ANNUAL REPORT
of the Librarian of Congress
For the Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 2021
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I am pleased to present the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the 2021 fiscal year.

The past two years of global pandemic presented the Library with challenges that had no precedent in the institution’s two centuries of history.

I am proud to say that the Library’s dedicated staff found new, creative ways to carry out our mission of serving Congress and the American public — and to turn the challenges we collectively faced into an opportunity to accelerate the institution’s digital transformation.

Staff members reimagined the ways in which we engage patrons both in-person and online and, indeed, the ways in which we collaborate with colleagues around the Library. Our annual National Book Festival has truly gone national, with writers engaging readers directly via a variety of digital platforms. The LC Labs’ Innovator in Residence program produced digital platforms like Citizen DJ and Speculative Annotation that connect our resources to patrons in new and dynamic ways.

Such efforts to open the digital door to our resources paid off: In fiscal 2021, the Library’s websites drew more than 178 million visits and 617 million page views.

Of course, it is a special delight to greet patrons face to face when possible.

So, as pandemic conditions improved over the fiscal year, we were thrilled to welcome the public back to conduct in-person research in our newly reopened reading rooms and to visit our magnificent, historic buildings here on Capitol Hill.

Over its 221 years of existence, the Library of Congress has built the most comprehensive collection of knowledge ever assembled — today, more than 173.7 million items that chronicle centuries of human culture and achievement.

This report highlights efforts by the talented staff of the nation’s library to make those resources ever-more available to the public and to advance the Library’s mission: to engage, inspire, and inform Congress and the American people with a universal and enduring source of knowledge and creativity.

It is our privilege to do so.

Sincerely,

Carla Hayden
14th Librarian of Congress
OFFICERS

(as of Sept. 30, 2021)

Executive Committee
Carla Hayden
Librarian of Congress
J. Mark Sweeney
Principal Deputy Librarian of Congress
Ryan P. Ramsey
Chief of Staff
Aslihan Bulut
Law Librarian of Congress
Judith Conklin
Chief Information Officer
Robin L. Dale
Deputy Librarian for Library Collections and Services; Associate Librarian for Library Services

Advisers to the Executive Committee
Sarah Boliek
Director, Congressional Relations Office
Joseph J. Cappello Jr.
Chief Human Capital Officer
Dianne Morse Houghton
Director, Strategic Planning and Performance Management
Mary J. Klutts
Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Pugh
General Counsel

Operations Committee
Edward R. Jablonski
Chair, Chief Operating Officer
John Rutledge
Deputy Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer
Francois A. DiFolco
Associate Director for Administrative Operations, Congressional Research Service
Jody Harry
Assistant Register and Director of Operations, U.S. Copyright Office

Ryan P. Ramsey
Chief of Staff, Office of the Librarian
Robert A. Salazar
Chief Operating Officer, Library Collections and Services Group
Margaret W. Williams
Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel

Inspector General
Kurt W. Hyde

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry
Joy Harjo
2019–present

Inspection General
Kurt W. Hyde

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry
Joy Harjo
2019–present

Trust Fund Board Members

(as of Sept. 30, 2021)

Ex Officio Members
Carla Hayden
Librarian of Congress
Rep. Zoe Lofgren
Chairperson, Joint Committee on the Library of Congress
Sen. Amy Klobuchar
Vice Chairperson, Joint Committee on the Library of Congress
David Lebriz
Fiscal Assistant, Secretary of the Treasury (representing Janet Yellen, Secretary of the Treasury)

Presidential Appointments
Matthew Schlapp
Arlington, Virginia
Virginia Thomas
Fairfax Station, Virginia

House of Representatives Appointments
Elizabeth Beretta-Perik
Jamestown, Rhode Island
Lawrence P. Fisher
Chevy Chase, Maryland
J. Richard Fredericks
San Francisco, California
Gregory P. Ryan
San Francisco, California

Senate Appointments
Kathleen L. Casey
Alexandria, Virginia
Christopher A. Long
New York, New York
Vacant
Vacant
Committees
(as of Sept. 30, 2021)

**Joint Committee on the Library of Congress**
117th Congress, First Session

**Chair**
Rep. Zoe Lofgren (California)

**Vice Chair**
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (Minnesota)

**Members**
- Sen. Patrick Leahy (Vermont)
- Sen. Mark Warner (Virginia)
- Sen. Roy Blunt (Missouri)
- Sen. Richard Shelby (Alabama)
- Rep. Tim Ryan (Ohio)
- Rep. G.K. Butterfield (North Carolina)
- Rep. Rodney Davis (Illinois)
- Rep. Barry Loudermilk (Georgia)

**Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate**
117th Congress, First Session

**Chairwoman**
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (Minnesota)

**Ranking member**
Sen. Roy Blunt (Missouri)

**Members**
- Sen. Dianne Feinstein (California)
- Sen. Chuck Schumer (New York)
- Sen. Mark Warner (Virginia)
- Sen. Patrick Leahy (Vermont)
- Sen. Angus King (Maine)
- Sen. Jeff Merkley (Oregon)
- Sen. Alex Padilla (California)
- Sen. Jon Ossoff (Georgia)
- Sen. Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
- Sen. Richard Shelby (Alabama)
- Sen. Ted Cruz (Texas)
- Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (West Virginia)
- Sen. Roger Wicker (Mississippi)
- Sen. Deb Fischer (Nebraska)
- Sen. Cindy Hyde-Smith (Mississippi)
- Sen. Bill Hagerty (Tennessee)

**Committee on House Administration, United States House of Representatives**
117th Congress, First Session

**Chairperson**
Rep. Zoe Lofgren (California)

**Ranking member**
Rep. Tim Ryan (Ohio)

**Members**
- Rep. G.K. Butterfield (North Carolina)
- Rep. Rodney Davis (Illinois)
- Rep. Barry Loudermilk (Georgia)
- Rep. Katherine Clark (Massachusetts)
- Rep. Ed Case (Hawaii)
- Rep. Adriano Espaillat (New York)
- Rep. Jennifer Wexton (Virginia)
- Rep. Marcia Fudge (Ohio)
- Rep. Dan Newhouse (Washington)
- Rep. Amash (Michigan)
- Rep. Raskin (Maryland)
- Rep. tema Leger Fernandez (New Mexico)
- Rep. Jamie Raskin (Maryland)
- Sen. Chris Murphy (Connecticut)
- Sen. Martin Heinrich (New Mexico)
- Sen. Richard Shelby (Alabama)
- Sen. Marco Rubio (Florida)
- Sen. Jack Reed (Rhode Island)
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- Sen. Roger Wicker (Mississippi)
- Sen. Deb Fischer (Nebraska)
- Sen. Cindy Hyde-Smith (Mississippi)
- Sen. Bill Hagerty (Tennessee)

**Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate**
117th Congress, First Session

**Chairman**
Sen. Jack Reed (Rhode Island)

**Ranking member**
Sen. Mike Braun (Indiana)

**Members**
- Sen. Chris Murphy (Connecticut)
- Sen. Martin Heinrich (New Mexico)
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- Sen. Jack Reed (Rhode Island)
- Sen. Mike Braun (Indiana)
- Sen. Chris Murphy (Connecticle})
Facts at a Glance
Library of Congress, fiscal year 2021

+731k responses to reference requests from Congress, the public and other federal agencies

86 petabytes of digital storage in use recorded. The material on the Library’s websites alone totals 5 petabytes.

+176.1m webpage visits

+617.7m webpage views

+30k visitors to its Capitol Hill campus

More than 21.5m copies of braille, audio and large print items circulated to patrons, via the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled and its network of state and local libraries

403.6k copyright registrations issued and recorded 11.6k documents containing 961.3k titles

3,194 permanent employees

154.5k items circulated for use inside and outside the Library

2.2m preservation actions performed on items in the Library’s physical collections, with a further 3.4m pages of materials prepared and shipped to vendors for preservation reformatting services

7.5m items placed under inventory control in the Library’s preservation facility at Fort Meade

$802.1m total operating budget authority, including $757.3m in appropriations and the additional authority to spend $44.8m in offsetting receipts.

The Library recorded a total of 173,731,463 items in its collections, including:

+25.2m cataloged books in the Library of Congress Classification system

+15.7m items in the nonclassified print collections

+132.7m items in the nonclassified (special) collections, including:

4.2m audio materials

75.7m manuscripts

5.6m maps

17.5m microforms

1.9m moving images

8.2m items of sheet music

2m other (including machine-readable items)

17.5m visual materials

Direct use of Congressional Research Service reports is included in this calculation.

Opposite: The exterior of the Jefferson Building.

Shawn Miller
The Library and the COVID-19 Pandemic

In an effort to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the Library of Congress closed to the public in March 2020 and adopted new approaches that allowed the institution to safely carry out its mission of serving Congress and the public.

As conditions improved in the late spring of 2021, the Library implemented a plan to incrementally reopen reading rooms to a limited number of registered readers; restore limited access to Library buildings for the general public; and begin the transition of staff working remotely back into the office environment.

On June 1, the Law Library, Manuscript Division, Geography and Map Division and Newspaper and Current Periodical reading rooms reopened to registered readers, with reduced hours of operation — more than 14 months after the Library first closed its facilities to the public. Researchers were required to make appointments to use the reading rooms and to follow Library health and safety procedures, including health screening, social distancing and mask wearing.

Other reading rooms followed suit in stages. The Performing Arts, Recorded Sound, Prints and Photographs and Moving Image reading rooms reopened on June 14. The Main Reading Room, the Microform and Electronic Resources Center and the Rare Book and Special Collections and American Folklife Center reading rooms reopened on June 28. The African and Middle Eastern; Asian; European; and Hispanic division reading rooms reopened on July 12.

Around that time, the Library reopened its doors to visitors. Beginning July 8, the public was allowed to visit the Jefferson Building on a limited basis — on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. To facilitate social distancing, visitors were required to reserve free, timed-entry tickets in advance. The following week, on July 15, the Library’s major exhibits reopened to the public.

Researcher Access

The General and International Collections Directorate, and particularly the staff of the Researcher and Reference Services Division (RRS), played a key early role in adjusting operations to facilitate researcher access in light of pandemic restrictions.

RRS staff members established the temporary Electronic Resources Center, from September 2020 through May 2021, to provide limited, appointment-based access to researchers throughout Phase 3.1 of the Library’s restoration of services plan. In addition, the staff of the Newspaper and Current Periodical reading room provided limited on-site support.
Public Events and Outreach

Despite the pandemic, the Library’s Center for Learning, Literacy, and Engagement (CLLE), in partnership with divisions across the Library, produced a year full of nearly all virtual programs.

The Library presented 375 virtual events with a viewship of 370,570 guests in the first 30 days the programs were posted online. Those events included concerts, author talks, lectures, orientations, workshops and many more. In addition, the virtual National Book Festival programs, featuring 100 authors, rolled out over 10 days and generated more than 3.9 million content views. The Library Events Office played a leadership role in transitioning major events to a virtual format, including the Madison Council and National Film Board and Recording Preservation Board meetings and the Library of Congress Lavine/Ken Burns Prize for Film award ceremony.

To promote further understanding of the pandemic and encourage a dialogue with scientists, the Science, Technology and Business Division (ST&B) collaborated with the Library’s Health Services office to provide a series of online COVID-19 panel discussions with invited experts. Throughout the year, ST&B and Health Services engaged with 1,678 attendees during the series of six virtual events.

The Digital Services Directorate’s continued expansion of the By the People crowdsourced transcription program allowed the library to engage with users in new ways while providing metadata for improved digitized collections searching. At the start of the pandemic, the By the People team met the challenges of sudden remote work by creating a space on the platform for projects specifically for Library staff. Although these staff-only projects decreased over time with the gradual return to on-site work, By the People transcription campaigns remained popular with both volunteers and Library employees. By the close of fiscal 2021, By the People transcribers saved more than 700,000 transcriptions, and more than 52,000 of those were ingested back into the Library’s collections.

Collections Acquisition and Processing

With the partial restoration of on-site operations beginning in June 2020, the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) assigned 26 staff members to receive, unpack and sort 20,000 parcels of new collection materials in the acquisitions mailroom and deliver them to processing sections, a task completed by August 2020. Work continued in fiscal 2021 as ABA staffers reviewed the resulting backlog and selected new materials for the permanent collections.

Staffers created preliminary cataloging records for about 150,000 items that could not be completely cataloged during the year.

ABA staff members continued to return on-site as needed to receive, unpack, sort, select and completely process collection materials. Most staffers worked on-site one to three days per week. The ABA mailroom operation required all staff to work on-site full-time to ensure the flow of new collections for acquisitions and cataloging.

The Special Collections Directorate continued to lead all special collections NEPR-funded divisions in exceeding their arrearage reduction goals. Through these efforts, the Library processed over 2.9 million arrearage items and reduced the total arrearage by more than 1.2 million items. This work brought the number of items in arrearage to less than 22.4 million, down from a high of nearly 30 million as reported in fiscal 2017. Divisions achieved these goals as staffers gradually returned on-site during the year.

Shifting remained unpredictable, and shipping costs were higher than normal throughout fiscal 2021 as the pandemic disrupted supply chains and shipping patterns. This especially affected the Library’s six overseas offices, as shipped and pallet access dwindled and ships could not depart ports in India, Kenya and Indonesia for most of the year. In addition, the curtailment of acquisitions travel in countries of coverage made many purchases impossible for the overseas offices. The Asian and Middle Eastern Division received permission to use air freight for incoming items, ensuring that materials arrived in time for purchase-order deadlines. The $56,764 purchased collection items amounted to only 75 percent of the previous year’s ($88,374, a five-year high) but were comparable to the fiscal 2018 level of $59,467.

DURING the fiscal year, ABA reactivated many exchange agreements that had been paused during the pandemic. These reactivated agreements added 34,167 items published by foreign government agencies, universities or nonprofit groups to Library collections. The exchange programs operated at less than half their prepandemic levels, reflecting the impact of the pandemic on publishing and distribution both in the U.S. and abroad.

Collections Care in the Pandemic

In fiscal 2021, the Preservation Directorate continued its support of the RE-opening Archives, Libraries, and Museums (REALM) project and conducted research on hand sanitizers to understand the impact of COVID-19 safety measures on collection items. The directorate also played an important role in enabling the Library to continue productive telework by managing the inventory control and collections safety measures that allowed more Cataloging staff undertook many projects on telework. These included the investigation and resolution of authority headings for more than 400 Russian authors, as well as a similar project involving updating German authors’ names on more than 1,000 bibliographic records. A separate project began in collaboration with OCLC Inc. to add original Cyrillic script to more than 26,000 records for Bulgarian publications. The Integrated Library System Program Office (ILSPO) also piloted a program with Preservation Directorate enabled staff without Library-issued equipment or home internet service to create metadata for collections. ILSPO migrated more than 90,000 records into the ILS from local databases or other sources during the fiscal year.

Some procedures developed for remote work during the pandemic evolved into permanent workflows, including the method for paying invoices prior to inspection of package contents. Building on its experience in training staff in the overseas offices remotely, ABA offered extensive remote training to all units of ABA, the overseas offices and cooperative cataloging partners.

for researchers, scanning and delivering documents from print materials. RRS staff members then led a team to implement a researcher appointment-scheduling system, supporting documentation and operational procedures in preparation for the reopening of the reading rooms.

When the Law Library, Manuscript, Geography and Map, and Serial and Government Publications divisions reopened their reading rooms, special service routines ensured physical distancing and safety for staff and researchers alike. Staff members employed new researcher-appointment software and retrieved collection materials in advance so that visitors could be as productive as possible during each four-hour appointment.

To enhance Library outreach and support collection use while the reading rooms were closed, Library Services personnel created more than 1,000 online resources for researchers and users. These resources included Encoded Archival Description finding aids, digitized collections, research guides, blog posts, StoryMaps, podcasts, videos and webcasts.

The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate resumed Surplus Books Program operations in March 2021, with services limited to congressional staff by appointment only. In six months, the program distributed 12,258 books, selected by congressional staff, to congressional offices, schools, libraries and nonprofit organizations.
than 80 staff to bring over 32,000 items home for cataloging or use in research and then safely return them to the Library.

The Library also reached an important milestone during the pandemic, with over 7.5 million items under inventory control in its preservation facility at Fort Meade and a new collection storage module completed. Large-scale services for reformatting and after-market library binding returned to regular operating capacity during the fiscal year, and conservation and scientific staff found a mix of practical and innovative solutions to continue working under restricted operating conditions, ultimately completing about 2.2 million preservation actions.

The National Audio-Visual Conservation Center implemented a new telework-based workflow that enabled audio preservation laboratory staff members to preserve nearly 3,000 endangered sound recordings on the fragile CD-R format as a telework assignment using newly acquired portable digital-audio workstations. The center acquired the workstations in just six months, despite on-prepandemic preservation goals for reformatting and after-market projects with increases in on-site staffing as Phase 3.2 commenced.

In addition, a collaborative effort between DSD and the Office of the Chief Information Officer enabled digitization contractors to streamline their workflow by ingesting digital images directly into the Library’s Content Transfer System rather than download to hard drives first.

Internships and Human Resources

Programs that typically require the presence of interns and residents on-site continued to operate virtually during fiscal 2021. In May, the Internship and Fellowship Programs division welcomed another 42 undergraduate and graduate students from around the country into its annual Junior Fellows summer intern program, which was held virtually for the second time. The program exposed the junior fellows to the breadth and depth of the work that takes place at the world’s largest library, even though the fellows worked from 20 different states, Puerto Rico and Washington, D.C.

The Human Capital Directorate (HCD) led major initiatives to create an enterprise-wide online telework application, improved the Library’s distant telework intake process by centralizing all agency requests into one system with data reporting capability and revised pre-COVID telework policies to ensure the Library continued to be staffed. HCD also coordinated a Library-wide assessment of all position descriptions to determine the number of days required on-site each pay period, gathering information needed to review and approve telework requests once the Library returns to full operations.

Digitization and COVID-19

Despite the challenges presented by the pandemic, digitization work continued at the Library. Digitization Services Directorate (DSD) management returned to on-site operations in October 2020 to shut down, move and rebuild the Digital Scan Center. In June 2021, imaging specialists and technicians returned as a part of the Library’s Phase 3.1 restoration of on-site operations to restart digitization operations within curatorial divisions.

With the opening of the new Digital Scan Center in July, digitization support successfully resumed on the continuing stream of scan-on-demand requests and other digitization projects. The directorate resumed additional projects with increases in on-site staffing as Phase 3.2 commenced. In addition, a collaborative effort between DSD and the Office of the Chief Information Officer enabled digitization contractors to streamline their workflow by ingesting digital images directly into the Library’s Content Transfer System rather than download to hard drives first.

The Human Capital Directorate (HCD) led major initiatives to create an enterprise-wide online telework application, improved the Library’s distant telework intake process by centralizing all agency requests into one system with data reporting capability and revised pre-COVID telework policies to ensure the Library continued to be staffed. HCD also coordinated a Library-wide assessment of all position descriptions to determine the number of days required on-site each pay period, gathering information needed to review and approve telework requests once the Library returns to full operations.

Meanwhile, the Health Services and Facilities divisions collaborated with the Architect of the Capitol to create a safe environment for employees working on-site. Health Services screened individuals who entered Library facilities and monitored Library staffers and contractors with reported symptoms, clinical diagnoses or positive test results for COVID-19. When persons were diagnosed with COVID-19, Health Services identified spaces that required disinfecting based on information about where the diagnosed individuals worked and when they last were in Library buildings. An Architect of the Capitol contractor conducted specialized cleaning, and medical professionals reviewed and approved each space before it was reopened.

The Library also routinely carried out enhanced cleaning of Library buildings and facilities, with a focus on spaces where staff were working. Additional cleanings, disinfectant wipe-downs and custodial services were provided to support National Guard personnel who were present in Library facilities as part of heightened security measures during the second quarter of fiscal 2021.

Opposite: Visitors explore the Jefferson Building on July 26, 2021, when the Library reopened to the public. Shawn Miller
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 Congress — was created through legislation in 1802, providing for congressional oversight. The unique collaboration between Congress and the Library has allowed them to serve the nation together for over 220 years.

In fiscal 2021, the Library supported members of Congress, their staffs and constituents in a variety of ways, from providing reference, research and analysis on key issues 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 public.

**Legislative Support**

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) in the Library serves Congress with the highest quality research, analysis, information and confidential consultation to support the exercise of its legislative, representational and oversight duties in its role as a coequal branch of government. The work of CRS is authoritative, confidential, objective, nonpartisan and timely.

CRS examines pressing legislative issues facing Congress, identifies and assesses policy options, and provides analysis, consultation and briefings to support Congress throughout the legislative process across the full range of public policy issues.

In fiscal 2021, CRS responded to more than 71,000 congressional requests. The CRS website for Congress, crs.gov, drew more than 900,000 views, including over 321,000 views of the service’s reports and general distribution products.

Congress established the Law Library of Congress in 1832 with the mission of making its resources available to Congress and the U.S. Supreme Court — a mission that expanded to include other branches of government and the global legal community. Librarians and foreign law specialists respond to congressional inquiries about U.S., foreign, comparative and international legal and legislative research, drawing upon the world’s largest collection of legal resources. The collection comprises over 5 million items, including 2.9 million bound volumes, and global legal materials in various formats.

In fiscal 2021, the Law Library’s Public Services Division and two Foreign, Comparative and International Law divisions responded to 383 research requests from Congress and provided assistance to congressional offices on 444 reference questions. In total, the Law Library provided 827 responses to congressional offices. The Law Library’s 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. Copyright Office, headed by the register of copyrights, administers the nation’s copyright laws for the advancement of the public good and the benefit of authors and users of creative works. The register’s duties under the Copyright Act include registering works of authorship, recording information about copyright ownership and administering certain statutory licenses. The Copyright Office also provides expert impartial assistance to Congress, the courts and executive branch agencies on questions of domestic and
international copyright law and policy and develops educational resources and events for the public.

The Copyright Office worked throughout the fiscal year to set up the new Copyright Claims Board (CCB), as required by the Copyright Alternative in Small-Claims Enforcement (CASE) Act of 2020. The CCB will serve as a voluntary, streamlined adjudication process in the Copyright Office to resolve copyright disputes regarding small claims with a monetary value not exceeding $30,000. The CASE Act was the culmination of years of work by the Copyright Office at the request of Congress to address the need for a more efficient and economical option for resolving such claims. The law required the CCB to be operational by Dec. 27, 2021, or up to 180 days thereafter.

The Copyright Office also continued work on several policy studies. On Aug. 31, 2021, it published a report on state sovereign immunity, requested by Sens. Thom Tillis and Patrick Leahy. The request was prompted by the U.S. Supreme Court’s 2020 decision in In re Bd. of Trustees of the Louisiana State University and its Aﬀiliates v. Thryft, LLC et al., 140 S. Ct. 2441, which concluded that the impact of the Copyright Remedy Clarification Act of 1990 (CRCA) as unconstitutional. The report concludes that although the Supreme Court’s decision striking down the Copyright Remedy Clarification Act of 1990 (CRCA) as unconstitutional, the report concludes that although the Supreme Court’s decision striking down the Copyright Remedy Clarification Act of 1990 (CRCA) as unconstitutional, it has implications for many state entities, in particular universities and libraries, who have adopted policies defined as “unserved households.” The STCPPA makes permanent the satellite carrier distant broadcast license found in section 119 of the Copyright Act for certain network and nonnetwork stations transmitted to recreational vehicles and commercial trucks as well as to households in “short markets” that lack one or more of the four most widely available network stations. On June 21, 2021, the Copyright Office sent a letter to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees detailing the results of its study, which concluded that the impact of the act on the satellite television marketplace could not yet be determined.

Congressional Preservation Efforts

The Library leads several major preservation initiatives at the behest of Congress to capture and preserve American history and culture for generations to come.

Congress enacted the National Film Preservation Act of 1988 and the National Recording Preservation Act of 2006 to ensure preservation of the nation’s audiovisual heritage. This legislation directs the Librarian of Congress to select “culturally, historically or aesthetically” significant films and sound recordings, respectively, for the National Film Registry and National Recording Registry. To date, the Librarian has selected 800 films and 575 sound recordings for preservation.

In fiscal 2021, the Library reconstituted the 44-person rosters of the National Film Preservation Board and National Recording Preservation Board. As mandated by the legislation, the 17 statutory organizations on each board received requests to nominate three individuals, from whom the Librarian selected a board member and alternate. The Librarian separately appointed 10 at-large representatives for each board and worked with organizations such as the Congressional Hispanic Caucus to identify potential candidates for these prestigious positions. For each board, about half the members are new and half are returning. The list of board members is available in Appendix A, beginning on page 69.

Established by Congress in 2000, the Veterans History Project (VHP) in the Library’s American Folklife Center preserves the memories of those in our nation’s armed services who served from World War I through recent conflicts. During fiscal 2021, the Veterans History Project received 1,464 collections and reformatted 7,100 items for preservation. VHP now holds more than 112,000 collections from veterans across the nation, including 207 collected under the Gold Star Family Voice Act. In addition, VHP worked with more than 50 congressional offices to promote the project in members’ home states and create special video messages featuring the Librarian of Congress.

CRO prepares testimony, briefings, fact sheets, program analysis and general advice in support of Library officials’ meetings with members of Congress or testimony at hearings. CRO also keeps senior management apprised of congressional actions that impact Library programs and operations.

During fiscal 2021, CRO continued efforts begun in the previous fiscal year to expand digital delivery of resources, services and programming, helping ensure that the Library remained accessible to Congress while operations were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. CRO initiated nearly 12,500 telephone phone calls and emails in addressing routine congressional requests and business; resolved over 237 congressional inquiries with Library divisions; sent nearly 250,000 targeted outreach emails to congressional offices; facilitated 52 calls between the Librarian and members of Congress; and provided more than 45 special tours and live or virtual viewings of collections. Over the year, CRO recorded more than 71 in-person or virtual visits by members to nearly 50 Library and congressional events.

While largely teleworking from home, CRO staff members were able to fulfill congressional requests and offer standard services, including virtual displays for member offices, training on contributing to the Veterans History Project and the annual education resources briefing for congressional staff.

In lieu of its popular Congressional Dialogues dinner series, canceled due to the pandemic, the Library developed and hosted a new virtual series, Lunchtime Lectures with the Library, for its congressional users. The well-received series included 23 virtual events that attracted a total audience of over 1,800 members.
of Congress and congressional staff members. Among the most attended Lunchtime Lectures were “LOC 101 for Congressional Staff,” which provided an in-depth briefing on the virtual services provided to members and their staffs.

Library experts provided valuable direct briefings as requested by congressional members and their staffs, on topics such as the pandemic, internet access, health care demographics and economic inequality and redistricting. Other special programs and presentations requested by members included a presentation on baseball’s Negro Leagues and an LGBTQ+ Washington program in recognition of Pride Month.

In November 2020, CRD debuted an updated website to act as an information portal for Library services available to Congress. The legacy site LCNet, active since approximately 2001, was retired. Intended primarily for congressional use, with a small portion available to be shared publicly, the new site recorded more than 8,500 page views during fiscal 2021. In addition to providing information on Library events and resources such as book loans, digital services and educational programs, the site also hosts a digital images gallery and links to the social media products and materials created for commemorative months and holidays.

The Library’s Surplus Books Program resumed on-site operations in March, with services limited to congressional staff by appointment only. In six months, the program distributed 12,258 books selected by congressional staff to congressional offices, schools, libraries and nonprofit organizations.

Library Services received and processed over 9,100 requests for material from members of Congress and congressional staff members during the fiscal year. Requests for e-books made up over two-thirds of the requests, with the remaining being physical collection items. Collection Management Division staff serving on Capitol Hill continued to provide on-site support throughout the pandemic to ensure materials were properly charged and delivered to congressional offices.

**Supporting the Library**

The president signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) on Dec. 27, 2020, providing the Library a total budget authority of $802.128 million for fiscal 2021, including $717.346 million in appropriations and $44.762 million in offsetting receipts authority. Before enactment, the Library operated under five continuing resolutions (CR) at the fiscal 2020 funding levels. CR funding was provided from Oct. 1, 2020, to Dec. 11, 2020; Dec. 18, 2020; Dec. 21, 2020; Dec. 22, 2020; and Dec. 28, 2020.

Total Library budget authority increased approximately 2.7 percent over fiscal 2020. The funding supported the Visitor Experience Master Plan initiative, cybersecurity enhancements and compact shelving replacement for the Law Library. The funding continued to support the Veterans History Project and the Teaching with Primary Sources program.

The 2021 enacted budget continues a multiyear strategic modernization in all areas—information technology standardization, optimization and modernization; infrastructure; business processes; and targeted workforce skills to increase accessibility and to engage ‘user centered’ customer service to Congress and the American people. Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden testified about the Library’s fiscal 2022 budget request on March 3, 2021, before the House Appropriations Subcommittee and before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on April 28, 2021. The Library’s fiscal 2022 request focused on resources to sustain the mission to Congress, provide access to the creative record of the United States and stewardship of the cultural heritage of the American people. The request also continued ongoing efforts to make the Library more user centered and data driven. Subcommittee members inquired about Library programs, including Congressional Research Service (CRS) productivity and diversity; the Library’s safety and security measures, impacts of the pandemic; and the Visitor Experience Master Plan initiative. The House subcommittee also heard separate testimony from the director of CRS and the register of copyrights.

For fiscal 2022, the president signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103) on March 15, 2022, providing the Library a total budget authority of $838.992 million for fiscal 2022, including $794.019 million in appropriations and $44.973 million in offsetting receipts authority. Before enactment, the Library operated under four CRs at the fiscal 2021 funding levels. CR funding was provided from Oct. 1, 2021, to Dec. 3, 2021; Dec. 4, 2021, to Feb. 18, 2022; Feb. 19, 2022, to March 11, 2022; and March 12, 2022, to March 15, 2022.

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, created in 1925 by an act of Congress, acted as trustee of private funds invested for the benefit of the Library. Its work supports Library literacy programs, exhibitions, acquisitions, scholarship programs and fellowships, concerts and initiatives. The request also continued ongoing efforts to make the Library more user centered and data driven. Subcommittee members inquired about Library programs, including Congressional Research Service (CRS) productivity and diversity; the Library’s safety and security measures, impacts of the pandemic; and the Visitor Experience Master Plan initiative. The House subcommittee also heard separate testimony from the director of CRS and the register of copyrights.

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**Funds invested for the benefit of the Library.**
The Library of Congress is both the nation’s library and the largest library in the world. The institution’s vast collections encompass virtually all formats, languages and subjects — it is perhaps the most comprehensive accumulation of human knowledge ever assembled.

Collecting

In fiscal 2021, the Library’s collections grew to more than 173.7 million items. The Library added 1,096,408 physical items to its collections during the year through purchase, gift, exchange or transfer from other government agencies. (See Appendix B, Selected Acquisitions.)

The U.S. Copyright Office transferred 534,493 works, with an estimated value of nearly $45 million, to the Library’s collections during the fiscal year. The Library received more than 510,000 of these transfers from publishers via mandatory deposit. A total of 112,675 tangible items acquired through transfer — including 53,871 print books, 50,769 print serial issues, 1,629 films and 6,406 sound recordings — were selected for the permanent Library collections. The Library also received 128,396 e-serial issues via eDeposits and 33,682 e-books through the Cataloging in Publication Program.

The Library maintains six overseas offices, located in Cairo, Islamabad, Jakarta, Nairobi, New Delhi and Rio de Janeiro. These offices acquire, catalog, preserve and distribute library and research materials from parts of the world where such materials are largely unavailable through conventional acquisitions methods. In fiscal 2021, the overseas offices acquired approximately 180,000 collection items, on a cost-recovery basis, for the more than 100 U.S. libraries participating in the Cooperative Acquisitions Program.

Over 20 years, web archiving has become an increasingly significant component of the Library’s digital collections, creating dynamic collections on contemporary issues. The web archiving team continued to provide project management and technical support for the acquisition of content for the Library’s web archives. In fiscal 2021, 511.62 terabytes of data was acquired, processed and added, bringing the total held in the web archives to 2,827 petabytes.

Continuing work that began in the previous fiscal year, fiscal 2021 saw a continued increase in collections being developed: Twelve new web archive collections were proposed, approved and initiated, bringing the total number of active event and thematic archives managed by the web archiving team in fiscal 2021 to 80.
Collection Development

The Collection Development Office (CDO) supports the Library’s strategic goal of acquiring and maintaining a universal collection of knowledge and the record of America’s creativity to meet the needs of Congress, researchers and the American public. It ensures that the Library’s physical and digital collections reflect the breadth and depth of knowledge published in all media, languages and regions of the world.

CDO continued its program to review and update, on a cyclical basis, all of the Library’s collections policy statements and associated supplementary guidelines. Eight documents were reviewed and updated, while two new documents were created and approved. The office also launched a general collections assessment, completing a pilot that covered the fine and decorative arts segment of the classification and beginning the U.S. history segment assessment.

In fiscal 2021, the Library developed a new digital collections strategy for fiscal 2022-26, which was approved by Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden in September. This new strategy, led by CDO in partnership with the Digital Services Directorate, succeeds the Library’s former digital collections strategy, leading by CDO in partnership with the Collections Policy Committee to set priorities for web collecting in underrepresented subjects and geographic regions.

Preserving

The Library’s mission to provide a “universal and enduring” record of knowledge and creativity guides the work of the Preservation Directorate, which ensures that the Library’s historical artifacts and collections remain available in the evolving array of formats needed by users today and in the future. The directorate uses established technologies, practices and procedures to address risks to these materials, and it engages in fundamental research to explore new approaches to preserve and enhance our knowledge of Library collections.

However, CDO worked during the year with the Digital Collections Management and Services Division to balance resources to allow a resumption of new web archive nominations and collecting activities. CDO also conducted a web archives assessment, which documented the collection’s exponential growth from 2018 through 2020. Based on the results of that assessment, the office worked with the Collections Policy Committee to set priorities for web collecting in underrepresented subjects and geographic regions.

To that end, the directorate is responsible for the execution of millions of preservation actions each year in stewardship of the national collection. Expert staff members perform preventative and corrective treatments and transfer information from obsolete or at-risk media into new formats. They manage secure, environmentally optimized storage facilities and maintain inventory control, enabling the fulfillment of thousands of loans each year to support Congress and serve researchers around the world. The directorate is a center for fundamental research and education, and its insights and innovations set standards and enhance preservation and conservation practices worldwide.

In fiscal 2021, the directorate performed 2.2 million preservation actions on books, serials, prints, photographs, manuscripts and other items, with a further 3.4 million pages of materials prepared and shipped to vendors for preservation reformating services. During the fiscal year, 110,956 items received new library bindings; 19,172 were treated or repaired in conservation labs; protective containers or housings were provided for 21,284 items; and 118,471 book

New Technology Leadership at the Library

After six years leading the Library’s technological transformation, Bernard A. Barton Jr. retired from his role as chief information officer on Sept. 12, 2021. To continue the Library’s IT evolution, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden appointed Judith Conklin to serve as chief information officer. John Rutledge was subsequently appointed the deputy chief information officer. Both are seasoned technology experts with decades of IT experience and in-depth knowledge of the institution.

With over 24 years of experience at the Library, Conklin worked closely with Barton as his deputy over the last six years. Together, they led the centralization of Library technology activities under the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO); fostered the creation of an agency-wide digital strategy; and marshaled efforts to stabilize, optimize and modernize the Library’s IT infrastructure and critical IT business systems. Under their direction, the Library successfully closed over 350 recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office and the Library’s Office of the Inspector General to improve Library technology management, as well as IT security and the delivery of technical solutions.

Rutledge, the former chief information officer of the Congressional Research Service, served as the Library’s first director of IT Partner Engagement in OCIO. Under his leadership, the Library’s end user support, project management and customer liaison teams helped deliver daily IT services for Library users and guided over 230 IT projects to successful conclusions.

Over the course of Barton’s tenure as chief information officer, OCIO completed a data center transformation effort that fundamentally rebuilt—and re-envisioned—how technology works at the Library. Over 100 IT systems and applications were added or significantly improved, and hundreds of new online collections, with millions of digital items, were made accessible on the Library’s websites. Legacy sites, like THOMAS, American Memory, the Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) system and Constitution Annotated (CONAN) were also retired or rebuilt to provide users with modern, accessible and enhanced experiences.

Building on the new technology foundation, Conklin and Rutledge are now leading an expanding digital transformation effort that will ensure that the Library can continuously innovate and deliver the best possible technology experiences for its staff, Congress and the nation.
Off-Site and On-Site Storage

The Collections Management Division (CMD) is responsible for the safekeeping of the Library’s collections through inventory control, storage and delivery of resources to fulfill user requests. The division operates the Library’s general collections stacks on Capitol Hill and off-site preservation storage facilities. CMD provides the inventory-control systems that ensure items are retrievable; logistics and fulfillment services to deliver materials to their point of use; and chain-of-custody systems to record usage, account for materials while in use and track the return of materials after use for long-term maintenance.

The Library reached a milestone in its collections-storage program with the opening of Fort Meade Module 6 in late summer and the subsequent closure of the Landover Center Annex, achieved several months ahead of schedule. Module 6 is the Library’s largest storage module to date, providing about 25,000 square feet of secure, high-density and environmentally optimized storage. Every space on every shelf has been already assigned, and CMD anticipates completing the load-in of materials by the end of fiscal 2024.

CMD continued to prepare and transfer collections material from Capital Hill to off-site locations at Fort Meade and Cabin Branch. During fiscal 2021, the division transferred over 390,000 containers into preservation storage. The transfer process required the creation of bibliographic and/or inventory records for reassignment of special-format materials; stabilization actions, including the removal of acidic enclosures, rehousing and the creation of finding aids for collections; and accession and verification of items before they were physically moved off-site.

CMD was active in planning for major space and storage projects throughout the year. Several renovation projects — including those involving Deck 37, G41-44 of the Jefferson Building, the CMD office relocation, room S22 of the Adams Building and the Jefferson Building northeast stairwell — will support the Visitor Experience Master Plan project and help provide emergency egress paths. CMD also provided key subject-matter expertise in planning for Fort Meade Module 7, a storage facility to address critical stacks in late summer and the subsequent warming of the Library’s collections — the world’s largest and most comprehensive.

Newspapers

Chronicling America - The National Digital Newspaper Program, jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Humanities, supports the enhancement of access to American newspapers. Through various partnerships and collaborations, cultural heritage institutions select and digitize representative newspapers from their states or territories for contribution to the Chronicling America website.

During the fiscal year, the Chronicling America website recorded 44.1 million visits and 4.1 million page views. The collection now includes 2,558,924 issues of 3,555 titles from 48 states, two territories and the District of Columbia. In addition to the Chronicling America historic newspaper collection, other publicly available digitized newspaper collection items received 1.4 million page views and 715,575 visits.

Audiovisual Collections

Packard Campus - The Packard Campus of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center, in Culpeper, Virginia, houses the Library’s recorded sound and moving image collections — the world’s largest and most comprehensive.

Moving Images - In fiscal 2021, the Moving Image Section acquired 7,216 analog items. The largest gift was 3,557 reels of 35 mm and 16 mm films, consisting primarily of American features acquired from the BBC. In addition, the section acquired 27,232 born-digital items, including 23 files from the copyright collection, 1,387 files via direct transfer from the Library of Congress and 20,277 files from the Vanderbilt Television News Archive, which features newscasts from 2009-2020.

On Dec. 14, 2020, the Librarian of Congress named 25 films to the National Film Registry, bringing the total to 800. On March 4, 2021, the Librarian announced the addition of 25 sound recordings to the National Recording Registry, bringing the total to 575.

Providing Access to Knowledge

The Library makes its multifORMAT collections publicly available in its multiple reading rooms and research centers on Capitol Hill and at the Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Virginia, and through its website.

By cataloging its holdings in English and other languages, the Library provides expanded bibliographic access to its vast and growing collections. Through shared and cooperative cataloging, the Library helps the nation’s libraries provide better access to their collections.

Audiovisual Access

Visitors to the Jefferson Building from July through September 2021, when the Library reopened on-site operations, totaled about 30,000. In normal years, the Library’s public spaces and exhibitions remain open to the public Monday through Saturday year-round, with the exception of Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year’s Day. Typically, the Main Reading Room serves as a venue for many special Library events, including open houses. As a necessary precaution against the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the Jefferson Building was open on limited days, at 25 percent capacity, beginning July 8, 2021.

Reference Services

In June 2021, the Library began the incremental process of reopening reading rooms to a limited number of visitors by appointment, and it resumed issuance of new reader-identification cards.

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Library Completes Digitization of Presidential Papers

In December 2020, the Library announced the completion of a decades-long initiative to digitize the papers of nearly two dozen presidents. The Library holds the papers of 23 presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge, all of which have been digitized and made available online.

"Arguably, no other body of material in the Manuscript Division is of greater significance for the study of American History than the presidential collections," said Janice E. Ruth, the division’s chief. “They cover the entire sweep of American history from the nation’s founding through the first decade after World War I, including periods of prosperity and depression, war and peace, unity of purpose and political and civil strife.”

The presidential collections in the Library’s holdings, acquired through donation or purchase, are of such significant value that Congress enacted a law in 1957 directing the Library to arrange, index and microfilm the papers, an enormous job that concluded in 1976. With the dawn of the digital age, the collections of presidential papers were among the first manuscripts proposed for digitization. The conclusion of this effort in fiscal 2021 marks the addition of more than 3.3 million images to the Library’s online archives.

The collections include some of the nation’s most treasured documents, including Washington’s commission as commander in chief of the American army and his first inaugural address; Thomas Jefferson’s commission as commander in chief of the American army and his first inaugural address; Thomas Jefferson’s papers, an enormous job that concluded in 1976. With the dawn of the digital age, the collections of presidential papers were among the first manuscripts proposed for digitization. The conclusion of this effort in fiscal 2021 marks the addition of more than 3.3 million images to the Library’s online archives.

The collections of presidential papers offer a robust set of primary resources and easy access for researchers, educators and students studying America’s early presidents. The National Archives and Records Administration administers the system of presidential libraries that house and manage the presidential records from President Herbert Hoover onward. The Library does not hold the original papers of all 29 presidents before Hoover, however. The papers of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, for example, are housed at the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Manuscript Division holds the papers of 23 presidents, including those of Abraham Lincoln (top) and Thomas Jefferson and George Washington (bottom). Shawn Miller

The Dewey Program, which supports libraries worldwide that classify their titles in Dewey Decimal Classification, assigned Dewey classification to 102,564 titles.

During the year, the Library’s curatorial divisions created 194 new Encoded Archival Description finding aids, bringing the total number of researcher-accessible archival items in the Library’s collections to more than 77 million.

Bibliographic Framework Initiative

The BIBFRAME initiative began in fiscal 2021 as a replacement for the cataloging metadata standard known as MARC 21. The Library’s BIBFRAME progress accelerated in fiscal 2021, as more than 100 cataloging staff continued to produce BIBFRAME descriptions in a simulated cataloging environment, adding 10,943 descriptions to the publicly shared BIBFRAME database.

The pilot increased production through ongoing improvements to the input/output interface (BIBFRAME Editor) and the BIBFRAME database of descriptions. The Library revised the BIBFRAME manual to reflect the improvements and enable other libraries to access the public version of the BIBFRAME Editor for use in their own cataloging. The new tool and its accompanying materials received accolades from users from participating institutions and within the Library reduced cataloging time and effort.

The Library’s Network Development and MARC Standards Office continued to refine the BIBFRAME-to-MARC conversion tool and supporting tools. These refinements ultimately will permit distribution of BIBFRAME descriptions to OCLC and other Cataloging Distribution Service customers in the MARC formats. The advances made in fiscal 2021 improved productivity and helped BIBFRAME progress toward becoming the Library’s primary production environment for bibliographic metadata.

The Library held regular telephone conferences with 17 libraries that experimented with resource description based on BIBFRAME principles in a linked open-metadata environment. It also participated in SHARE-VDE, an international, commercially supported cooperative-library project based on BIBFRAME principles. Combined, these activities advance the library communities toward use and adoption of BIBFRAME.

Access for the Blind and Print Disabled

In fiscal 2021, the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled (NLS) added 5,796 talking books and 835 braille books to its catalog.

In February 2021, NLS implemented a long-anticipated change that made it easier for people with reading disabilities to enroll for services. The change required congressional amendment of the eligibility language in NLS’ authorizing legislation. The final regulatory step was publication of the new language in the Federal Register, which was done in the winter of fiscal 2021. The new language allows reading specialists, educators, librarians and school psychologists, among others, to certify the eligibility of applicants with reading disabilities. NLS always has made its services available to people with reading disabilities; however, a doctor of medicine or osteopathy was required to certify that an applicant’s reading disability was “the result of organic dysfunction.” This requirement was a high bar for potential patrons, and network libraries had urged NLS to relax it. The change resulted in a 21 percent increase in reading-disabled individuals served.

The 2013 Morrill Treaties to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled came into force in the U.S. in 2019. Congress subsequently amended
Some form of DoD. The remaining network libraries were using distribute multiple books on a single collections. In addition to its other with maintaining large physical and reducing costs associated
nationwide network. The DoD system on Demand (DoD) to libraries in its
Throughout fiscal 2021, NLS

Authorized Entities. NLS also and to collaborating Marrakesh Consortium's Global Book Service Organization's Accessible Books
NLS exported over 101,000 works to those partners. In fiscal 2021, NLS imported over 1,200 Marrakesh works, which its patrons downloaded over 30,600 times. NLS exported over 101,000 works to the World Intellectual Property Organization's Accessible Books Consortium's Global Book Service and to collaborating Marrakesh Authorized Entities. NLS also enhanced the language-searching functionality of its Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) service and created a new digital publication, Foreign Language Quarterly, to increase the visibility and accessibility of this new trove of foreign-language content.
Throughout fiscal 2021, NLS continued its rollout of Duplication on Demand (DoD) to libraries in its nationwide network. The DoD system allows libraries to create their own talking-book cartridges on-site from NLS-produced digital files, making it easy to fill patron requests quickly and reducing costs associated with maintaining large physical collections. In addition to its other advantages, DoD allows libraries to distribute multiple books on a single cartridge. As of September 2021, 53 network libraries were using some form of DoD. The remaining

The Library's Instagram account continued to share images from events and exhibitions. The account added 16,623 new followers for a total of 99,567 at the end of fiscal 2021. It received 244,762 likes for a lifetime total of 769,435.
The Library offers 68 email alerts, including all Library and copyright–related topics for subscription. Loc.gov sent 4,209 bulletins in fiscal 2021 and recorded 262,156 new subscriptions. Copyright.gov sent 143 bulletins and recorded 90,475 new subscriptions.

The Library’s Instagram account in 2009, the Library has consumed over 4.5 million consumptions. Since launching the

The Library's Facebook page, the Library

The Library's website, loc.gov, provides users with access to the institution's unparalleled resources, such as online catalogs; selected collections in various formats; copyright, legal and legislative information; exhibitions; and videos and podcasts of events. In fiscal 2021, the loc.gov website recorded more than 178.1 million visits and 617.7 million page views.

The Library launched several sites that were new, redesigned or enhanced to support divisions and programs, including Poetry & Literature, the Linnik/Wells Burns Prize for Film, the Congressional Relations Office, the Asian Division reading room, Library of Congress Pathways, the National Book Festival, the Law Library and the Library of Congress Literacy Awards Program.

In fiscal 2021, the Library added 36 new digital collections to loc.gov and significantly upgraded 53 digital collections. New digital collections included the John and Alan Lomax papers, the initial release of the United States Congressional Serial Set (a collaborative project with the Government Publishing Office),

Living Nations, Living Words; Early Motion Picture Copyright Descriptions; Sheet Music of the Musical Theater; and 11 new web archives collections. Key collections that were expanded or migrated include the Hannah Arendt Papers, Native American Constitutions and Legal Materials and selections of Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Calligraphy.

In collaboration with WGBH in Boston, the National Audio–Visual Conservation Center launched 10 new online collections as part of the American Archive of Public Broadcasting (AAPB). Among the new collections are 9/11 Special Coverage, Linea Abierta from Radio Bilingüe, Pacifica Radio Archives, Prospects of Mankind with Eleanor Roosevelt and Well Street Week with Louis Ruyak.es. The National Audio–Visual Conservation Center also debuted three online AAPB exhibits in collaboration with WGBH: “Exploring Public Media in the Peabody Awards Collection,” “Freedom Song: Interviews from Eyes on the Prize: America’s Civil Rights Years, 1954–1965”; and “Native Narratives: The Representation of Native Americans in Public Broadcasting.”

The By the People (BTP) crowdsourced transcription program continued to expand. New collections and campaigns were launched, including the papers of Rosa Parks, George S. Patton, Theodore Roosevelt and others. By the close of fiscal 2021, BTP transcribers saved over 700,000 transcriptions, and over 52,000 of those were ingested into Library collections. Moreover, BTP-campaigns in 2021 incorporated new formats, such as sheet music, and over 5,000 transcriptions were completed for BTP’s first non–English transcription campaign, Herencia: Centuries of Spanish Legal Documents.

Each month, the Library streams videos of concerts, lectures, panel discussions and other events on YouTube and Facebook. Once public events were limited due to the COVID–19 pandemic, the Library premiered prerecorded videos. During fiscal 2021, 105 premier videos were published. The premiere videos and livestreams included the National Book Festival, a Veterans History Project anniversary series, National Book Festival Presents events, included discussions by Jon Meacham, Danielle Allen and Walter Isaacson; the 2020 Library of Congress Linnik/Wells Burns Prize for Film ceremony; and numerous concerts.

The Library maintains 20 blogs that serve as vehicles for sharing collection discoveries and engaging with users. Two of those blogs – Of the People: Widening the Path and Guardians of Memory – were added during fiscal 2021. The Library’s blogs published 1,476 posts during the fiscal year, drawing over 5.6 million page views for a lifetime total of over 26.7 million. The Library’s blogs collectively drew 48 percent more visits than in the previous fiscal year.

In fiscal 2021, the Library received 489.9 million lifetime impressions.

During fiscal 2021, the Library made 535 new videos available on its main YouTube channel, which were liked 133,316 times and viewed over 14.4 million times – an increase of 118 percent over the previous fiscal year. The channel gained 68,397 subscribers. The Copyright Office also made 29 new videos available, which were viewed 147,708 times.

The Library’s podcast account features selected podcasts, historical films from Library collections and video and audio recordings from collections and events at the Library. During fiscal 2021, the Library added 21 files to Apple podcasts. The account gained 951 new subscribers and drew 43,402 visitors and 62,971 consumptions. Since launching the account in 2009, the Library has added 4,041 files and attracted 231,774 subscriptions and over 1 million listeners with a total consumption of over 4.6 million.

During the fiscal year, gaining 51,623 retweets and 6,861 replies. The public accounts also gained 25,158 followers (for a total of over 1.65 million) and received over 71.2 million impressions.

In addition to its main Facebook page, the Library offers Facebook pages for the Law Library, the American Folklife Center, Performing Arts, the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled, the Veterans History Project and the Library’s international collections. During fiscal 2021, the Library posted 3,659 times on those pages, gained 11,474 followers and received 295,115 likes on posts and over 51.3 million impressions. Library Facebook accounts have a combined 575,255 followers, and posts on them have received 489.9 million lifetime impressions.

The Library’s website recorded more than 178.1 million visits and 617.7 million page views in fiscal 2021.
The Library of Congress collections chronicle centuries of human creativity — a rich, diverse and enduring source of knowledge for the American people and scholars around the world. Through its many public programs, the Library also promotes creativity and cultural literacy.

Public Programs

During the year, the Library presented hundreds of public programs supporting creativity, scholarship and lifelong learning. Viewers can watch webcasts of most of these events on the Library’s website.

The Library’s Center for Learning, Literacy and Engagement, Multimedia Group, and Special Collections and General and International Collections directorates played key roles in transforming the virtual event experience during the pandemic. The Library presented 375 virtual events with a viewership of 370,570 guests in the first 30 days the programs were posted online.

Those events included concerts, author talks, lectures, orientations, workshops and more. The Library’s second virtual National Book Festival programs featured 100 authors rolled out over 10 days, generating over 3.9 million content views. As local health conditions improved, the Library’s Events Office resumed on-site event operations, screening five movies on the lawn to record crowds — the first in-person public events in 15 months. Additionally, the Special Collections and General and International Collections directorates supported 316 gallery talks, exhibits, displays, presentations, briefings and tours, such as presidential inauguration activities, a display for the second gentlemen and an open house for the U.S. Capital Police.

The pivot to virtual programming during the pandemic enabled the Library to reach new, expanded audiences in numbers far exceeding those that could be accommodated through in-person, on-site events. Audiences for the online concert series hosted by the American Folklife Center and the Music Division quadrupled in comparison to those for its on-site concerts. Notable events during fiscal 2021 included a Veterans Day series, GIS Day presentations and teacher institutes. Literary programs highlighted diverse voices for readers of all ages, including NFB Presents: Giants of Racial Justice, the 2021 Diversity in Children’s Literature symposium and Behind the Book: Jim Lee & Asian American Superheroes. Cherry Blossoms Viewing over the Centuries, a series of three videos, was one of the most popular programs, with 7,529 views.

Top: Doug Emhoff, the second gentleman of the United States, looks over collection items with Michelle Krowl, a Manuscript Division historian. Bottom: U.S. Capitol Police officers study a display of the Gettysburg Address with Krowl and Shelly Smith of the Conservation Division.

Shawn Miller
Concerts Since 1925, the Library’s Coolidge Auditorium has been a venue for world-class performers and world premières of commissioned works. In fiscal 2021, the Music Division’s Concert Office presented a critically acclaimed series of 95 virtual events that encompassed chamber music, jazz, pop, early music and American musical theater. These events included 30 concerts, 10 lectures, 36 artist conversations, 16 educational videos, three Throwback Thursday archival webcasts and one commissioned work: Igor Santos’ “confined.speak for violin and piano.” These events, along with their accompanying digital collections, attracted a global audience and more than 137,000 views.

The American Folklife Center hosted 21 virtual concerts in its Homegrown at Home series, sharing traditional American and global music with diverse audiences. The center also produced virtual panel discussions on July 8, 2021.

The American Folklife Center presented two major, ongoing exhibitions in fiscal 2021. “Rosa Parks: In Her Own Words” highlights rarely seen materials that offer an intimate view of Parks and document her life and activism. “Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight the Vote” commemorates the history of the women’s suffrage movement and the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment. The exhibitions had closed on March 12, 2020, because of the COVID–19 pandemic; they reopened to visitors on July 8, 2021.

On Sept. 17, 2021, CEI opened “Geppi Gems,” a showcase for material donated to the Library by Stephen A. Geppi from the Geppi Entertainment Museum, including iconic Walt Disney characters, Westerns, superheroes, science fiction, horror, sports music and entertainment. CEI also closely collaborated with Library Services’ curatorial divisions on Visitor Experience Master Plan (VEMP) projects throughout the year, lending their collections expertise to design and planning efforts for the orientation gallery and Jay I. Kislak exhibition. Staff members identified objects to showcase in the Treasures Gallery and supported program planning for the planned youth center. Design group representatives met with chiefs and reading room staff, seeking input on the young visitors’ gallery and exploring the design and content presentation of the Jefferson Library in the new VEMP setting. The Exhibits Office also completed final design for a new Bob Hope exhibition, “That’s Showbiz: Hollywood, Hope & Fame,” working with collection divisions to identify objects to showcase for the new theme.

Lectures, Symposia, Poetry Readings. Completing a year of 20th Readings. The Copyright Office produced 23 virtual events for staff and the public. The office hosted two events as part of the Copyright Office Presents series: “The Enduring Copyright Legacy of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg” and “The Creative Amendment.” Lash’s lecture explored the history of the Bill of Rights and explained how those rights came to be protected against state abridgment by the 14th Amendment. The Copyright Office produced 23 virtual events for staff and the public. The office hosted two events as part of the Copyright Office Presents series: “The Enduring Copyright Legacy of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg” and “The Creative

Promoting Scholarship The Library is a catalyst for promoting scholarship through the John W. Kluge Center and the American Folklife Center, which offer fellowship and internship 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 2000 with a gift of $60 million from the late John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chair of the James Madison Council (the Library’s private-sector advisory group). The center’s goal is to bring the world’s top scholars to the Library to use the institution’s vast resources and to interact with policymakers in Washington. In fiscal 2021, the Kluge Center expanded the use of the Library’s collections by offering opportunities for researcher engagement and showcased the results through programs for the benefit of Congress, policymakers and the public. The Kluge Center welcomed and supported 33 scholars in residence who made deep and consequential use of the Library’s collections. The scholars comprised 12 chairs and 21 fellows. Kluge also welcomed 28 research interns.

Highlights of programs included the launch of a new fellowship program, the Library of Congress Article One Fellowship, in an effort to support scholarship related to Congress’ role in the American federal system; the signing of a memo of understanding with the Program in Islamic Law at Harvard Law School to launch a new international relations impacts of the pandemic and another looking at economic policy.
Crossword puzzle guru Will Shortz speaks at a National Book Festival event in the Library’s Coolidge Auditorium. Shown: Will Shortz

National Book Festival: Open a Book, Open the World

The 2021 Library of Congress National Book Festival featured more than 100 authors, poets and writers in a range of formats, all celebrating the festival theme, “Open a Book, Open the World.”

The virtual festival programs rolled out over 10 days in an extended schedule from Sept. 17 to 26. The stellar lineup of authors included actor Michael J. Fox; Pulitzer Prize-winning historians Joseph J. Ellis and Annette Gordon-Reed; country music and culinary television star Trisha Yearwood; Joy Williams, recipient of the 2021 Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction; and young adult author Jason Reynolds, the national ambassador for Libraries of America’s Imagination Library. The kickoff day featured a virtual live conversation recorded for viewing on demand.

The festival invited audiences to create their own experiences by offering a variety of ways to access Festival content — from PBS Books on Facebook in collaboration with public television stations and libraries across the country. The festival also featured a pandemic milestone: the book festival was featured in a virtual hybrid format, with live events with The Washington Post and virtual events on demand, author conversations in real time and live question-and-answer sessions. Live events also were recorded for viewing on demand.

The kickoff day featured a virtual live conversation between Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden and LeVar Burton, the actor and literacy advocate who also hosted the television special “Open a Book, Open the World: the Library of Congress National Book Festival” on PBS. Just before Burton’s interview, singer-songwriter and philanthropist Dolly Parton made a cameo appearance.

The Library announced earlier in September that her imagination Library had won the 2021 David M. Rubenstein Prize, the Library’s top literacy award. “This award means a lot to me, because I started this program in honor of my daddy, who never learned to read and write,” Parton said. “I know that he is smiling from above on this one.”

The festival included a new podcast series with NPR, live events with The Washington Post and virtual events from PBS Books on Facebook in collaboration with public television stations and libraries across the country.

The American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center 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 preservation, reference service, live performances, exhibitions, publications and training. During the year, the center continued to collect and document living traditional culture, while preserving for the future its unparalleled collections in the Library’s state-of-the-art preservation facilities. 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.

Library-appointed Scholars, Fellows and interns

American Folklife Center — In fiscal 2020, the American Folklife Center awarded Archie Green Fellowships to The Alaska Marine Conservation Council of Homer, Alaska; Aaron Paige and Elinor Levy of Arts Westchester in White Plains, New York; Carmen Hewitt of Temple Hills, Maryland; Emily Hillard of Charleston, West Virginia; Jared L. Schmidt of Rockaway Beach, Oregon; and Cynthia Torres of Boulder, Colorado.

In addition, David Font-Navarrete of the City University of New York was named recipient of a Gerald E. and Ann Maguire fellowship, and from the Library of Congress purchased in bookstores worldwide. Library publications can be purchased in bookstores worldwide and from the Library of Congress Shop. Among the titles published in fiscal 2021 were “Russell Lee: A Photographers Life and Legacy”; “Living Nations, Living Words: An Anthology of First People’s Poetry”; and five novels in Library of Congress Crime Classics, a series of fine American crime writing from the 1860s to the 1960s. (See Appendix D, Publications).

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Harjo is the first Native American poet to serve in the position – she is an enrolled member of the Muscogee Creek Nation. She is the author of eight books of poetry, including “The Woman Who Fell from the Sky” and “In Mad Love and War.” Harjo also edited “Living Nations, Living Words: An Anthology of First Peoples Poetry,” which was published in May 2021 by W.W. Norton & Company in association with the Library of Congress.

**Swann Fellows** • The Caroline and Ervin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library, provides fellowships for research in Library collections. Three applicants were awarded Swann fellowships to pursue research for the academic year 2020-21. They were Allison Bannister, a Ph.D. candidate in communication and rhetoric at Rensselaer Polytechnic University; Monica Hahn, an adjunct professor at the Tyler School of Art and Architecture at Temple University; and Rosalie Romero, a Chau Melon postdoctoral fellow in the art history department at Pomona College.

**Teachers in Residence** • The Library recruits educators to work with its Learning and Innovation Office to help teachers and school librarians incorporate its digitized primary sources into the classroom. Each teacher in residence undertakes multiple research, publication and presentation projects to support teachers across the curriculum. During fiscal 2021, the Library hosted two Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator fellows. Peter DeCraene, a math and computer science teacher from Illinois, for the whole year and Lesley Anderson, a math and science teacher from California, late in the year.

**Internships** • The Human Capital Directorate collaborated with the Development Office to obtain a four-year recurring Andrew W. Mellon “Foundation of the People: Widening the Circle” Program, which will sponsor 40 interns through the Archives, History, and Heritage Advanced Internship (AHIA) program.

The Library Collections and Services Group collaborated with the Internships and Fellowships program to host over 140 internships and fellowships. Programs include the AHIA, focused on the arrangement and description of archival collection materials; the Library of Congress Conduit Program, which recruits candidates from minority-serving institutions for employment opportunities of up to six months; the Junior Fellows Program; the Librarians-in-Residence Program, developing the next generation of librarians and information professionals; and the Library of Congress Internships Program, preparing pre-service librarians and aid internships to candidates recruited from minority-serving institutions. Some examples of participants and projects are below.

The Junior Fellows program hosted 42 undergraduate and graduate students from around the nation to serve in divisions across the Library for a 10-week internship. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the program was conducted virtually for the second straight year.

Preservation Directorate fellowships and internships are a long-standing and integral part of the directorate’s succession planning efforts and its support of the cultural heritage sector at-large. During the fiscal year, the directorate hosted 21 interns and fellows. Its expanded programs with the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Library Alliance and Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities focused on addressing congressional guidance to strengthen engagement with minority-serving institutions.

In fiscal 2021, Huntington interns Maria Guadalupe Partida and Herman Luis Chavez, serving in the Latin American, Caribbean and European Division under the guidance of subject-matter expert Dani Thurbet, produced a Latino resource guide to civil rights cases, documents and events in Chicanx, Hispanic, Latino, Mexican American and Puerto Rican communities. The guide attracted more than 80,000 views and served as the inspiration for six podcasts released by the Library in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month 2021.

As part of the AHIA program, documentary film artist Kenneth Campbell produced a highlights reel for the American Archive of Public Broadcasting online exhibit, “Freedom Song. Interviews from ‘Eyes on the Prize: America’s Civil Rights Years, 1954-1965.’” The 20-minute reel, “Freedom Song,” features excerpts from “Eyes on the Prize” interviews as an introduction to the exhibit and collection.

**Promoting Lifelong Learning**

In addition to its fellowships, research services and collections access, the Library promotes lifelong learning and literacy through its Center for Learning, Literacy and Engagement (CLLE) and K-12 educational outreach efforts, which assist the nation’s teachers in engaging students through the use of primary sources in the classroom.

CLLE sponsors the National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature program in collaboration with the Children’s Book Council (CBC) and the CBC Foundation and with support from publishers. It also administers the Library of Congress Literacy Awards, which recognize and support organizations and institutions in the United States and abroad that make significant contributions to combating illiteracy. CLLE developed an interactive online map this year to illustrate the extensive reach of this program.

**Educational Outreach**

Reaching educators and providing them with useful opportunities and materials was more important than ever during this year, when the pandemic forced many schools to online learning.

CLLE’s Teaching with Primary Sources (TPS) program serves educators across the grade spectrum, across the curriculum and across the country by providing easily accessible, high-quality professional development programs and classroom materials. These opportunities and tools help educators use digitized primary sources, event recordings and other materials from the Library’s online collections in their teaching.

In fiscal 2021, the program – through the efforts of both Library staff and TPS consortium members – continued to serve tens of thousands of teachers, helping them achieve curricular standards while engaging students in authentic inquiry experiences and encouraging student research. The TPS team responded to the needs of teachers, librarians and the students they serve by developing innovative programs that leveraged distance-learning capabilities and harnessed new and existing partnerships. In doing so, the program’s reach and scope expanded. Despite the limitations on in-person programming, consortium members and the Library staff delivered 889 presentations and professional development events for nearly 38,000 educators. Those educators represented 431 of the 435 congressional districts – more than 99 percent – as well as Puerto Rico and other countries.

Consortium members reported that TPS-related curricular materials or online interactives and apps were downloaded from their websites 2,233,518 times. In addition, the TPS Teachers Network website, a professional networking site for educators who use the Library’s primary sources in the classroom, continued to grow in use. At the end of the fiscal year, 11,825 educators were enrolled on the site.

The Library’s website for teachers, loc.gov/programs/teachers, continued to grow as a hub for the educator audience. The site, which provides teacher resources on a wide range of topics as well as free professional development, was visited more than 7.6 million times in fiscal 2021.

The Professional Learning and Outreach Initiatives office, part of CLLE, distributed $6.4 million in grant funding through the TPS program. The Teaching with the Library of Congress blog marked its 10th anniversary and continued to build its audience. In fiscal 2021, the blog published 121 posts and was visited more than 295,325 times, a 21 percent increase over the previous fiscal year, with over 33,000 subscribers.
New Initiative Expands Inclusivity

In January 2021, the Library of Congress announced a new initiative to connect its collections and resources with minority communities.

Of the People: Widening the Path seeks to create opportunities for more Americans to engage with the Library and to contribute their perspectives to Library collections, ensuring that a diversity of experiences is reflected in the nation’s historical record.

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the nation’s largest private funder of the arts and humanities, supported the initiative with a $15 million gift — the largest grant from a private foundation in Library history.

The initiative is comprised of three programs: investing in community-based documentarians who will expand the Library’s collections with new perspectives; funding paid internships and fellowships to engage the next generation of diverse librarians, archivists and knowledge workers; and creating digital engagements with Library collections among underserved communities and institutions.

The American Folklife Center is expanding its collections through a community documentarians project, which will provide support to individuals and organizations that collect and archive contemporary community-driven cultural expressions and traditions that may be otherwise absent from the national record. The initiative also sponsors individuals through fellowships to produce ethnographic cultural documentation, such as oral history interviews and audiovisual recordings of cultural activity. The center archives items from this fieldwork.

Under the second program in the initiative, the Library will expand internship opportunities and outreach to students attending historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, tribal colleges and universities and institutions that serve Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Through experiential learning, the Library seeks to develop a new generation of talent for cultural institutions.

The Library began work in this area by creating new training opportunities through the Archives, History and Heritage Advanced Internship, a joint effort by Howard University and the Library to make collections about African American history and culture widely available.

The initiative’s third component, the Connecting Communities Digital Initiative, will encourage creators from minority communities to explore their histories through Library collections and the use of technology. A supporting scholar-in-residence program will bring experts and research from these institutions to the Library.

Of the People advances the Library’s vision, stated in its 2019–23 strategic plan, to connect with all Americans by inviting new generations to participate in creating, preserving and sharing the nation’s cultural treasures, as well as the Library’s commitment to collect and preserve underrepresented perspectives and experiences.
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 sponsors privately endowed programs that honor achievement in the humanities. Through these awards and prizes, the Library honors those who have advanced and embodied the ideals of individuality, conviction, dedication, scholarship and lifelong learning.

[lib.gov/about/awards-and-honors](lib.gov/about/awards-and-honors)

**Kluge Prize**

The rollout of the 2020 Kluge Prize winner was reimagined by Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden. In fiscal 2021, the Library held a series of events with 2020 winner Danielle Allen entitled Our Common Purpose: A Campaign for Civic Strength at the Library of Congress. Three public discussions moderated by Allen were held on political institutions, a shared historical narrative and civic media. In addition, Allen led four workshops on civic education in conjunction with outside partners and the office of educational outreach at the Library. These workshops gathered 30 middle school and high school teachers from around the country, giving them a chance to discuss and engage with key Library collections.

**The Library of Congress Lavine/Ken Burns Prize for Film**

The National Audio-Visual Conservation Center (NAVCC) continued its leadership role in implementing the Library’s collaboration with the Better Angels Society of the annual Library of Congress Lavine/Ken Burns Prize for Film. The prize was awarded to “Hold Your Fire,” directed by Stefan Forbes. “Cured,” directed by Patrick Sammon and Bennett Singer, was named runner-up. As part of the Library’s agreement with the Better Angels Society, the second annual event celebrating the winners of the prize was hosted virtually on Oct. 20, 2020. The ceremony included a conversation about the power of storytelling and our collective history featuring Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden, Ken Burns and composer and musician Wynton Marsalis.

**Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction**

The prize honors an American literary writer whose body of work is distinguished not only for its mastery of the art but also for its originality of thought and imagination. On June 30, the Library announced Joy Williams as the recipient of the 2021 prize. Williams is the acclaimed author of four short story collections, two works of nonfiction and five novels, including the recent “Harrow.”

**Literacy Awards**

Created and sponsored by philanthropist and Madison Council Chairman David M. Rubenstein, the Library of Congress Literacy Awards seek to reward organizations that have done exemplary, innovative and easily replicable work over a sustained period to promote literacy in the United States and abroad. The three winners, announced in September 2021, were:
Amer Imagination Library provides books to improving the lives of children by Dolly Parton in 1988. Dedicated nonprofit organization founded Imagination Library is an initiative learning.

local schools and prepare for lifelong school children, helping them catch programs to thousands of out-of-

Luminos Fund of Boston. Luminos International Prize ($50,000): The kindergarten.

visits during a child’s earliest who make regular personal home caregivers with trained professionals communities, thriving families and of St. Louis. The center builds strong

Parents as Teachers National Center

the Library’s Rubenstein Prize for its work on literacy during fiscal 2021.

congress-literacy-awards

loc.gov/programs/library-of-

2021 Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

David M. Rubenstein Prize ($500,000): Dolly Parton’s Imagination Library of Pigeon Forge, Tennessee. The Imagination Library is an initiative of the Dollywood Foundation, a nonprofit organization founded by Dolly Parton in 1988. Dedicated to improving the lives of children by inspiring a love of reading, the Imagination Library provides books free of charge to families through local community partnerships.

American Prize ($50,000): The Parents as Teachers National Center of St. Louis. The center builds strong communities, thriving families and children by matching parents and caregivers with trained professionals who make regular personal home visits during a child’s earliest years in life, from prenatal through kindergarten.

International Prize ($50,000): The Luminous Fund of Boston. Luminous provides transformative education programs to thousands of out-of-school children, helping them catch up to grade level, reintegrate into local schools and prepare for lifelong learning.

Federal Librarian of the Year: Mariana Long of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., was recognized for her outstanding service at Department of Justice libraries. Long and her staff provided research support to four of the seven litigating divisions in the department.

Federal Library Technician of the Year: Sharon D. Pemberton of the Cyber Research Center at the Cyber Center of Excellence at Fort Gordon, Georgia, was recognized for her dedication to the library mission and its community.

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 Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record or the Historic American Landscapes Survey. The prize is administered by the Heritage Documentation Programs of the National Park Service and the Center for Architecture, Design and Engineering in the Library’s Prints and Photographs Division, which supports the prize through the Paul Rudolph Trust.

The prize, announced in November 2020, was bestowed on an architectural team led by Guy W. Caravel at Louisiana Tech University in Ruston, Louisiana. The prize was awarded for a drawing of the first permanent bus stop shelter built on the fourth and current home of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Honorable mention was awarded to a drawing of Casa Alonso in Vega Baja, Puerto Rico, by Karen J. Cuadros Esteves, Diana G. Serrano Miranda and Raquel Marrero of Marvel Architects.

Network Library Awards

The National Library Service for the Blind andPrint Disabled (NLS) created the Network Library Awards in 2005. A committee of librarians and consumer-organization representatives selects finalists from among nominated libraries based on mission support, creativity, innovation in providing service and demonstrated reader satisfaction.

NLS honored two of its cooperating libraries in May 2021 for their outstanding service to readers who are visually or physically disabled. The Iowa Library for the Blind andPrint Disabled in Des Moines received the 2020-2021 Regional Library of the Year Award. The Bayside Area and Special Services Library in Virginia Beach, Virginia, received the Sub-regional Library/Advisory and Outreach Center of the Year Award.

Federal Librarian of the Year: Mariana Long of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., was recognized for her outstanding service at Department of Justice libraries. Long and her staff provided research support to four of the seven litigating divisions in the department.

Library Staff Recognition

The Library was the 2021 recipient of the Bernardo de Gálvez award, presented annually by the Fundación Consejo España–Estados Unidos to American citizens or institutions that help promote and nurture relations between Spain and the United States. The award represented international recognition of the work and contributions of the Library’s Hispanic Division.

Law Librarian of Congress Ashkan Bulut was elected a member of the International Federation of Library Associations Law Libraries Section Standing Committee. Her term began in August 2021 and runs to August 2025. The Section on Law Libraries provides leadership in the field of legal information policy by promoting understanding and cooperation among law libraries and increasing awareness of the value and importance of law libraries to the world.

Kurt Carroll has served as president of the International Association of Law Libraries since 2019. His three-year term expired in fiscal 2021.

Jennifer González of the Law Library was invited by the University of Washington to serve on its Law Librarianship Advisory Council to assist with strategic planning for the Law Librarianship MSLIS Program at the university. The invitation recognizes her accomplishments and provides an opportunity for her to represent the Law Library specifically and federal libraries generally.

Abigail Grotke, the assistant head of the Digital Content Management Section in the Digital Collections and Services Division, was named the 2021 chair of the International Internet Preservation Consortium following a vote by the steering committee. Grotke leads the Library’s web archiving team.

Kate Murray of the Digital Collections Management and Services Division was appointed to the Digital Preservation Coalition executive board.

James Snyder, the senior media facilities engineer for the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center, received the James A. Lindner Archival Technology Medal awarded annually by the Society of Motion Picture & Television Engineers. The medal was bestowed in November 2020 in recognition of Snyder’s efforts to develop workflows and methodologies for digitizing and archiving large media collections and his commitment to sharing his knowledge and experience.
Celebrating Achievement

National Film Registry
2020 Additions

"Suspense" (1943)
"Kid Auto Races at Venice" (1914)
"Bread" (1918)
"The Battle of the Century" (1927)
"With Car and Camera Around the World" (1929)
"Cabin in the Sky" (1943)
"Outrage" (1950)
"The Man with the Golden Arm" (1955)
"Lilies of the Field" (1963)
"A Clockwork Orange" (1971)
"Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song" (1971)
"Wattstax" (1973)
"Grease" (1978)
"Shrek" (2001)
"The Hurt Locker" (2008)
"The Dark Knight" (2008)
"Freedom Riders" (2010)


National Recording Registry
2021 Additions

Edison's St. Louis tinfoil recording (1878)
"Nikolina" Hjalmar Peterson (1917)
"Smyrneikos Balos" Marika Papagika (1928)
"When the Saints Go Marching In" Louis Armstrong & his Orchestra (1938)
Christmas Eve broadcast Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill (Dec. 24, 1941)
"The Guiding Light" (Nov. 22, 1945)
"Odetta Sings Ballads and Blues" Odetta (1957)
"Lord, Keep Me Day by Day" Albertina Walker and the Caravans (1959)
Roger Maris hits his 61st home run (Oct. 1, 1961)
"Aida" Leontyne Price, et. al. (1962)
"Once a Day" Connie Smith (1964)
"Born Under a Bad Sign" Albert King (1967)
"Free to Be ... You & Me" Marlo Thomas and Friends (1972)

"The Harder They Come" Jimmy Cliff (1972)
"Lady Marmalade" Labelle (1974)
"Late for the Sky" Jackson Browne (1974)
"Bright Size Life" Pat Metheny (1976)
"The Rainbow Connection" Kermit the Frog (1979)
"Janet Jackson's Rhythm Nation 1814" Janet Jackson (1989)
"Partners" Flaco Jiménez (1992)
"Somewhere Over the Rainbow" / "What A Wonderful World" Israel Kamakawiwo'ole (1993)
"Illmatic" Nas (1994)
"This American Life: The Giant Pool of Money" (May 9, 2008)

The National Recording Registry honored works by Louis Armstrong, Odetta and Janet Jackson as well as a recording of Roger Maris’ historic 61st home run for the New York Yankees in 1961.
The Library closed its longtime storage warehouse in Landover in September 2021.
In fiscal 2021, the Office of the Librarian provided leadership to the Library, including furnishing executive management to service units, chairing the Executive Committee and providing direct oversight of Chief Operating Officer and the Office of the Chief Information Officer activities. Highlights from offices within the Office of the Librarian are summarized here.

The Center for Exhibits and Interpretation (CEI) made exhibits, publications and materials that create meaningful experiences and connections among people and the Library’s collections. Highlights from offices within the CEI are summarized below. The Design Office supported many of the Library’s high-profile events and the entire Library with printed materials and electronic designs. The office designed and manufactured signage needed for the phased return to operations. The Exhibits Office opened the following exhibit galleries in accordance with the July 8, 2021, reopening of the Jefferson Building to the general public: women’s suffrage, Rosa Parks, early Americas and Thomas Jefferson’s library, as well as the Graphic Arts Gallery, featuring the “Geppi Gems” exhibit. Design and content development of all Visitor Engagement Master Plan (VEMP) initiatives continued during fiscal 2021. Content and design development continued for two major temporary exhibits — “Not an Ostrich” and “Join In!” — that will open in fiscal 2022 and 2023, respectively. The Publishing Office published “Russell Lee: A Photographer’s Life and Legacy,” “Living Nations, Living Words: An Anthology of First People’s Poetry” and “Japan and American Children’s Books: A Journey.” The office also published five more novels in the Library of Congress Crime Classics series.

The Center for Learning, Literacy and Engagement (CLLE) virtually immersed diverse audiences in Library collections through engaging programming, thereby deepening the impact of Library staff and resources. In fiscal 2021, CLLE presented virtual educational and cultural programs, engaged visitors and built partnerships across the Library. Highlights from CLLE’s offices are summarized below. The Informal Learning Office managed classroom materials featuring the Library, provided accommodations for staff and visitors and made Library programs and events accessible to employees and the public.

The Office of Communications (OC) provided counsel to Library management; reviewed Library contracts, collections acquisitions and agreements; advised on social media, rights and legacy programs and the creation of classroom materials featuring the Library’s online collections. The Signature Programs Office organized and executed the 2021 Library of Congress National Book Festival, which included over 10 days of live programming, with fee video content, podcasts and partner programs and a prime-time PBS special. The Visitor Engagement Office welcomed about 30,000 visitors on-site at the Jefferson Building after the Library reopened to the general public on July 8.

The Congressional Relations Office (CRO) initiated 12,900 communications and sent nearly 250,000 targeted emails to congressional offices, which resulted in 1,681 attendees for virtual events and 461 media mentions. CRO recorded 71 visits by members to over 50 Library and congressional events, hosted 23 lectures with nearly 1,200 attendees, provided 47 special tours and private viewings of collections for members and conducted 448 meetings with congressional offices. CRO received and processed 237 individual constituent casework requests from congressional offices.

The Development Office surpassed fundraising goals while ensuring current and prospective donors remain connected to the Library. The office secured a $15 million grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and $500,000 from the Ford Foundation, added 13 new Madison Council members and initiated a new planned giving program with two signed bequest intentions totaling $650,000.

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity Programs provided trainings and briefings to promote a workplace environment of fairness and inclusion; held forums on diversity and inclusion topics; led the Library Diversity and Inclusion Working Group; provided a nonadversarial forum for staff to address workplace issues, ensuring compliance with equal employment opportunity laws and regulations; provided accommodations for staff and visitors and made Library programs and events accessible to employees and the public.

Multimedia Group supported 566 events, carrying out 968 audiovisual-related tasks; these numbers include pandemic support of 446 virtual events consisting of 736 audiovisual-related tasks. The Office of Communications (OC) provided public relations and media support for over 100 Library events and activities, including digital programming, new online collections, annual announcements and news-making events. OC’s responsive and earned media efforts resulted in over 78,000 online and broadcast news stories and mentions. Social media accounts managed by OC resulted in over 86 million impressions. In response to COVID-19, OC supported 105 live premiere events on the Library’s Facebook page, resulting in viewship of over 300,000. Viewership on the Library’s YouTube and loc.gov event channels surpassed 14.4 million during fiscal 2021.

The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) provided legal counsel to Library management; reviewed Library contracts, collections acquisitions and agreements; advised on social media, rights and legacy programs; supported legislative and regulatory activities; and represented the Library in negotiations, disputes and litigation. OGC responded to over 2,400 requests for legal advice from Library management. OGC provided legal guidance for the Library’s pandemic response, issuing emergency policies, engaging with Library unions and advising on the phased return to operations.

Strategic Planning and Performance Management (SPPM) facilitated updates of service unit directional plans; maintained and reported on progress toward strategic goals via the Library’s implementation roadmap and map, and continued to improve the Library’s approach to setting and tracking meaningful goals and targets. Important progress was made in building and maturing the Library’s integrated risk and internal control framework with the establishment of a risk management council and chief risk officer. SPPM launched an agency-wide project to design the Library’s first set of key performance indicators and facilitated the Library’s user data community of practice.
Fiscal 2021 marked a major milestone for technology at the Library. For the first time, the Library’s information-technology foundation exists fully outside of the Capitol Hill campus. With the completion of the Library’s Data Center Transformation effort in fiscal 2020, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is now hosting the Library’s 117 production IT systems and 86 petabytes of data across a modern hybrid hosting environment.

That investment in Library IT is already paying dividends. As the nation continued to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the more robust infrastructure allowed OCIO to sustain remote operations for the majority of the Library’s workforce for the entire fiscal year. It also is at the heart of ongoing efforts to expand and enhance the major IT systems that support the Library’s business operations and its digital offerings to Congress and the public.

Culminating several years of work, OCIO and the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled (NLS) successfully transitioned the Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) application to the cloud. That change significantly improved BARD’s performance and more than tripled the number of users who can benefit from NLS’ digital services.

The ongoing partnership between OCIO and the Copyright Office made major strides in the development of the Enterprise Copyright System (ECS), including unveiling prototypes of the internal and external registration system and transitioning the Recordation and Copyright Public Records System applications into continuous development, with new features and functionality being released regularly. The Copyright Office website also was given a major overhaul to improve usability and prepare the site for integration with the new ECS components.

OCIO continued partnerships with the Congressional Research Service to implement the new integrated Research and Information System and with the Library Collections and Services Group to modernize the tools the Library uses to ingest, manage and deliver digital content. The OCIO Project Management Office successfully managed 32 IT projects in fiscal 2021, with an investment value of $38 million.

OCIO also sustained continuous development for the Library’s many web properties, with 17 new releases to congress.gov, 86 new or significantly enhanced collections on loc.gov and new websites for several of the Library’s reading rooms and public programs. Popular legacy content such as the World Digital Library and Meeting of Frontiers found new homes online, and Century of Lawmaking made its permanent move to congress.gov. That surge in digital content helped the Library record its second-highest year of web traffic, with over 178 million visits to Library websites and nearly 638 million total page views.

To ensure the Library stays in front of evolving technology, OCIO focused on several forward-looking initiatives. The IT Service Operations Directorate launched a three-year digital storage architecture refresh. LC Labs continued its exploration of machine learning and artificial intelligence as well as the use of the cloud to support research at scale. The team also fostered the development and release of Innovator in Residence Courtney McClellan’s Speculative Annotation, an app that invites users to annotate and engage digitally with Library collection items. At the same time, OCIO supported two major public events focused on hearing from the public about how they use Library technology, including congress.gov and Copyright Office applications.

Internally, OCIO took steps to ensure technology better serves the Library. A governance board for IT service management was instituted to improve delivery of user-focused IT services. Library computers were successfully upgraded to a new operating system, and OCIO created entirely new tools, processes and procedures to deliver remote patching and updates. A new advanced Web Proxy and the Zoom for Government virtual collaboration tool also were implemented.

As the pandemic evolved, OCIO supported staff returning to on-site work and the reopening of the Library to researchers and the public. All together, the hard work on technology improvements allowed OCIO to close 52 open IT audit recommendations from the Government Accountability Office and the Library’s Office of the Inspector General in fiscal 2021.

As fiscal 2021 drew to a close, Chief Information Officer (CIO) Bud Barton announced his retirement. Deputy CIO Judith Conklin stepped into the role of CIO in September with IT Partner Engagement director John Rutledge as her new deputy. With the transition, members of Congress lauded the Library’s advances under Barton, and a Washington Post editorial highlighted the Library’s IT progress, noting that while once a “digital laggard, the Library of Congress now occupies the vanguard.”
In fiscal 2021, the organization delivered comprehensive services in the areas of financial management; human capital; contracting; facilities; logistics, asset management, safety and health services; protective services, personnel security and emergency preparedness; research and analysis; cataloging, bibliographic resources, archival reproductions and retail sales; and education and training resources for federal agencies and libraries.

The Financial Services Directorate (FSD) served as direct representative to the appropriations clerks, managed the Library’s appropriations and provided oversight to nonappropriated funds. FSD also hosted the Legislative Branch Financial Management System as a shared service for the legislative branch, upgraded the system to version 7.8 and completed a migration to the Microsoft Azure Cloud. Several organizational studies were completed, including a study to establish an initial integrated Master Schedule for modernization, and a cost management assessment to support the implementation and maturity of cost management best practices.

The Human Capital Directorate (HCD) provided human resource services across the Library, completing 317 hiring actions and 393 position classification actions. HCD continued to make improvements to the AskHCD application by adding additional service options, including retirement, benefits and leave counseling. These improvements contributed to the completion of 7,977 employee requests, a 128 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. HCD also provided 98 Library-wide training sessions to 406 employees, including the Supervisor Development Program, the Career Development Program, the Leadership Development Program and new employee orientation.

The Contracts and Grants Directorate (CGD) awarded 1,991 contract actions for $227 million and 197 grants and other transactions for $11 million. It de-obligated $34 million in support of contract closeouts and terminations. CGD managed 35 acquisition planning teams for the Library’s most critical or complex contracts and deployed contract courses to improve the acquisition workforce. Directorate staff awarded new cloud services and IT agile development contracts to support Library modernization, negotiated new multisite center distribution and brace elfender contracts for the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled and addressed contract performance issues.

Integrating the Support Services Directorate (ISS) continued efforts to execute new health, cleaning, physical distancing and office hygiene protocols. ISS conducted 125,000 health screenings for on-site staff, provided medical guidance for over 1,000 reports of COVID-like symptoms, exposure and travel, performed contact tracing as needed, enforced Library protocols on quarantine, isolation and testing, and disinfect library spaces with possible COVID-19 exposure. Additionally, ISS completed 17 facility projects, including the final shutdown of the Landover facility after almost 50 years of occupancy.

The Security and Emergency Preparedness Directorate (SEPD) strengthened collection and personnel security, emergency preparedness and protective services. SEPD coordinated contract guard coverage, adapting to COVID-19 pandemic-driven operational requirements. To support staff returning to the office, SEPD updated emergency action guides supporting each phase of restoration of Library operations and provided new emergency preparedness training modules. SEPD responded to the Jan. 6, 2021, breach of the Capital by immediately activating security and emergency measures, assuring the protection of Library staff and facilities.

The Library Enterprises Directorate (LEDS) conducted $7 million, an increase of over 75 percent from fiscal 2020. Reserves increased by 18 percent. The to full implementation of the Library Services, the Law Library of Congress, the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled and the John W. Kluge Center under one organizational umbrella.

Under the direction of the deputy librarian for library collections and services, LCSG supports its component units while building upon their common strengths and mission attributes. Working with diverse and specialized user communities, LCSG furthers the Library’s goals of making Library collections, materials and services more accessible, user centered, digitally enabled and data driven. This work is facilitated by shared operations support directorates that provide economies of scale and ensure consistent administrative processes within and between units. In years past, LCSG service units cooperated as a loose federation with similar activities and objectives. Now, under the LCSG umbrella, the consolidation more closely unifies these units and allows more formal sharing of overlapping support structures and common expertise.

During the past year, LCSG systematically integrated its operational and collections procedures across divisions and units. Significant attention has been devoted to improvements in staff performance evaluation and performance planning. As the offices within LCSG continue working more closely together, greater efficiencies of resource utilization, shared services and professional expertise have allowed new and broader programs to benefit Congress and the public.

Library Services, over with 150 staff members, is the largest organizational unit in LCSG and is responsible for many of the traditional functions performed by a national library. Library Services builds the national collection, provides strong stewardship for collections, creates and manages metadata to provide access to the collection, shares the national collection with a wide range of users and provides a wide variety of research, consultative and professional services to Congress, government agencies, individuals and other organizations around the world. (For more information about Library Services activities, see page 60.)

The Law Library, established by Congress in 1832, with 73 employees, has the primary mission to provide Congress with authoritative legal research, reference and instruction services and access to an unrivaled collection of U.S., foreign, comparative and international law. The Law Library also supports the federal judiciary and executive branch agencies and collaborates closely with the American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service on U.S. law. (For more information on Law Library activities, see page 96.)

The National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled (NLS), with 120 employees, operates the free program that provides braille and talking books to people who cannot read regular print due to visual, physical or reading disabilities. The unit saw a change in leadership during the year, as longtime Director Karen Keninger retired at the end of May and Jason Broughton started in the position in September. In fiscal 2021, NLS moved forward with its modernization goals, including the expansion of its braille and eReader pilot to include patrons in 22 states and continuing research and testing for next-generation devices, including smart phones, smart speakers with voice user interface capabilities and a digital talking book player with enhanced Wi-Fi and cellular connectivity.

NLS conducted research to better understand patron needs, moved to full implementation of the Maranatha Tree and revised its authorizing language to ease access to service for individuals with reading disabilities. NLS also added 5,796 tasting books and 815 braille books to its catalog.

At the beginning of fiscal 2021, NLS implemented a reorganization of its operational structure, which had remained largely unchanged for the preceding four decades. The new structure reflects a strategic realignment of skills and positions with tasks and requirements, creating four divisions under the supervision of the director: Patron and Network Engagement; Program Delivery; Collections; and Business Operations.
Internship and Fellowship Programs
(IFP) advances experiential learning and professional development by promoting awareness of the Library’s range of internship, residency, fellowship and volunteer opportunities. A defining moment of fiscal 2020 happened in mid-March, when IFP transitioned on-site internship and residency programs to virtual programs in response to the pandemic, enabling four distinct programs to continue without interruption. IFP successfully completed the second phase of a project to create an online portal to centralize the Library’s experiential learning opportunities.

IFP also established a new strategic goal to expand the Archives, History, and Heritage Advanced (AHHA) Internship. Finally, IFP made headway to increase access to internship and fellowship opportunities for a diverse talent pool of students and emerging professionals through programs like AHHA and by awarding contracts to three vendors who will assist the Library in recruiting talent from minority-serving institutions.

The John W. Kluge Center was established in 2000 with a gift of $60 million from the late John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chair of the James Madison Council, the Library’s private-sector advisory group. The Kluge Center’s mission is to bring the world’s top scholars to the Library to conduct research using the institution’s vast resources and to engage policymakers in Washington on the challenges facing democracy in the 21st century. In fiscal 2021, the center supported dozens of scholars in residence and virtually hosted a robust calendar of public events, averaging nearly 3,000 views per event. Kluge Prize recipient Danielle Allen led the Our Common Purpose series of public events, paired with workshops for K-12 educators, on building civic media, reforming political institutions and finding shared historical narratives. The Pillars of Democracy series, hosted with the Brookings Institution and the American Enterprise Institute, launched in July with an event considering how trust in Congress has eroded; August and September events asked similar questions about the presidency and judiciary. Other public events, with authors and scholars from the Kluge Center and other institutions, covered a range of topics, including African American political thought, the search for life in the universe and the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for international relations.

ORGANIZATIONAL REPORTS
Law Library

Aslıhan Bulut, the law librarian of Congress, manages the operation and policy administration of the world’s largest collection of legal materials.

To produce the requested work products, staff rely on and utilize the Law Library’s collection, which is the world’s largest collection of domestic, foreign and international legal materials, currently numbering 2.9 million bound volumes. The Law Library also holds 3,292,872 million microforms and 15,732 million searchable electronic resources (CD-ROMs and other discs) and 2,054,611 digital files in its collection.

The staff is responsible for developing the collection for more than 300 legal systems and foreign and international jurisdictions and the U.S. states and territories in all formats: books, serials, manuscripts, journals, film, artwork, electronic books and documents and microfilm. As the need for this information and expertise grows and new technologies emerge, the Law Library continues to acquire and maintain appropriate staffing to meet its responsibilities.

In fiscal 2021, the Law Library responded to 9,347 research and reference requests, including 444 from Congress and the Congressional Research Service, 473 from other government users (382 from federal executive and judicial branches and 121 from state and local government institutions) and 7,302 from the public. The team also provided 82 webinars, classes, seminars, briefings and tours for 4,088 participants.

Foreign law specialists answered 1,128 non-U.S. law research and reference questions from all categories of Library users, including 383 from Congress, 364 from federal executive agencies, 14 from the federal judiciary and 367 from the public. In addition to varied briefings and orientations, Foreign, Comparative and International Law staff conducted 10 webinars on foreign and comparative law, attended by 801 people.

As a result of the Law Library’s digital projects, the Library of Congress crowdsourcing project resulted in 589 contributors transcribing approximately 655 reports, representing 6,108 pages.
Library Services, with over 1,150 staff members the largest organizational unit of Library Collections and Services group, is responsible for many traditional functions performed by a national library. It builds and provides stewardship for the national collection, creates and manages metadata to provide access to the national collection and shares the national collection with a wide range of users.

In fiscal 2021, as on-site work gradually resumed and the Library incrementally reopened its reading rooms, the staff of Library Services demonstrated remarkable flexibility and resilience, ensuring that on-site workplace collaboration and valuable in-person services to Library users could be resumed and adapted within a safe and physically distanced environment.

Five directorates comprise Library Services: Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, General and International Collections, Special Collections, Preservation, and Digital Services. Twenty-five divisions constitute these directorates, along with six overseas offices located in Cairo, Jakarta, Islamabad, Nairobi, New Delhi and Rio de Janeiro. Library Services also includes the Collection Development Office and the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center.

The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) provides acquisitions and bibliographic access services and leadership in bibliographic-access collaborations and standards for the library and information-service communities. In fiscal 2021, the directorate completed 214,571 new bibliographic records, distributed 12,258 books through the Surplus Books Program and continued the development of BIBFRAME. (See tables 7 and 8 for complete ABA statistics, Appendix E.)

The Digital Services Directorate (DSD) coordinates digitization, digital-content management, metadata systems and IT planning support. In fiscal 2021, the directorate welcomed the addition of the Digital Scan Center, which consolidated access-based digitization while also providing a budget for in-house digitization, enhancing digital-imaging support and delivery of high-end printing services. The center’s new state-of-the-art technologies have increased digital-image production capabilities and post-production processes.

The General and International Collections Directorate develops the Library’s multiformat collections in almost all languages and subjects; serves collections to users; and provides researcher services in-person and online. Directorate staff coordinates collections-based digitization projects and play a critical role in inventory control as well as collections security, treatment and procedures. It engages in scientific research to explore new approaches to preservation. The directorate performed 2.2 million preservation actions on collection items, including books, serials, prints, photographs, manuscripts and other special formats. Staff surveyed the preservation needs of 652,938 collection items, monitored more than 230 environmental data loggers and continued to play a critical role in the Library’s security and emergency-response programs. The Preservation Directorate fulfilled 7,083 external loans to Congress and government agencies, Kluge scholars and other Library researchers and interlibrary loan clients throughout the nation and abroad. The directorate fulfilled an additional 9,680 loans to support the work and research of Library staff members and charged out 32,532 in-process items to teleworking staff members working on processing projects.

The American Folklife Center (AFC) was created by Congress in 1976 to “preserve and present” American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, publication and training. AFC houses the Archive of Folk Culture, established in 1958, which is one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the U.S. and around the world. AFC also oversees the Veterans History Project (VHP). Established by Congress in 2000, VHP preserves and makes accessible the memories of those in the nation’s armed services, who share their personal experiences of service. VHP’s archive of first-person narratives of American veterans, from World War I through recent conflicts, is primarily the result of individuals and organizations across the country who voluntarily record interviews with veterans and donate them to VHP. During fiscal 2021, VHP received 1,464 collections and now holds over 112,000 from veterans across the country. The project also worked with the offices of 50 members of Congress, recorded 1,627 narratives for its collections, conducted a large-scale digitization effort to reformat 7,100 collection items and attracted 3.8 million website page views.
The mission of the Congressional Research Service (CRS) is to serve Congress with the highest quality of research, analysis, information and confidential consultation to support the exercise of its legislative, representational and oversight duties as a coequal branch of government.

CRS identifies pressing legislative issues facing Congress; assesses policy options; and provides analysis, consultation and briefings to support Congress throughout the legislative process and across the full range of public policy issues. CRS’ core values are excellence, integrity, inclusion, timeliness. Its guiding principles are representational and oversight for virtual consultations. The service enhanced its capacity to provide policy analysis on issues facing Congress; assesses policy; taxes, the budget and the economy; trade; and veterans’ disability compensation. The service enhanced its capacity to provide policy analysis on issues facing Congress; assesses policy; taxes, the budget and the economy; trade; and veterans’ disability compensation.

The service also continued to support Congress as it considered issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining its COVID-19 resources page and providing a high volume of consultative support services. In fiscal 2021, CRS responded to more than 71,000 congressional requests. It published nearly 1,100 new products and updated 2,200 products. More than 13,000 congressional participants attended the 273 webinars offered by CRS during the fiscal year. Some of the major issues addressed were: appropriations; congressional process; emerging and disruptive technologies; energy and the environment; federal emergency management; global developments; immigration; infrastructure; oversight of media and internet platforms; pandemic response; telecommunications and internet policy; taxes, the budget and the economy; trade; and veterans’ disability compensation.

The service also provided some in-person services, including briefings, while continuing to remain available for virtual consultations. The service also continued to support Congress as it considered issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining its COVID-19 resources page and providing a high volume of consultative support services. In fiscal 2021, CRS responded to more than 71,000 congressional requests. It published nearly 1,100 new products and updated 2,200 products. More than 13,000 congressional participants attended the 273 webinars offered by CRS during the fiscal year. Some of the major issues addressed were: appropriations; congressional process; emerging and disruptive technologies; energy and the environment; federal emergency management; global developments; immigration; infrastructure; oversight of media and internet platforms; pandemic response; telecommunications and internet policy; taxes, the budget and the economy; trade; and veterans’ disability compensation.

New staff in the Resources, Science and Industry and the Government and Finance divisions expanded the breadth of topics covered. CRS continued its engagements with congressional staff through its monthly seminar series on policy issues with a science and technology component and through products that addressed issues such as the bioeconomy, civil and commercial space policy and automation technologies.

CRS continued to work closely with the Office of the Chief Information Officer on the IRIS IT modernization initiative during fiscal 2021. Key projects included modernization of the authoring, publishing and content management platform; a taxonomy tool that will automate taxonomy management and semantic enrichment capabilities in order to improve access to CRS products and services for both congressional clients and CRS staff; enhancements to crs.gov to improve search and usability for Congress; modernization of congressional relationship management software, which allows CRS to track and record congressional requests; and modernization of TAP, a web-based application used by CRS to conduct legislative analysis.

The Copyright Office also collaborated with executive branch agencies on foreign copyright law and policy, including participation in WIPO meetings, assisting in preparing the United States Trade Representative’s Special 301 Report as well as World Trade Organization trade policy reviews and accessions.

Other leadership changes included Kevin Amer serving as acting general counsel upon the resignation of Regier Smith and George Thuronyi serving as interim head of public information and education upon the resignation of Catherine Ziller Rowland.

In May, 2021, Perlmutter announced a reorganization to enhance collaboration by consolidating the Copyright Office’s operational functions under one umbrella, the Office of the Assistant Register and Director of Operations. Jody Harris was selected to lead that new division. The reorganization also incorporated changes to several division names to promote consistency and more clearly communicate the nature of their work.

The Copyright Office produced 23 events for staff and the public, all on virtual platforms, and fielded 283,300 public inquiries. The Copyright office hosted two events as part of the Copyright Office Presents series: “The Enduring Copyright Legacy of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg” and “The Creative Business: Celebrating World IP Day and Taking Your Ideas to Market,” co-hosted with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Copyright Office also co-hosted a program, “Advancing Inclusion in Copyright and Register Barbara Ringer’s Legacy,” with the Georgetown Intellectual Property and Information Policy Clinic and the Georgetown Institute for Technology Law and Policy.

The Copyright Office issued eight final and interim rules, related to registration practices, Copyright Office modernization, fees, mandatory deposit and implementation of the Music Modernization Act and the CASE Act. The Copyright Office advised the Department of Justice on copyright policy issues raised in litigation, including contributions to a U.S. Supreme Court brief addressing the legal standard for invalidation of a copyright registration when inaccurate information was provided in the application. The Copyright Office was involved in other litigation matters, including responding to section 412(b) requests from district courts to advise whether inaccurate information on a certificate of registration, if known, would have caused a refusal. The Copyright Office also collaborated with executive branch agencies on foreign copyright law and policy, including participation in WIPO meetings, assisting in preparing the United States Trade Representative’s Special 301 Report as well as World Trade Organization trade policy reviews and accessions.

Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden swore in Shiria Perlmutter as the 14th register of copyrights on Oct. 25, 2020. Maria Strong, who had been serving as acting register, returned full time to her position of associate register for policy and international affairs.

Other leadership changes included Kevin Amer serving as acting general counsel upon the resignation of Regier Smith and George Thuronyi serving as interim head of public information and education upon the resignation of Catherine Ziller Rowland.

In May, 2021, Perlmutter announced a reorganization to enhance collaboration by consolidating the Copyright Office’s operational functions under one umbrella, the Office of the Assistant Register and Director of Operations. Jody Harris was selected to lead that new division. The reorganization also incorporated changes to several division names to promote consistency and more clearly communicate the nature of their work.

The Copyright Office issued 403,593 registrations and recorded 11,625 documents containing 961,291 titles. The Copyright Office received and transferred to Library collections 534,493 pieces via mandatory deposit and section 407 demands, worth more than $44.7 million. Moreover, the average overall processing time for examining all copyright claims decreased significantly.

The Copyright Office produced 23 events for staff and the public, all on virtual platforms, and fielded 283,300 public inquiries. The Copyright office hosted two events as part of the Copyright Office Presents series: “The Enduring Copyright Legacy of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg” and “The Creative Business: Celebrating World IP Day and Taking Your Ideas to Market,” co-hosted with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Copyright Office also co-hosted a program, “Advancing Inclusion in Copyright and Register Barbara Ringer’s Legacy,” with the Georgetown Intellectual Property and Information Policy Clinic and the Georgetown Institute for Technology Law and Policy.

The Copyright Office issued eight final and interim rules, related to registration practices, Copyright Office modernization, fees, mandatory deposit and implementation of the Music Modernization Act and the CASE Act. The Copyright Office advised the Department of Justice on copyright policy issues raised in litigation, including contributions to a U.S. Supreme Court brief addressing the legal standard for invalidation of a copyright registration when inaccurate information was provided in the application. The Copyright Office was involved in other litigation matters, including responding to section 412(b) requests from district courts to advise whether inaccurate information on a certificate of registration, if known, would have caused a refusal. The Copyright Office also collaborated with executive branch agencies on foreign copyright law and policy, including participation in WIPO meetings, assisting in preparing the United States Trade Representative’s Special 301 Report as well as World Trade Organization trade policy reviews and accessions.
The Copyright Royalty Board administers the royalty provisions of the Copyright Act. The act requires copyright owners to license their television and music programming for distant retransmission by cable and satellite and requires cable system operators and satellite carriers to deposit with the Copyright Office royalties for the retransmission of those works to their subscribers. The act also requires recording artists and record companies to license their sound recordings for certain digital transmissions, including transmissions via the internet and by satellite radio stations. The act further requires songwriter and music publishers to license their musical works, when certain conditions are satisfied, to record their musical works, when certain conditions are satisfied, to record

Copyright Office royalties. The judges approved settlements for two types of statutory licenses. In addition, under the Orrin G. Hatch–Bob Goodlatte Music Modernization Act enacted in October 2018, the judges are tasked with determining the amount and terms of an administrative assessment on digital music providers to fund the Mechanical Licensing Collective created under that law.

In fiscal 2021, licensees deposited approximately $222 million in television retransmission and other royalties. The judges approved distributions of approximately $434 million from 26 different royalty funds.

During the fiscal year, the judges, working entirely remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, finalized one rate-setting proceeding and two rulemakings. They published four notices announcing an intent to audit, four notices requesting comments on partial distribution motions, five proposed rules for comment, one notice of settlement of rates for comment and two notices announcing cost of living adjustments for established rates.

The judges awarded a contract for multiple enhancements to and a contract for support and maintenance of eCRB, their electronic filing and case management system, while work continued under a contract for ingestion into eCRB of 8 years of legacy records relating to royalty proceedings.


- Independently conduct and supervise audits and investigations of fraud, waste and abuse relating to the Library.
- Lead, coordinate and recommend policies to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- Keep the Librarian of Congress and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration and operations of the Library.

In fiscal 2021, the Audits Division issued 10 reports. Three evaluation reports were issued on information technology (IT) modernization – a top management challenge at the Library – including an evaluation of the Office of the Chief Information Officer’s plan for the Library’s IT modernization efforts, the Library’s data center transformation and the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled’s IT modernization. The Audits Division also issued performance audit reports on the Library’s efforts to implement enterprise risk management and on the adequacy of the Library’s grant operations policies and procedures. Financial statement audit reports were issued on the Library’s fiscal 2020 financial statements, including a separate report on the information technology general controls of the financial management system. The Audits Division also completed the fiscal 2020 audit of the statement of fiduciary net assets and statement of fiduciary activity of the U.S. Copyright Office. Through an interagency agreement, OIG provided oversight for the Open World Leadership Center’s fiscal 2020 financial statements audit. The Audits Division also issued an internal summary on the Library’s response to an anonymous sexual harassment claim.

During fiscal 2021, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) OIG completed a peer review of the Library’s OIG to assess the extent to which it met required standards established by the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency for inspections and evaluations. OPM OIG determined that the Library OIG’s policies and procedures generally met standards and the reports selected for review generally met standards and complied with OIG policies and procedures. No recommendations for improvement were made.

The Investigations Division looked into allegations of employee misconduct involving time and attendance irregularities and misuse of Library computers as well as grant fraud involving theft of funds from a Library grantee. The division’s efforts included issuing 11 reports, opening nine investigations and closing 13, while forwarding three investigations to Library management for administrative action. In addition, the division acted upon 81 hotline communications.

The Investigations and Audits Divisions presented new employee orientations on OIG’s function and employees’ responsibilities to the OIG.

In August 2021, Inspector General Kurt Hyde retired from the Library, and Assistant Inspector General for Audits Kimberly Byrd assumed the role of acting inspector general.
Appendices

APPENDIX A.

Library of Congress Advisory Bodies

**James Madison Council Membership**

- David M. Rubenstein  
  Chairman  
  Washington, D.C.

- Marie Arana  
  Honorary member  
  Washington, D.C.

- Norma K. Asnes  
  New York, New York

- Barbara and Craig Barrett  
  Paradise Valley, Arizona

- Lisa Barry  
  Chevy Chase, Maryland

- Thomas Bartelmo  
  Plantation, Florida

- Julie and Roger Baskes  
  Chicago, Illinois

- Elizabeth Beretta-Perik  
  Jamestown, Rhode Island

- A.S. Berg  
  Honorary member  
  Los Angeles, California

- Maureen F. Bousa  
  Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts

- Nancy G. Brinker  
  Palm Beach, Florida

- Douglas Brinkley  
  Honorary member

- New York, New York

- Calvin and Sharon Butler  
  Orlando, Florida

- Norma T. Dana  
  New York, New York

- John and Catherine Debs  
  Palo Alto, California

- James F. Dixie II  
  New Braunfels, Ohio

- Olgi Dixon  
  Charlotte, North Carolina

- Consuelo Duroo-Danner  
  Houston, Texas

- Dianne Eddolls  
  Denver, Colorado

- Lawrence Fisher  
  Chevy Chase, Maryland

- Sako Fisher  
  San Francisco, California

- Marjorie M. Fisher Furman  
  Birmingham, Michigan

- J. Richard Frederick  
  San Francisco, California

- William and Inger Ginsberg  
  New York, New York

- Thomas S. Glanville  
  Houston, Texas

- Barbara Buggenheim  
  Malibu, California

- Beverly L. Hamilton  
  Carmel, California

- Kerry M. Healey  
  Beverly, Massachusetts

- John S. Hendricks  
  Silver Spring, Maryland

- Roger Hertog  
  New York, New York

- Leo J. Hindery  
  New York, New York

- Jacob Jodes  
  Baltimore, Maryland

- Frank F. Islam  
  Potomac, Maryland

- Jo Ann Jenkins  
  Washington, D.C.

- Jerry L. Johnson  
  Bethesda, Maryland

- Jerral W. Jones  
  Dallas, Texas

- Jean Kisik  
  Miami, Florida

- Thomas J. Knox  
  Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- Marjorie Lenfest  
  West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania

- Thomas Liljenquist  
  McLean, Virginia

- Lillian P. Lovelace  
  Santa Barbara, California

- Kay Martin  
  Kansas City, Missouri

- David and Rosalee McCullough  
  Honorary members  
  Boston, Massachusetts

- John J. Medvedev  
  Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- Michael E. Melton  
  Dunn Loring, Virginia

- Katy and Ken Menges  
  Modesto, California

- Robert Meyerhoff  
  Baltimore, Maryland

- Alexander Mirtchev  
  Washington, D.C.

- Joyce and Thomas Moorehead  
  McLean, Virginia

- Amanda D. Moose  
  Santa Barbara, California

- Martha Hamilton Morris  
  Villanova, Pennsylvania
American Bar Association Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress

Nicholas W. Allard
Chair
Washington, D.C.

Beth Simone Noveck
Director of the Governance Lab and its MacArthur Research Network on Opening Governance, professor at the NYU Tandon School of Engineering

Gideon Rose
Mary and David Boies distinguished fellow in U.S. Foreign Policy, Council on Foreign Relations

Debra Satz
Vernon R. and Mary Anne Lusby Anderson dean for the humanities and sciences at Stanford University and the Marta Sutton Weeks professor of ethics in society

Theda Skocpol
Victor S. Thomas professor of government and sociology, Harvard University

American Folklife Center Board of Trustees

Sheila Block Museum
ABA board of governors liaison
Washington, D.C.

Law Library of Congress

Asilah Bulut
Law Librarian of Congress
Vallejo, California

Robert Brammer
Chief, Office of External Relations

American Bar Association Staff

Anne P. Brown
Director

Ken Goldsmith
Legislative counsel

American Folklife Center

Director
Elizabeth Peterson

Washington, D.C.

Veterans Affairs

Denis Richard McDonough
Washington, D.C.

Johnston Partnership

Crosby Kemper III
Institute of Museum and Library Services

National Endowment for the Arts

Lonnie G. Bunch III
Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Norma Elia Cantú
President, American Folklife Society
San Antonio, Texas

An Ellers
Acting chair

American Film Institute

Theodore B. Olson
Acting chair

Christopher Nolan

Motion Picture Association of America

Alternate:

Adam Wolfson

National Film Preservation Board

Alternate:

John Ptak

Alternate:

Tim Lanza

Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers

American Society of Cinematographers

Alternate:

Marcus Hu

Society for the Study of Law and Technology

American Counseling Association

Alternate:

Lobbyist

American Film Institute

Alternate:

American Society of Cinematographers

Director

American Film Institute

Alternate:

National Endowment for the Arts

Alternate:

Reginald Hudlin

American Folklife Center

Alternate:

Ralph Northam

American Bar Association

Alternate:

D.C.

American Folklife Center

Alternate:

Ralph Northam

American Bar Association

Alternate:

D.C.

American Folklife Center

Alternate:

Ralph Northam

American Bar Association
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### National Film Preservation Foundation Board of Directors

- Cecilia DeMille Presley (Trustee)
- Cecilia B. DeMille Foundation
- Grover Crisp (Executive vice president)
- Asset Management, Film Restoration and Digital Mastering
- Sony Pictures Entertainment
- Carla Hayden (Librarian of Congress)
- Alfred Woodard (Asst. producer)
- Ex Officio Members
- Carla Hayden (Librarian of Congress)
- Kenneth Silverman (Of Counsel)
- Zoeey Deschanel (Actress, singer, songwriter)
- Larry Karaszewski (Writer/producer)
- Leonard Maltin (Film critic/historian)
- Scott M. Martin (Deputy general counsel)
- Paramount Pictures
- John Ptak (Arsenal Agency)
- Robert G. Rehme (President)
- Rehme Productions
- Eric J. Schwartz (Mitchell, Silverberg & Knupp LLP)
- Martin Scorsese (Filmmaker and president)
- The Film Foundation
- Scott Stuber (Head of Global Films)
- Netflix
- Alfred Woodard (Actress, producer)
- Ex Officio Members
- Carla Hayden (Librarian of Congress)
- Kenneth Silverman (Of Counsel)
APPENDIX B

Selected Acquisitions

The African and Middle Eastern Division acquired the Bible Rabbincica, the most important edition of the Hebrew Bible of the past 500 years. The Bible, printed in Venice in 1526, was the missing jewel in the crown of the Hebrew Section’s exceptional collection of Bibles.

The American Folklife Center acquired The Kitchen Sisters Collection. From the 1970s to 2020, Davie Nelson and Nikki Silva – best known as the groundbreaking documentary team The Kitchen Sisters – created award-winning public radio programs and podcasts that chronicled the rites, rituals, traditions, movements and music of people throughout the nation. This archive includes about 146,400 items in multiple formats and provides an important research resource for future generations of documentarians and scholars.

The Asian Division acquired “Nanpo guen,” a 29-foot scroll that captures scenes from Commodore Perry’s “Makemono,” a 32-foot long Chinese-style scroll created by famed surrealist artist Joan Miró in 1956. The scroll took Joan Miró five years to produce and is filled with biomorphic characters, an evolving language of figures that became the artist’s trademark throughout the 20th century.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division acquired the very rare first edition of the first work devoted to botanical and medicinal discoveries made in the Americas – considered for many years to be the most important work on the medicinal plants of the New World. “Dos Libros” (1565) was written by the renowned physician Nicolás Monardes in Seville, Spain.

The Science, Technology and Business Division acquired Adam Matthew Digital Food and Drink in History Module II, a digital collection that documents the evolution of food and drink in everyday life and the public sphere. It includes printed and manuscript cookbooks, advertising ephemera, government reports, films and illustrated content – material that allows researchers to explore links between food and identity, politics and power, gender, race and socio-economic status, as well as key issues related to agriculture, nutrition and food production.

The Serial and Government Publications Division acquired three issues of “Superman” to support efforts to build holdings of complete runs of significant Golden Age comic book titles. In early issues, artist Joe Shuster hand drew the “Superman” logo, prominent in issues No. 2 and 6. Artist Fred Wray’s patriotic cover of issue No. 12 is the first of many to laud American servicemen, appropriate for its publication date, which was close to Veterans Day.
APPENDIX C.
Exhibitions

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

Continuing Exhibitions

“Rosa Parks: In Her Own Words”  
Dec. 5, 2019–May 31, 2022
This exhibition highlights rarely seen materials that offer an intimate view of Rosa Parks and document her life and activism — a rich opportunity for viewers to discover new dimensions of this seminal figure. The materials are drawn extensively from the Rosa Parks Collection, a gift to the Library from the Howard G. Buffett Foundation.

“Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote”  
June 4, 2019 – Oct. 30, 2021
“Shall Not Be Denied” tells the story of the 72-year campaign for women’s suffrage, considered the largest reform movement in American history.

“Geppi Gems”  
Sept. 17, 2021–ongoing
Showcases a selection of Stephen A. Geppi’s generous donation to the Library of contents from the Geppi Entertainment Museum, including Walt Disney’s iconic characters, Westerns, superheroes, science fiction, horror, sports music and entertainment.

The Gutenberg Bible  
Permanent
On display in the Library’s Great Hall, the landmark Gutenberg Bible marks the beginning of the printed book and the explosion of knowledge and creativity set off by the use of movable type.

“Mapping a Growing Nation: From Independence to Statehood”  
Sept. 1, 2016 – ongoing
Abel Buell’s “New and Correct Map of the United States of North America” is the first map of the newly independent United States compiled, printed and published in America by an American — a map known to exist in only seven copies.

“Hope for America: Performers, Politics and Pop Culture”  
June 11, 2010 – October 2021
On display in the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment, this exhibition examines the interplay of politics and entertainment in American public life.

“Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin”  
Dec. 11, 2008 – ongoing
On display in the Gershwin Gallery, “Here to Stay” showcases rare objects from the Library’s collection of composer George Gershwin and his brother and partner, lyricist Ira Gershwin.

“Exploring the Early Americas: The Jay I. Kislak Collection”  
Dec. 12, 2007 – ongoing
“Exploring the Early Americas” examines indigenous cultures and the drama of encounters between Native Americans and Europeans through selections from the Jay I. Kislak Collection.

Herblock Gallery  
March 18, 2011 – ongoing
The Herblock Gallery celebrates the work of editorial cartoonist Herbert L. Block — better known as Herblock — with an ongoing display of original drawings.

Swann Gallery  
March 18, 2011 – ongoing
The Swann Gallery introduces visitors to the world of caricatures, political cartoons, comics, animation art, graphic novels and illustrations.
APPENDIX D. Publications

Information about the Publishing Office is available at loc.gov/publish/general

Books

“Russell Lee: A Photographer’s Life and Legacy,” by Mary Jane Appel. Russell Lee, a contemporary of Walker Evans and Dorothea Lange, emerges from the shadows as one of the most influential documentary photographers in American history. With more than 100 images woven throughout, this volume speaks not only to the complexity of a pioneering documentary photographer’s work but also to a seminal American moment captured like never before.

“Living Nations, Living Words: An Anthology of First People’s Poetry,” by Joy Harjo, the first Native poet to serve as U.S. poet laureate, has championed the voices of Native peoples past and present. Her signature laureate project gathers the work of contemporary Native poets into a digital map of story, sound and space, celebrating their contributions to American poetry. This companion anthology features each poem and poet from the project, allowing readers to hold the wealth of poems in their hands.

“Japan and American Children’s Books: A Journey,” by Sybille A. Jagusch. Drawing from the Library’s massive collections, this volume takes readers on a fascinating and informative journey through nearly 200 years of American children’s books and periodicals depicting life in Japan, from fanciful travelogues full of exotic stereotypes to serious works about wartime atrocities.


APPENDIX E. Statistics

Table 1. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation – Fiscal 2021

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Table 2. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation – Fiscal 2022

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<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>98,038,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the Blind and Print Disabled</td>
<td>61,227,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$838,991,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), signed by the president on March 15, 2022, provided the Library a total of $838.992 million, including $44.973 million in offsetting collection authority. Before enactment, the Library operated under four continuing resolutions (CR). The CRs provided funding at fiscal 2021 levels as follows: Oct. 1, 2021, to Dec. 3, 2021; Dec. 4, 2021, to Feb. 18, 2022; Feb. 19, 2022, to March 11, 2022; and March 12, 2022, to March 15, 2022.
The independent firm of KPMG LLP was retained by the Office of the Inspector General to audit the Library of Congress fiscal 2021 financial statements.

A condensed, unaudited version of the Library of Congress statements for fiscal 2021 and fiscal 2020 follows, including the four principal financial statements: the Condensed Balance Sheets, the Condensed Statements of Net Costs, the Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position, and the Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources.

- The Condensed Balance Sheets provide information about the Library’s assets, liabilities and net position. The Library’s assets as of Sept. 30, 2021 and 2020, total $802.4 million and $691.0 million, respectively.
- The Condensed Statements of Net Costs provide information about the net costs for the Library’s five program areas. Net costs include allocated management support costs. For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2021 and 2020, the net cost of the Library’s five program areas was $809.3 million and $795.0 million, respectively.
- The Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position provide information about theLibrary’s financing sources and the components of the changes in net position. The Library’s financing sources totaled $879.9 million and $827.8 million for fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.
- The Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources provide information about how budgetary resources were made available and their status at the end of the fiscal year. For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2021 and 2020, the Library’s budgetary resources were $1,123.5 million and $1,044.5 million, respectively.

The Library’s audited financial statements (including financial statement notes and auditor’s report) can be found at loc.gov/about/reports-and-budgets/financial-reports.

### Library of Congress Condensed Balance Sheets (unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental assets</td>
<td>$504,177</td>
<td>$434,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges receivable—donations</td>
<td>21,234</td>
<td>14,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>187,270</td>
<td>154,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and equipment, net</td>
<td>86,423</td>
<td>83,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>4,309</td>
<td>3,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$802,413</td>
<td>$691,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental liabilities</td>
<td>$31,081</td>
<td>$15,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued funded payroll, benefits</td>
<td>7,816</td>
<td>7,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit account liability</td>
<td>8,249</td>
<td>8,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued unfunded liabilities</td>
<td>43,817</td>
<td>41,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>4,314</td>
<td>5,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>$159,277</td>
<td>$144,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended appropriations</td>
<td>$240,699</td>
<td>$214,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative results of operations</td>
<td>402,437</td>
<td>331,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net position</td>
<td>$643,136</td>
<td>$546,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities and Net Position</td>
<td>$802,413</td>
<td>$691,031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Net Costs (unaudited)

For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2021 and 2020 (dollars in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Costs by Program Area:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library collections and services group</td>
<td>$506,766</td>
<td>$493,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Services</td>
<td>477,810</td>
<td>460,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>28,956</td>
<td>33,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>56,014</td>
<td>71,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>184,705</td>
<td>178,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian direct programs</td>
<td>53,841</td>
<td>45,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Operating Officer direct programs</td>
<td>7,971</td>
<td>7,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Costs of Operations</td>
<td>$809,347</td>
<td>$794,965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position (Unaudited)

For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2021 and 2020 (dollars in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Results of Operations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning balances</td>
<td>$331,838</td>
<td>$299,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Financing Sources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations used</td>
<td>724,788</td>
<td>708,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations-cash or securities</td>
<td>24,183</td>
<td>18,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realized gains on investments and other</td>
<td>11,762</td>
<td>5,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Financing Sources (Non-Exchange)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations—property and services</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imputed financing</td>
<td>93,465</td>
<td>88,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized gains on investments and other</td>
<td>26,118</td>
<td>6,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Financing Sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>879,945</strong></td>
<td><strong>827,798</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cost of Operations</strong></td>
<td><strong>(809,347)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(794,964)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Results of Operations, Ending</strong></td>
<td>$402,437</td>
<td>$331,838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Unexpended Appropriations:** |          |          |
| Beginning balances           | $234,997 | $204,362 |

| **Budgetary Financing Resources** |          |          |
| Appropriations received      | 757,346  | 726,059  |
| Appropriation transferred and other adjustments | (6,856)  | (7,141) |
| Appropriations used          | (724,788)| (708,273)|
| **Total Budgetary Financing Sources** | **26,572** | **10,642** |
| **Unexpended Appropriations, Ending** | **$443,136** | **$346,835** |
| **Net Position, Ending**     | **$643,136** | **$546,835** |

### Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources (Unaudited)

For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2021 and 2020 (dollars in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated balances from prior year budget authority, net</td>
<td>$186,775</td>
<td>$151,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations (discretionary and mandatory)</td>
<td>799,959</td>
<td>747,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending authority from offsetting collections (discretionary and mandatory)</td>
<td>157,718</td>
<td>146,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,123,452</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,044,528</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Status of Budgetary Resources** |          |          |
| New obligations and upward adjustments, total | $938,966 | $891,971 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year: |          |          |
| Exempt from apportionment, unexpired accounts | 160,510 | 130,640 |
| Expired unobligated balance, end of year | 23,976  | 21,917  |
| **Unobligated balance, end of year (total)** | **184,486** | **152,557** |
| **Total Budgetary Resources** | **$1,123,452** | **$1,044,528** |

| **Outlays, net** |          |          |
| Outlays, net (total) (discretionary and mandatory) | $719,765 | $719,909 |
| Distributed offsetting receipts (-) | (200)  | (729)  |
| **Agency Outlays, Net (Discretionary and Mandatory)** | **$719,765** | **$719,909** |
### Table 4. Additions to the Collections—Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY20</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classified Collections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>503,685</td>
<td>503,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B–BII (Philosophy)</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>469,964</td>
<td>474,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL–BX (Religion)</td>
<td>11,987</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,078,031</td>
<td>1,090,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>1,616</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>334,310</td>
<td>335,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>19,588</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,917,844</td>
<td>1,937,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>358,480</td>
<td>360,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>3,667</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>598,880</td>
<td>602,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>9,095</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>828,188</td>
<td>837,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
<td>19,505</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,612,919</td>
<td>3,632,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>947,036</td>
<td>949,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
<td>18,554</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,024,366</td>
<td>3,042,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>3,667</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>639,236</td>
<td>642,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>32,752</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>916,319</td>
<td>949,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>7,401</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>848,529</td>
<td>855,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>49,665</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,775,688</td>
<td>3,825,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>5,547</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,427,670</td>
<td>1,433,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>5,030</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>646,250</td>
<td>651,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>494,117</td>
<td>495,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>5,880</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,549,264</td>
<td>1,555,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>252,568</td>
<td>253,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>119,725</td>
<td>120,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>2,602</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>698,304</td>
<td>700,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Classified Collections</td>
<td>211,385</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,040,975</td>
<td>25,252,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Print Materials or Products

| Books in large type | 0 | 0 | 8,684 | 8,684 |
| Books in raised characters | 0 | 0 | 81,539 | 81,539 |
| Incunabula | 0 | 0 | 5,712 | 5,712 |
| Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials) | 4,338 | 0 | 1,246,969 | 1,251,307 |
| Newspapers (bound) | 4 | 0 | 37,958 | 37,962 |
| Pamphlets | 100 | 0 | 272,052 | 272,152 |
| Technical reports | 3,995 | 0 | 1,867,280 | 1,871,275 |
| Other | 252,779 | 0 | 11,971,014 | 12,224,293 |
| Total other print materials | 261,216 | 0 | 15,491,708 | 15,752,924 |
| Total print collections | 472,601 | 0 | 40,532,683 | 41,005,264 |

### Table 4 (continued)

### Table 4a. Additions to the Collections – Digital Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-books available on-site only</td>
<td>63,118</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>63,118</td>
<td>110,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-books available as open access on loc.gov</td>
<td>1,562</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,562</td>
<td>2,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-print digital newspaper issues</td>
<td>117,685</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>117,685</td>
<td>404,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital photos</td>
<td>102,132</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102,132</td>
<td>1,000,000 (est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital manuscripts</td>
<td>736,261</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>736,261</td>
<td>2,883,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital moving images</td>
<td>8,469</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,469</td>
<td>36,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital sound recordings</td>
<td>22,351</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22,351</td>
<td>146,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web archives</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>3,612,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Does not include digital photos, moving images or sound recordings if reported with analog additions.

*Added to collections since Oct. 1, 2016.

*Web Archive collections totaling more than 100 million items, fully processed and servable to users.
### Table 5. Additions to the Collections—Titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY20</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113,044</td>
<td>115,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B-BIJ (Philosophy)</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>313,434</td>
<td>317,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL-BX (Religion)</td>
<td>11,987</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>820,725</td>
<td>832,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>173,809</td>
<td>175,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>18,788</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,381,366</td>
<td>1,400,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180,676</td>
<td>181,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>2,913</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>349,561</td>
<td>351,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>6,225</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>760,894</td>
<td>757,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
<td>17,415</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,992,571</td>
<td>2,010,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>2,157</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>384,751</td>
<td>386,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
<td>15,319</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,053,843</td>
<td>1,069,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>3,667</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>354,677</td>
<td>358,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>20,367</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>596,966</td>
<td>617,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>7,401</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>570,551</td>
<td>577,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>44,667</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,158,793</td>
<td>3,203,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>5,547</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>832,177</td>
<td>837,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>5,030</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>413,564</td>
<td>418,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256,357</td>
<td>257,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>5,880</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>879,066</td>
<td>884,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>112,038</td>
<td>113,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45,851</td>
<td>46,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>268,032</td>
<td>269,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total classified collections</strong></td>
<td>181,060</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,002,006</td>
<td>15,183,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6. Unprocessed Arrearages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Items in Arrearage</th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts (tangible)</td>
<td>15,069,353</td>
<td>15,769,725</td>
<td>-700,372</td>
<td>-4.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving images (analog, digital)</td>
<td>446,305</td>
<td>500,402</td>
<td>-54,097</td>
<td>-10.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>1,812,161</td>
<td>2,038,136</td>
<td>-225,975</td>
<td>-11.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound recordings</td>
<td>1,020,413</td>
<td>1,026,969</td>
<td>-6,556</td>
<td>-0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictorial material</td>
<td>4,013,155</td>
<td>4,237,452</td>
<td>-224,297</td>
<td>-5.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22,361,387</td>
<td>23,572,684</td>
<td>-1,211,297</td>
<td>-5.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7. Cataloging Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>FY19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New full-level catalog records</td>
<td>155,753</td>
<td>181,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative new titles fully cataloged</td>
<td>64,891</td>
<td>64,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-level cataloging titles</td>
<td>22,620</td>
<td>11,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy cataloging</td>
<td>63,839</td>
<td>60,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection-level cataloging</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New works cataloged</td>
<td>242,481</td>
<td>252,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and series authorities established</td>
<td>111,070</td>
<td>81,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative name and series authorities established</td>
<td>141,121</td>
<td>169,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject headings established</td>
<td>10,531</td>
<td>7,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative subject headings established</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and serials received for processing in the Acquisitions and bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA)</td>
<td>576,825</td>
<td>514,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books completely processed in ABA</td>
<td>1,074,294</td>
<td>1,174,008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8. MARC Records in the Library of Congress Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
<th>Net Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographic</td>
<td>19,870,836</td>
<td>412,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total authority records (subject, name and series)</td>
<td>11,507,299</td>
<td>272,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject authorities</td>
<td>461,557</td>
<td>20,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and series authorities</td>
<td>11,045,742</td>
<td>252,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings</td>
<td>22,533,832</td>
<td>383,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>53,911,967</td>
<td>1,068,325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9. Preservation Treatment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Volumes treated</th>
<th>Unbound paper-based items treated</th>
<th>Photographs treated</th>
<th>Other formats treated</th>
<th>Commercial library binding (volumes)</th>
<th>Mass deacidification (volumes)</th>
<th>Mass deacidification (sheets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,224</td>
<td>14,853</td>
<td>1,087</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>110,955</td>
<td>98,608</td>
<td>426,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Housing/Rehousing

| Volumes rehoused (formerly reported as protective boxes constructed, for paper-based materials) | 6,249          |
| Paper-based items rehoused | 11,252          |
| Photographs rehoused or moved | 3,689          |
| Discs, film (reels), magnetic tape (reels/cassettes) cleaned/packaged | 15,267          |

Copying/Reformatting

| Preservation photocopying (pages) | 313,981          |
| Paper-based materials converted to microfilm (pages)¹ | 1,614,013          |
| Paper-based materials converted to digital format (items) | 556,737          |
| Audio materials converted to digital format (files) | 20,226²          |
| Video materials converted to digital format (files) | 20,762          |
| Motion picture films converted to digital format (reels) | 2,420          |
| Motion picture films converted on analog film (reels) | 21          |

General Preservation of the Collections

| Items assessed | 652,928          |
| Items surveyed, volumes | 81          |
| Items surveyed, paper-based | 2,127          |
| Items surveyed, photographs | 25          |
| Items surveyed, other formats | 215          |
| Pieces labeled | 9,516          |

¹Includes 844,295 pages microfilmed in the Library’s overseas offices.
²Of these, 16,296 files were for the American Archive of Public Broadcasting.

Table 10. Number of Copyright Registrations by Subject Matter, Fiscal 2021

<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>75,602</td>
<td>53,321</td>
<td>128,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials (non-group)</td>
<td>19,529</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>19,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group daily newspapers/newsletters</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group serials</td>
<td>3,041</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total literary works</td>
<td>99,235</td>
<td>53,321</td>
<td>152,556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Works of the performing arts, including musical works, sound recordings, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes and motion pictures and filmstrips

Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels and works of applied arts

Sound recordings                                                                      | 49,553    | 51,268      | 100,821|

Total basic registrations                                                              | 220,348   | 183,059     | 403,307|

Renewals                                                                             | 181       | –           | 181   |
Mask work registrations                                                               | 33        | –           | 33    |
Vessel hull design registrations                                                      | 58        | –           | 58    |
GATT registrations                                                                    | 14        | –           | 14    |

Grand total all registrations                                                         | 403,693   |             |       |

Preregistrations                                                                     | 464       |
Documents Recorded                                                                    | 11,625    |
### Table 11. U.S. Copyright Office Business Summary: Fee Receipts and Interest, Fiscal 2021 Unaudited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Receipts Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copyright registration</td>
<td>$34,460,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration special handling/expedited services</td>
<td>$2,372,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistration</td>
<td>$117,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal registration</td>
<td>$25,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRTX (short online literary works)</td>
<td>$21,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel hull design registration</td>
<td>$16,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask works registration</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>$37,014,281</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation of documents</td>
<td>$2,120,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - DA</td>
<td>$243,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - non-DA</td>
<td>$264,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation special handling/expedited services</td>
<td>$216,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - DA - special handling</td>
<td>$3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - non-DA - special handling</td>
<td>$6,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications</td>
<td>$521,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services and fees</td>
<td>$138,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMA</td>
<td>$62,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td>$49,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other licensing fees</td>
<td>$9,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,636,040</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total receipts recorded** $40,660,321

1 Receipts recorded are fee receipts entered into the Copyright Office's systems.
2 Reconciling transactions include amounts pending association with an identified fee type and corrections.
3 Fee receipts and interest applied to the appropriation are income from fees and deposit account interest that were fully cleared and deposited to the Copyright Office appropriation account within the fiscal year.

### Table 12. National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled

#### Fiscal 2021 Readership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total readers served overall</th>
<th>280,097</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total readers served with NLS content</td>
<td>242,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio readers (total)</td>
<td>234,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARD(^\d) users</td>
<td>44,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridge users</td>
<td>210,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille readers (total)</td>
<td>15,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-braille readers</td>
<td>8,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard copy braille readers</td>
<td>9,393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fiscal 2021 Circulation NLS Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total items circulated</th>
<th>21,573,895</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By format</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio downloaded from BARD</td>
<td>4,343,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital cartridge</td>
<td>15,292,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-braille</td>
<td>356,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard copy Braille</td>
<td>184,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large print</td>
<td>1,396,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By content type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>19,082,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>2,379,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music collection</td>
<td>78,522</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NLS Collection (as of Sept. 30, 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total items in collection</th>
<th>317,715</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Items circulating electronically</td>
<td>147,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books available in audio</td>
<td>103,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books available in e-braille</td>
<td>16,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books available in hard copy braille</td>
<td>50,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine issues available</td>
<td>19,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music collection items available</td>
<td>7,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books added to BARD in FY 2020</td>
<td>8,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine issues added in FY 2020</td>
<td>1,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music collection items added in FY 2020</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\) Throughout this table, bolded figures represent totals with duplicates removed. Unbolded figures represent subsets of each total, adding unbolded figures together will produce duplicates.
\(\) Includes patrons served with items from the NLS collection and from Network Library collections (e.g., large print books, descriptive videos). All figures below include only patrons served by the NLS collection.
\(\) BARD is NLS' online system for downloading braille and talking books.
\(\) Includes items that do not circulate with ease due to limited availability or obsolete formats. All figures below, except hard copy braille, include items from the electronically circulating collection only.

---

1 Receipts recorded are fee receipts entered into the Copyright Office’s systems.
2 Reconciling transactions include amounts pending association with an identified fee type and corrections.
3 Fee receipts and interest applied to the appropriation are income from fees and deposit account interest that were fully cleared and deposited to the Copyright Office appropriation account within the fiscal year.

---

### Appendix E

#### 2021 Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress
### Table 13. Reader Services: Direct Reference Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>In Person</th>
<th>Corres.</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Web/email</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>1,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFC/VHP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>2,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMED</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>1,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>2,429</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HESP</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBRs</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>7,834</td>
<td>8,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>4,973</td>
<td>6,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUS</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>2,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;P</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>4,767</td>
<td>5,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBSCD (includes CLC)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1,894</td>
<td>2,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRS</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>13,945</td>
<td>15,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>9,593</td>
<td>12,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST&amp;B</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>3,620</td>
<td>3,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Services total</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>4,459</td>
<td>57,886</td>
<td>66,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>7,655</td>
<td>9,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,954</strong></td>
<td><strong>185</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,480</strong></td>
<td><strong>85,541</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,373</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Does not include 243 reference service requests fulfilled in the Preservation Directorate and 943 fulfilled in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate. It also does not include statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which responded to approximately 372,000 requests from members of Congress and congressional staff, including direct use of CRS reports. It also does not include statistics for the Copyright Office, which responded to 283,303 public inquiries.

### Table 14. Items Circulated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFC/VHP</td>
<td>3,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMED</td>
<td>2,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>2,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G&amp;M</td>
<td>1,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>2,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBRs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>15,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUS</td>
<td>2,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;P</td>
<td>16,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBSCD (includes CLC)</td>
<td>24,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSS</td>
<td>1,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER</td>
<td>14,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST&amp;B</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Library Services reading rooms total | 86,695 |
| Law Library                        | 2,081  |
| CMD (for Kluge Center, Library work units) | 24,313 |
| Total circulated for use within the Library | 113,029 |
| Items circulated for use outside the Library | 41,476 |
| **Total items circulated for use** | **154,505** |
### Table 15. Cataloging Distribution Service: Financial Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$1,469,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. government libraries</td>
<td>$32,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign libraries</td>
<td>$732,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gross sales</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,233,345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis of Total Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cataloger’s desktop</td>
<td>$515,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification web</td>
<td>$1,020,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC files and MARC publications</td>
<td>$697,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous publications</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical publications</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gross sales</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,233,345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjustments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjustments</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total net sales</td>
<td><strong>$2,233,345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfers</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fees transferred to appropriation</td>
<td><strong>$2,233,345</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fees Transferred</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,233,345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 16. Human Resources

#### 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>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Operating Officer</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Collections and Services Group</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Services</td>
<td>1,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Copyright Office</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanent Library Employees</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,184</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,194</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,184</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average years of Library of Congress service</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average years of federal service</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2021 annual attrition rate</td>
<td>6.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes Library Collections and Services Group.
### Table 17. Gifts and Bequests

#### Fiscal 2021

#### Gifts of Voluntary and Uncompensated Services and Nonpersonal Services Accepted In-Kind

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hours of Voluntary Services Accepted</th>
<th>Quantity of Nonpersonal Services</th>
<th>Total Estimated Value of Services Accepted In-kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$1,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Operating Officer</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Collections and Services Group</td>
<td>1,449</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library*</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>6,493</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>47,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Disabled*</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>22,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,338</strong></td>
<td><strong>86</strong></td>
<td><strong>$83,556</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Gifts and Bequests of Money Accepted for Immediate Disbursement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Federally Sponsored Travel</th>
<th>Cash Donations</th>
<th>Total Gifts for Immediate Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian</td>
<td>$533</td>
<td>$6,643,404</td>
<td>$6,643,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Operating Officer</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,335,900</td>
<td>2,335,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,806,400</td>
<td>2,806,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Collections and Services Group</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4,212,304</td>
<td>4,212,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library*</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled*</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$697</strong></td>
<td><strong>$16,178,498</strong></td>
<td><strong>$16,179,095</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: In accordance with its statutory gift authorities, including 2 U.S.C. 156 and 160, the Library accepts donations directly targeting programmatic areas and goals, which are managed by the Library’s Trust Fund Board. In addition to the above contributions of $16,178,498, the Library received $1,427,784 in donations to Trust Fund programs, for a total of $17,606,281 in fiscal 2021.

1 Services accepted in-kind under 2 U.S.C. § 160 advance the Library’s goal to optimize resources by augmenting the agency’s knowledge, skills and abilities to support the needs of its users and to deliver the highest returns while balancing staff workloads.

2 Voluntary and uncompensated hours provided to the Library included research and legal services in esoteric fields and visitor engagement and collection-processing related services to benefit expanded access and enhanced services across the Library for its users.

3 Nonpersonal services included uncompensated moderator/speaker services accepted for Library programs and organizations providing digital talking book machine repairs to enhance services to NLS patrons.

4 Non-Federally Sponsored Travel includes costs reimbursed and provided in-kind, for travel, lodging, and per-diem.

*The National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled and the Law Library are part of the Library Collections and Services Group organization but continue to be reported separately.