial and Government Publications Division.
APPENDIX C. Publications

BOOKS

Christopher Columbus Book of Privileges: The Claiming of a New World by John W. Hessler, Chet Van Duzer and Daniel De Simone contains the first authorized facsimile of the Library’s copy—one of four in existence—of the royal charters, writs, grants and papal letters that comprise Columbus’ “Book of Privileges.” (In association with Levergent Press)

Explored Emigrants Cities: A Visual History of the Italian-American Experience from the Collections of the Library of Congress by Linda Barrett Osborne and Paolo Battaglia celebrates the contributions of Italian Americans from Christopher Columbus until today through 500 images from the Library’s collections. (In association with Anniversary Books)

The Forgotten Filies: America’s Decade from the Archives of Look Magazine by James Conaway brings the 1950s to life through more than 200 photographs drawn from the more than 4 million images in the Look Magazine Collection in the Library of Congress, covering the period 1937–1971. (In association with Skira/Rizzoli)

Great Photographs from the Library of Congress in 2014. Photographs drawn from the Library’s vast archives, this book celebrates the contributions of distinguished photographers from the dawn of photography to the present day. Drawn from the Library’s Prints and Photographs Collection, the images have been gathered in an ebook format. (In association with Arct Publishing and the Ibookstore)

Michigan F.O. Ablum Lomax and the 1938 Library of Congress Folklore Expedition by Todd Harvey celebrates the 1938 folkloric survey of the Great Lakes region by folklorist Al Lomax. After three months, Lomax returned with a cache of 250 discs and eight reels of film. (This multimedia e-book documents the diverse ethnicities in Michigan. (In association with Dust to Digital and the Ibookstore)

APPENDIX D. Exhibitions

Library of Congress exhibitions can be viewed online at loc.gov/exhibits.

NEW EXHIBITIONS

Mapping a New Nation: Abel Buell’s Map of the United States, 1784
Nov. 11, 2013-ongoing

On display in the Thomas Jefferson Building’s Great Hall Gallery, this exhibition showcases Abel Buell’s 1784 map of the United States— the first map of the newly independent United States that was compiled, printed and published in America by an American. Seven copies of the map are known to exist. Philanthropist David M. Rubenstein, co-founder and co-CEO of The Carlyle Group, purchased this map and placed it at the Library so it can be publicly displayed and, by digital technology, made available for research purposes. A state-of-the-art display case was constructed by the Library in collaboration with the National Institute for Standards and Technology to allow the original to be on continuous public view. Also on display are four early maps of North America by John Mitchell, Carington Bowles, Thomas Hutchins and William Faden, which were created from 1745 to 1778. A 1784 map of the United States by William McMurray, which was published nine months after Buell’s map, completes the exhibition.

ASCAP: One Hundred Years and Beyond

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) is one of the world’s leading performing-rights organizations. To mark its centennial, this exhibition featured 45 objects, including sheet music, photographs, pamphlets, posters and more. Some highlights include the first ASCAP license, which was issued to Rector’s Restaurant in New York City (Broadway at 44th Street) in 1914; the original manuscript of The Pink Panther, in the hand of composer Henry Mancini; Paul Williams’ lyrics for The Rainbow Connection; and the original lyrics for The Big Hit by Hke by Alan and Marilyn Bergman. On display in the Performing Arts Reading Room Gallery in the James Madison Memorial Building, the exhibition was made possible through the support of the Ira and Leonore Gershwin Trust for the benefit of the Library of Congress. Following its closing at the Library on July 26, 2014, the exhibition opened in the Library of Congress/Ira Gershwin Gallery at the Walt Disney Concert Hall in Los Angeles, California, on Aug. 23, 2014, and remained on view through Feb. 14, 2015.

A Thousand Years of the Persian Book
March 27, 2014–Sept. 20, 2014

The Persian language gained prominence as a literary and common cultural language about a thousand years ago. Since then, a rich and varied written and spoken heritage has developed in the Persian language, elevate the visibility of the Persian civilization among world intellectual traditions. The literary traditions of the Persian language over the last millennium was explored in this exhibition, from illuminated manuscripts to contemporary publications. The exhibition brought attention to the literary achievements of Iran and the greater Persian-speaking regions of Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Central and South Asia and the Caucasus. The exhibition’s 75 items were drawn primarily from the Library’s outstanding Persian collection—a most important in the world today outside of Iran. On display in the Thomas Jefferson Building’s South Gallery, the exhibition was made possible through the support of the Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans, Ambassador Hushang Ansary, Javad Kainal, Nazie Erfakhari and other donors.

American Ballet Theatre: Touring the Globe for 75 Years

To celebrate the 75th anniversary of the American Ballet Theatre and the recent donation of its archive to the Library of Congress, this exhibition highlights the dance company’s vibrant history. The comprehensive archive includes photographs; Benesh Movement Noteation notes and scores; music manuscripts; programs; clipping files; touring files; business papers; and information on grants and development, marketing and public relations, office administration and other memorabilia collected by the company, former dancers and ballet fans. The nearly 50
To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, this exhibition highlights the legal and legislative struggles and victories leading to the passage of this landmark legislation that outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The exhibition sheds light on individuals—both prominent leaders and private citizens—who participated in the decades-long campaign for equality. The more than 200 items, including correspondence and documents from civil rights leaders and organizations, photographs, newspapers, legal briefs, drawings and posters, are drawn primarily from the Library's collections.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS

Exploring the Early Americas: The Jay I. Kislak Collection

This exhibition features selections from more than 3,000 rare maps, documents, paintings, prints and artifacts that comprise the Jay I. Kislak Collection at the Library of Congress. The exhibition offers insight into Native-American cultures, the dramatic first encounters between Native Americans and European explorers and settlers, and the pivotal changes caused by the meeting of the American and European worlds. The Kislak exhibition features two extraordinary maps by Martin Waldseemüller—a 1507 world map that uses the word “America” for the first time, and a marine chart made in 1516 that depicts a European view of the world enlarged by the presence of the Western Hemisphere.

Thomas Jefferson’s Library

When Thomas Jefferson sold his personal library to Congress in 1815 to replace volumes destroyed in a fire set by the British during the War of 1812, it was the largest private book collection in North America. In this reconstruction of Jefferson’s library, the books have been arranged in his modified version of an organizational system created by British philosopher Francis Bacon (1561–1626). Divided into categories of “Memory,” “Reason” and “Imagination”—that Jefferson translated to “History,” “Philosophy” and “Fine Arts”—the collection demonstrates the span of Jefferson’s multi-faceted interests, which continue to inform the Library’s collecting strategy.

The Library of Congress Bible Collection

The Giant Bible of Mainz signifies the end of the handwritten book while the Gutenberg Bible marks the beginning of the printed book and the explosion of knowledge and creativity engendered by movable type. This exhibition explores the significance of the two 15th-century Bibles and, through interactive presentations, examines the relationship among the Mainz Bible and the Gutenberg Bible and 16 selected Bibles from the Library’s collections.

Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building

Visitors can experience the Thomas Jefferson Building’s 19th-century architecture and its elaborately decorated interior, embellished by works of art by nearly 50 American artists.

Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment

The Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment features items from the Library’s Bob Hope Collection, objects from the rich and varied collections of various Library divisions and objects borrowed from the Bob Hope Archives, located in Los Angeles. On display in the gallery, Hope for America: Performers, Politics & Pop Culture examines the interplay of politics and entertainment in American public life. An introductory video and interactive exhibit stations that display film and television clips, along with sound recordings, enliven the gallery experience.

Gershwin Room

The Gershwin Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building is dedicated to displaying selected items from the Library’s Gershwin Collection, the world’s preeminent resource for the documentary legacy of George and Ira Gershwin. Rare objects from the Gershwin Collection, which is housed in the Library’s Music Division, are periodically rotated into the continuing exhibition titled Hope to Stage: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin. Among the items to be seen in the exhibition were the Porgy and Bess printed-vocal piano score used and annotated by Rosamond Johnson, who was in the original cast in 1935; rare snapshots of George Gershwin; and Ira Gershwin’s drafts of some of his most famous song lyrics.

Graphic Arts Galleries

The Library’s three Graphic Arts Galleries in the Thomas Jefferson Building feature cartoon collections and offer visitors a rich sampling of caricatures, comic strips, political drawings, artwork created for magazines and graphic-novel illustrations.

The Herblock Gallery celebrates the work of editorial cartoonist Herbert L. Block with an ongoing display of 10 original drawings, selected from the Library’s extensive Herbert L. Block Collection. Herblock Looks at 1964: Fifty Years Ago in Editorial Cartoons opened on April 5, 2014, and remained on view through Sept. 13, 2014.

The Swann Gallery introduces visitors to the quality and variety of the Library’s cartoon collections through a permanent memorial exhibition featuring 15 facsimiles of seminal cartoons. The diverse selection includes caricatures, political cartoons, comics, animation art, graphic novels and illustrations that reflect the Library’s rich cartoon holdings.

A third gallery offers a changing-exhibition program that showcases the graphic arts collections in the Prints and Photographs Division.
The Library also received extensive broadcast coverage during the year from such outlets as CBS Sunday Morning, CBS Evening News, the ABC, Nightly News, PBS NewsHour and NPR, plus increasing coverage by Internet and social-media-based journalists, including a large array of popular blogs and other websites offering news to the public.

The Library facilitated scores of visits from broadcast media—from around the world—including a profile of the Library's Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation by CNN; a story by PBS NewsHour on Thomas Jefferson's Library; the nucleus from which the Library of Congress was re-established following the burning of Washington by the British in 1814; and stories on NPR and CBS Morning News about the Library's preservation work to test compact discs to determine their probable lifespans and how to extend the useful lives of such media.


The Library facilitated scores of visits from broadcast media—from around the world—including a profile of the Library’s Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation by CNN; a story by PBS NewsHour on Thomas Jefferson’s Library, the nucleus from which the Library of Congress was re-established following the burning of Washington by the British in 1814; and stories on NPR and CBS Morning News about the Library’s preservation work to test compact discs to determine their probable lifespans and how to extend the useful lives of such media.

Throughout the year, the Library of Congress received extensive news coverage in major newspapers, broadcast and social media. Feature stories about the Library appeared in no less than 13 section fronts in The Washington Post, The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal. These included a front page story in The Washington Post about the discovery in the Library’s collections of a previously unknown artwork by “outsider artist” Martín Ramírez and a double-truck layout featuring artwork by Charles Wright as the Poet Laureate; CBS Sunday Morning, CBS Evening News, the ABC, Nightly News, PBS NewsHour and NPR, plus increasing coverage by Internet and social-media-based journalists, including a large array of popular blogs and other websites offering news to the public.

TABLE 2. Library of Congress Appropriations
Continuing Resolution Base Funding—Fiscal 2015

| Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses | $411,825,725 |
| Congressional Research Service | 105,291,636 |
| Copyright Office | 51,595,400 |
| Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped | 49,722,438 |

Total: $618,433,197

The Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-76), signed by the President on Jan. 17, 2014, provided an appropriation for the Library of $618.776 million, including authority to spend up to $39.8 million in offsetting collections. The Library operated under two continuing resolutions from Oct. 17, 2013 until Jan. 17, 2014, following a 16-day federal government-wide shut down at the start of the fiscal year.

Table 1. Library of Congress Appropriations
Available for Obligation—Fiscal 2014

| Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses | $412,052,009 |
| Congressional Research Service | 105,350,000 |
| Copyright Office | 51,624,000 |
| Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped | 49,750,000 |

Total: $618,776,009

The Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (Public Law 113-59), signed by the President on Sept. 19, 2013, provided funding for the Library through Dec. 11, 2013, at the fiscal 2014 level net a rate of operation decrease of 0.0534 percent. This includes authority to spend up to $39.9 million in offsetting collections.
The Library Of Congress Condensed Balance Sheets
As of Sept. 30, 2014, and 2013 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental Assets</td>
<td>$339,912</td>
<td>$319,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges Receivable-Donations</td>
<td>7,316</td>
<td>8,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>122,507</td>
<td>113,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Equipment, Net</td>
<td>50,110</td>
<td>39,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>3,724</td>
<td>3,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$523,570</strong></td>
<td><strong>$506,886</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental Liabilities</td>
<td>$44,321</td>
<td>$46,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable and Accrued Funded Payroll, Benefits</td>
<td>59,002</td>
<td>55,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account Liability</td>
<td>6,338</td>
<td>6,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Unfunded Liabilities</td>
<td>35,324</td>
<td>35,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liabilities</td>
<td>4,236</td>
<td>3,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$147,421</strong></td>
<td><strong>$141,486</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Position</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Position</td>
<td>$376,149</td>
<td>$365,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Results of Operations</td>
<td>221,329</td>
<td>216,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Position</strong></td>
<td><strong>$597,478</strong></td>
<td><strong>$581,751</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Net Costs
For the Fiscal Years Ended Sept. 30, 2014, and 2013 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Area</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Library</td>
<td>$392,232</td>
<td>$403,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>23,741</td>
<td>22,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>36,491</td>
<td>37,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>133,333</td>
<td>135,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>56,740</td>
<td>51,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving and Reimbursable Funds</td>
<td>24,329</td>
<td>20,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Costs of Operations</strong></td>
<td><strong>$668,866</strong></td>
<td><strong>$667,722</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended Sept. 30, 2014, and 2013 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014/2013</th>
<th>Consolidated Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Results of Operations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$216,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgetary Financing Sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>$58,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations-Cash or Securities</td>
<td>10,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Financing Sources (Non-exchange)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations-Property and Services</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imputed Financing</td>
<td>92,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Financing Sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>673,844</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Cost of Operations</td>
<td>(668,866)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Results of Operations, Ending</td>
<td><strong>$211,329</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unexpended Appropriations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$141,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgetary Financing Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>$58,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Transferred and Other Adjustments</td>
<td>(6,685)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>(58,963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budgetary Financing Sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,342</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended Appropriations, Ending</td>
<td>$154,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Position, Ending</strong></td>
<td><strong>$376,149</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources
For the Fiscal Years Ended Sept. 30, 2014, and 2013 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated Balances, brought Forward, Oct. 1</td>
<td>$81,176</td>
<td>$90,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoveries of prior year obligations</td>
<td>17,589</td>
<td>23,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Authority</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>$591,822</td>
<td>$572,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending Authority from offsetting collections</td>
<td>146,835</td>
<td>142,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(6,685)</td>
<td>(5,790)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Budgetary Resources</td>
<td>$830,737</td>
<td>$825,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status of Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations Incurred</td>
<td>$753,289</td>
<td>$744,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated Balance</td>
<td>72,448</td>
<td>81,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Status of Budgetary Resources</td>
<td>$825,737</td>
<td>$825,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Obligated Balance:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net unpaid obligated balance, brought Forward, Oct. 1</td>
<td>$191,080</td>
<td>$237,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations incurred (net)</td>
<td>73,589</td>
<td>74,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Outlays, recoveries and change in uncollected payments</td>
<td>(72,431)</td>
<td>(79,731)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period</td>
<td>$191,080</td>
<td>$191,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Outlays:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Outlays</td>
<td>$715,702</td>
<td>$734,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Offset Collection and offsetting receipts</td>
<td>(159,696)</td>
<td>(132,757)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Outlays</td>
<td>$556,006</td>
<td>$601,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Additions to the Collections—Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>430,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B-BJ (Philosophy)</td>
<td>7,944</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>455,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL-BN (Religion)</td>
<td>22,220</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,018,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>3,218</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>318,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>36,226</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1,784,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>330,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>7,850</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>564,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>18,272</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>775,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
<td>44,642</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>3,501,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>8,141</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>925,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
<td>27,744</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>2,885,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>6,848</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>625,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>19,505</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>842,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>14,021</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>816,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>38,907</td>
<td>8,091</td>
<td>3,478,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>16,294</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1,403,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>9,582</td>
<td>14,469</td>
<td>627,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>3,321</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>488,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>13,782</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,560,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>2,506</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>243,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>117,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>2,830</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>679,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td>324,020</td>
<td>24,018</td>
<td>23,892,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Print Materials or Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books in Large Type</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books in Raised Characters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incunabula</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-Level Cataloging (Monographs and Serials)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,172,316</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newspapers (Bound)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>272,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Reports</td>
<td>36,487</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,795,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Print Materials</strong></td>
<td>692,005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,080,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Print Collections</strong></td>
<td>1,052,514</td>
<td>24,018</td>
<td>37,965,039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 4 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials</td>
<td>37,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,498,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talking Books¹</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>655,120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,626,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>33,496</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>5,539,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microforms</td>
<td>95,305</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,012,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>383,945</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>7,113,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Collections</strong></td>
<td>1,464,314</td>
<td>3,312</td>
<td>122,810,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Visual Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>37,041</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)</td>
<td>204,734</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Drawings</td>
<td>12,583</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (unavailable, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)</td>
<td>21,022</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable Material</td>
<td>2,761</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Collections</strong></td>
<td>1,464,314</td>
<td>3,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (items)</strong></td>
<td>2,795,684</td>
<td>27,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not counted in general category of Audio Materials

### Table 5. Additions to the Collections—Titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Print Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classified Collections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>97,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B-BJ (Philosophy)</td>
<td>5,296</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>271,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL-BX (Religion)</td>
<td>14,813</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>741,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>139,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>24,151</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,239,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>2,070</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>146,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>4,361</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>323,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>10,441</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>681,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
<td>25,510</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,839,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>4,652</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>356,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAV (Law)</td>
<td>15,163</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>939,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>323,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>15,776</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>550,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>9,347</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>510,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>53,226</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,829,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>9,311</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>782,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>6,388</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>380,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>2,214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>243,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>9,188</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>827,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>1,671</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>257,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td>222,498</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,672,817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6. Unprocessed Arrearages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Items in Arrearage¹</th>
<th>FY14</th>
<th>FY13</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>17,003,569</td>
<td>16,850,017</td>
<td>153,552</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>368,263</td>
<td>668,717</td>
<td>(300,454)</td>
<td>(45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>3,136,711</td>
<td>2,891,194</td>
<td>245,517</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Recordings</td>
<td>1,041,951</td>
<td>1,038,688</td>
<td>3,263</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>21,632,919</td>
<td>21,448,978</td>
<td>183,941</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Print material, maps, pictorial materials and rare books are no longer considered arrearage. Remaining work on hand will be processed by regular staff, not as part of arrearage reduction. The moving image arrearage includes approximately 300,000 still images from the silent-film era purchased late in the previous fiscal year for custody in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division.
Table 7. Cataloging Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY14</th>
<th>FY13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Full-Level Catalog Records</td>
<td>186,657</td>
<td>166,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative New Titles Fully Cataloged</td>
<td>66,707</td>
<td>74,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-Level Cataloging Titles</td>
<td>25,826</td>
<td>31,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Cataloging</td>
<td>62,629</td>
<td>64,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection-Level Cataloging</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>2,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Works Cataloged</td>
<td>359,072</td>
<td>363,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and Series Authorities Established</td>
<td>77,652</td>
<td>75,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Name and Series Authorities Established</td>
<td>203,459</td>
<td>186,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Headings Established</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>4,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Subject Headings Established</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>2,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books Received for Processing in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate</td>
<td>2,032,069</td>
<td>1,829,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books Completely Processed in the ABA Directorate</td>
<td>852,729</td>
<td>747,087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8. MARC Records in the Library of Congress Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Net Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>13,838,433</td>
<td>256,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Resources</td>
<td>45,693</td>
<td>2,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>17,659</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>343,632</td>
<td>4,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>673,906</td>
<td>24,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials &amp; Integrating Resources</td>
<td>1,313,271</td>
<td>13,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Materials</td>
<td>588,928</td>
<td>27,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Authorities</td>
<td>417,379</td>
<td>2,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name Authorities</td>
<td>9,087,949</td>
<td>281,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings Records</td>
<td>19,530,543</td>
<td>371,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>45,859,393</td>
<td>979,166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9. Preservation Treatment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>FY14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes Treated</td>
<td>4,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbound Paper-Based Items Treated</td>
<td>24,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Treated</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Library Binding (volumes)</td>
<td>162,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (volumes)</td>
<td>195,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (sheets)</td>
<td>903,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing/Rehousing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Boxes Constructed, for Paper-Based Materials</td>
<td>9,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Items Reloused</td>
<td>10,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Reloused or Moved</td>
<td>37,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discs, Film (reels), Magnetic Tape (reels/cassettes) Cleared/Packaged</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying/Reformatting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Photocopying (volumes)</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Materials Converted to Microfilm (pages)</td>
<td>5,352,354 exposures (5,651,766 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Materials Converted to Digital Format (volumes)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials Converted to Digital Format (files)</td>
<td>8,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Materials Converted to Digital Format (files)</td>
<td>24,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Films Converted to Digital Format (reels)</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Films Converted on Analog Film (reels)</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Preservation of the Collections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Assessed</td>
<td>1,170,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Paper-Based</td>
<td>236,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Photographs</td>
<td>3,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Other Formats</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces Labeled</td>
<td>19,839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Does not include approximately 6,309 volumes bound in the Library’s overseas offices.
2 Includes 2,342,377 pages microfilmed or microfiched in the Library’s overseas offices.
Table 10. Number of Copyright Registrations by Subject Matter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Material</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Unpublished</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-dramatic literary works:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monographs and computer-related works</td>
<td>132,718</td>
<td>42,661</td>
<td>175,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials (non-group)</td>
<td>35,319</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>35,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Daily Newspapers</td>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Serials</td>
<td>5,309</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total literary works</td>
<td>175,930</td>
<td>42,661</td>
<td>218,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound recordings</td>
<td>28,194</td>
<td>45,269</td>
<td>73,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic registrations</td>
<td>299,404</td>
<td>176,622</td>
<td>476,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask work registrations</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel hull design registrations</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total all registrations</td>
<td>476,298</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents Recorded</td>
<td>7,635</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11. U.S. Copyright Office Business Summary: Fee Receipts and Interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Receipts Recorded¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Registration</td>
<td>$21,813,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask Work Registration</td>
<td>5,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Hull Design Registration</td>
<td>11,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal Registration</td>
<td>32,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$21,865,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation of Documents</td>
<td>2,515,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications</td>
<td>509,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td>18,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Handling/Expedited Services</td>
<td>4,233,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>118,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>420,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$7,816,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts Recorded</td>
<td>$29,681,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts Applied to the Appropriation</td>
<td>$29,737,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earned on Deposit Accounts</td>
<td>2,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation¹</td>
<td>$29,739,203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ "Receipts Recorded" are fee receipts entered into the Copyright Office’s systems.

Table 12. Services to Individuals Who are Blind and Physically Handicapped

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items Circulated</th>
<th>Number of Readers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional and Subregional Libraries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>1,720,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>14,725,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>5,342,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>385,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Braille</td>
<td>237,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>2,476,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>155,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>23,243,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for Overseas Patrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>7,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>14,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Braille</td>
<td>1,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>23,243,632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Items circulated include containers, volumes, mailed magazines and digital downloads (books and magazines).
2. Miscellaneous includes formats such as NEWSLINE, descriptive videos and circulation of network-produced magazines.
3. NLS = National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
4. N/A = not applicable.

Table 13. Services to Individuals Who are Blind and Physically Handicapped

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Number of Readers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional and Subregional Libraries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>1,720,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
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<td>385,301</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-Braille</td>
<td>237,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>2,476,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>155,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>23,243,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for Overseas Patrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>7,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>14,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Braille</td>
<td>1,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>23,243,632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Items circulated include containers, volumes, mailed magazines and digital downloads (books and magazines).
2. Miscellaneous includes formats such as NEWSLINE, descriptive videos and circulation of network-produced magazines.
3. NLS = National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
4. N/A = not applicable.
Table 13. Reader Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circulation of items for use within the Library</th>
<th>Direct Reference Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African and Middle Eastern Division</td>
<td>4,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Folklife Centers/Veterans History Project</td>
<td>2,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Division</td>
<td>5,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections Access, Loan and Management Division</td>
<td>146,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Division</td>
<td>26,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Research Division</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography and Map Division</td>
<td>270,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Division</td>
<td>4,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities and Social Sciences Division</td>
<td>24,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>17,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript Division</td>
<td>59,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division</td>
<td>2,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Division</td>
<td>125,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Photographs Division</td>
<td>186,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Book and Special Collections Division</td>
<td>12,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Technology and Business</td>
<td>2,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial and Government Publications Division</td>
<td>90,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>982,052</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not included here are statistics for the Copyright Office, which answered 235,693 reference inquiries in fiscal 2014. Also not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which responded to nearly 250,000 congressional requests and recorded more than 500,000 site visits by congressional clients to the CRS website.

Table 14. Cataloging Distribution Service: Financial Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$1,922,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Libraries</td>
<td>59,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Libraries</td>
<td>737,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Sales</td>
<td>$2,719,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of Total Income

| Catalog's Desktop          | 722,358    |
| Classification Web         | 1,124,901  |
| Miscellaneous Publications | 857        |
| Technical Publications     | 87,628     |
| Total Gross Sales          | $2,719,470 |
| Adjustments                | 7,588      |
| Total Net Sales            | $2,711,872 |

Transfers

| Fees Transferred to Appropriation | $2,711,872 |
| Fees Transferred to Miscellaneous Receipts | 0 |
| Total Fees Transferred         | $2,711,872 |

APPENDIX F. Statistical Tables
### Table 15. Human Resources (as of Sept. 30, 2014)

#### Library Permanent Employment by Service Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Unit</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes Office of the Librarian; Office of the Deputy Librarian; Communications; Development; Congressional Relations; Special Events and Public Programs; General Counsel; Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Office of Contracts and Grants Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Services</td>
<td>1,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Strategic Initiatives</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Support Operations</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanent Library Employees</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,138</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Demographics

- Average Years of Library of Congress Service: 17
- Average Years of Federal Service: 18
- Average Age: 50
- Males: 1,396
- Females: 1,742
- American Indian: 15
- Asian: 241
- Black: 1,005
- Hispanic/Latino: 79
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 1
- White: 1,781
- Two-or-More Races: 1

**Total Permanent Library Employees**: 3,138

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1 Includes employees funded by appropriated and non-appropriated sources. The Library’s attrition rate for permanent employees was 5.89 percent in fiscal 2014.