ANNUAL REPORT
of the Librarian of Congress
For the Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 2022
Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

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I am pleased to present the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the 2022 fiscal year.

The past 12 months have been a time of reopening and renewal for the Library of Congress.

In April, the Library completed the full restoration of on-site operations, more than two years after it closed to the public because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Together, the institution, its staff and the public resumed many of the activities that had been halted by the pandemic.

We returned to an in-person National Book Festival, to the delight of booklovers everywhere. We danced all night long at a concert celebrating Gershwin Prize recipient Lionel Richie.

We acquired important new collections and items: Joan Miró’s “Makemono” scroll, the San Salvador Huejotzingo Codex, the papers of playwright Neil Simon, the Kitchen Sisters’ audio archive.

We made great progress on the Visitor Experience Master Plan, which will transform the experience of visitors to the Library. We invited the public to experience the institution in new ways during Live! At the Library on Thursday evenings. We opened a stunning new exhibition, “Not an Ostrich: & Other Images from America’s Library.”

We built on the successful launch of the Of the People initiative, bringing diverse cohorts of junior fellows and interns to the Library to analyze and preserve collections and bring them to light. We awarded the first 10 Community Collections Grants supporting contemporary cultural field research within diverse communities and three grants from the Connecting Communities Digital Initiative.

In the past year, more people experienced the Library in different ways than ever before, thanks to the hard work and dedication of the staff.

More than two centuries ago, the Library was founded to assist Congress in its work. Over the decades, Library collections have grown to more than 175.7 million items that chronicle thousands of years of human culture and achievement.

Today, the Library strives to make its collections – a great, global source of knowledge – accessible to everyone everywhere. It is our privilege to do so.

Sincerely,

Carla Hayden
14th Librarian of Congress
Ex Officio Members
Carla Hayden
Librarian of Congress
Zoe Lofgren
Chair, Joint Committee on the Library of Congress
Amy Klobuchar
Vice Chair, Joint Committee on the Library of Congress
David Lebryk
Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (representing Janet Yellen, Secretary of the Treasury)

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

House of Representatives Appointments
Elizabeth Beretta-Perik
Jamestown, Rhode Island
Lawrence P. Fisher
Chevy Chase, Maryland
Gregory P. Ryan
San Francisco, California
Iris Weinshall
West Brooklyn, New York

Senate Appointments
Kathleen L. Casey
Alexandria, Virginia
J. Richard Fredericks
San Francisco, California
Christopher G. Long
New York, New York
Kevin Young
Washington, D.C.

A cherry tree on the Jefferson Building grounds reaches peak bloom.
Committees
(as of Sept. 30, 2022)

Joint Committee on the Library of Congress
117th Congress, Second Session
Rep. Zoe Lofgren (California)
Chair
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (Minnesota)
Vice Chair
Sen. Patrick Leahy (Vermont)
Rep. Tim Ryan (Ohio)
Sen. Mark Warner (Virginia)
Rep. G.K. Butterfield (North Carolina)
Sen. Roy Blunt (Missouri)
Rep. Rodney Davis (Illinois)
Sen. Richard Shelby (Alabama)
Rep. Barry Loudermilk (Georgia)

Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate
117th Congress, Second Session
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (Minnesota)
Chair
Sen. Roy Blunt (Missouri)
Ranking Member
Sen. Dianne Feinstein (California)
Sen. Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
Sen. Chuck Schumer (New York)
Sen. Richard Shelby (Alabama)
Sen. Mark Warner (Virginia)
Sen. Ted Cruz (Texas)
Sen. Patrick Leahy (Vermont)
Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (West Virginia)
Sen. Angus King (Maine)
Sen. Roger Wicker (Mississippi)
Sen. Jeff Merkley (Oregon)
Sen. Deb Fischer (Nebraska)
Sen. Alex Padilla (California)
Sen. Cindy Hyde-Smith (Mississippi)
Sen. Jon Ossoff (Georgia)
Sen. Bill Hagerty (Tennessee)

Committee on House Administration,
United States House of Representatives
117th Congress, Second Session
Rep. Zoe Lofgren (California)
Chair
Rep. Rodney Davis (Illinois)
Ranking Member
Rep. Jamie Raskin (Maryland)
Rep. G.K. Butterfield (North Carolina)
Rep. Pete Aguilar (California)
Rep. Mary Gay Scanlon (Pennsylvania)
Rep. Teresa Leger Fernandez (New Mexico)
Rep. Barry Loudermilk (Georgia)
Rep. Bryan Steil (Wisconsin)

Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations,
United States House of Representatives
117th Congress, Second Session
Rep. Tim Ryan (Ohio)
Chair
Ranking Member
Rep. Katherine Clark (Massachusetts)
Rep. Ed Case (Hawaii)
Rep. Adriano Espaillat (New York)
Rep. Jennifer Wexton (Virginia)

Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate
117th Congress, Second Session
Sen. Jack Reed (Rhode Island)
Chair
Sen. Mike Braun (Indiana)
Ranking Member
Sen. Chris Murphy (Connecticut)
Sen. Martin Heinrich (New Mexico)
Sen. Richard Shelby (Alabama)
Sen. Marco Rubio (Florida)
Facts at a Glance
Library of Congress, fiscal year 2022

- 174 petabytes of digital storage in use. The material on the Library’s websites alone totals over 8.3 petabytes.
- 151.6m visits to LOC websites
- 520.3m page views on LOC websites
- 370k visitors to the historic Jefferson Building
- More than 22.3m 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
- 484.6k copyright registrations issued, 14.7k documents containing 1.1m works recorded.
- 3,172 permanent employees
- 243.6k items circulated for use inside and outside the Library
- 8.7m preservation actions performed on items in the Library’s physical collections, with a further 2.4m pages of materials prepared and shipped to vendors for preservation reformatting services
- 5.9m items under inventory control in the Library’s preservation facility at Fort Meade and over 2.4 million at the Cabin Branch facility
- $838.9m total operating budget authority, including $794m in appropriations and $44.9m in offsetting receipts authority

The Library recorded more than 175.77m items in its collections. Those collections include:

+25.49m cataloged books in the Library of Congress Classification system
+134.4m items in the nonclassified (special) collections, consisting of:
- 4.2m audio materials
- 77m manuscripts
- 5.8m maps
- 17.5m microforms
- 8.2m items of sheet music
- 1.8m moving images
- 15.2m photographs
- 864.7k posters, prints and drawings
- 1.4m other
- 2m other (including machine-readable items)

Mission Statement
Engage, inspire and inform Congress and the American people with a universal and enduring source of knowledge and creativity.
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 2022, 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.

**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 2022, CRS responded to more than 73,000 congressional requests. It published nearly 1,100 new products and performed over 1,900 updates to existing products. More than 10,000 congressional participants attended the 264 seminars offered by CRS during the fiscal year.

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 2.91 million bound volumes, 3.25 million microforms, 16,100 tangible electronic resources (CD-ROMs and other discs) and 3.9 million digital files.

In fiscal 2022, the Law Library’s Public Services Division and two Foreign, Comparative and International Law divisions responded to 289 research requests from Congress and legislative branch agencies and provided...
assistance to congressional offices on 863 reference questions. In total, the Law Library provided 1,152 responses to congressional offices and legislative branch agencies.

The Law Library’s reference librarians assist congressional staff any time either chamber of Congress is in session, no matter the hour.

The Researcher and Reference Services Division received and processed over 12,900 requests for material from members of Congress and congressional staff members during the fiscal year. Requests for e-books made up more than half of the requests, with the remaining being physical collection items.

Collections Management Division staff members serving on Capitol Hill continued to provide on-site support throughout the pandemic to ensure materials were properly charged and delivered to congressional offices.

Library experts provided direct briefings as requested by congressional members and their staffs, on topics such as internet access, health care and health insurance demographics, redistricting and social and economic inequity. Other special programs and presentations requested by members of Congress included presentations on reading room services, European regulation of digital assets, African American room services, European regulation of digital assets, African American

Copyright Law and Policy
The Copyright Office continued its implementation of the Copyright Alternative in Small-Claims Enforcement (CASE) Act of 2020 by opening the Copyright Claims Board (CCB) in June 2022. The CCB offers a cheaper, faster alternative to federal court litigation for copyright claims up to $30,000.

In 18 months, the Copyright Office finalized the CCB’s entire regulatory framework, completed all hiring and established an electronic filing and case management system, virtual hearing facilities and office space. The Copyright Office also produced online materials about the CCB, including ccb.gov, a user handbook, educational videos and FAQs.

Register Shira Perlmutt testified twice at congressional hearings in fiscal 2022, and the office supported members of Congress in response to research requests, including on matters related to the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) and the Music Modernization Act (MMA).

The Senate requested a study of the effectiveness of current copyright protections for press publishers in the United States. The office held a public roundtable, collected comments and published a report. It recommended against adopting new copyright protections, since press publishers have significant protections under existing law and the challenges of funding journalism in the internet era do not appear to be copyright-specific.

The Copyright Office continues work on a Senate request to convene a working group “to achieve the identification and implementation of technical measures” to address technologies for identifying or protecting copyright works. As part of a separate Senate request, the Copyright Office sought comments on the interpretation of section 121(a) of the DMCA and the advisability of potential changes to the “standard technical measures” definition.

The Copyright Office and the World Intellectual Property Organization co-hosted the international Copyright Institute the week of Sept. 26, 2022. Participants from 23 countries came to Washington, D.C., to discuss emerging copyright issues in the digital age.

The Copyright Office closed or issued interim rules in eight rulemaking proceedings, including on digital music providers’ reporting requirements under the MMA, the operations of the CCB and financial matters involving deposits and remitter payments.

The Copyright Office advised the Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding Andy Warhol Foundation v. Goldsmith, a pending Supreme Court case considering the application of the fair use doctrine as codified in section 107 of the Copyright Act. The office responded to five requests from district courts to advise whether inaccurate information on an application for registration, if known, would have caused registration to be refused. At the same time, the office assisted DOJ on two cases brought under the Administrative Procedures Act stemming from copyright registration refusals and continued to advise the government in defenses against constitutional challenges to the Copyright Act involving the mandatory deposit requirement and the anti-circumvention provisions.

The Copyright Office collaborated with executive branch agencies on foreign copyright law and policy, including by participating in World Intellectual Property Organization meetings and assisting in preparing the U.S. trade representative’s Special 301 Report as well as World Trade Organization trade policy reviews and accessions.

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 2000 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 825 films and 600 sound recordings for preservation.

This fiscal year, to fulfill mandates in their congressional authorizing legislation, the National Film Preservation Board and the National Recording Preservation Board continued multiyear initiatives to award select starter grants to aid preservation, access and diversity projects at archives throughout the nation, including the Library. The film board funded a report on the library’s pre-1915 film holdings and several fieldwork projects through the Association of Moving Image Archivists, including a professional mentorship pilot program and Preservation for Filmmakers webinars. The recording board funded enhancements of the Discography of American Historical Recordings website at the University of California, Santa Barbara, as well as six continuing education webinars with the Association for Recorded Sound Collections.

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. In October 2021, the Congressional Relations Office facilitated a virtual event to introduce VHP to congressional staff. More than 70 members and committee staffers attended, which prompted several offices to request individual briefings.

During fiscal 2022, VHP made 2,255 new acquisitions and now holds more than 114,000 collections from veterans across the nation, including 207 collected under the Gold Star Family Voice Act. In addition, VHP worked with over 65 congressional offices to promote the project in members’ home states and create special video messages for the Librarian of Congress.

Congressional Relations
The Congressional Relations Office (CRO) is the Library’s primary point of contact for members of Congress. CRO responds to congressional inquiries about Library collections, programs, legislative activities, operations and facilities and informs Congress about Library events and programs.

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

During fiscal 2022, CRO fully resumed on-site services for Congress, with continued digital delivery of resources, services and programming that began during the COVID-19 pandemic. CRO successfully handled over 14,000 communications (phone calls and emails) in addressing routine congressional requests and business; delivered over 250,000 targeted outreach emails to congressional offices; facilitated 25 meetings or calls between the Librarian of Congress and members of Congress; provided
nearly 200 special tours and live or virtual viewings of collections; and hosted 82 live and 12 virtual congressional events.

CRO coordinated and staffed frequent briefings on Library business for members and congressional staff, including 69 meetings or policy conversations held during the fiscal year. Briefing topics included restoration of Library operations; major Library buildings and grounds projects, including the Visitors Experience Master Plan; Congressional Research Service core services and mission; agencywide and Copyright Office IT modernization; and many others.

CRO drafted testimony for the Library of Congress included $4.4 million for SS technology upgrades; $4.4 million for an Integrated Electronic Security System; $6.5 million for the Library Collections Access Platform; and $2.6 million for Microsoft 365 migration. Additionally, the Library received the final $10 million installment to support the Visitor Experience Master Plan initiative, bringing the total federal investment in the project to $40 million. Funding also continued support for the Veterans History Project ($3.8 million); the Teaching with Primary Sources program ($9.6 million); the surplus books program ($250,000); and the Legislative Branch Financial Management System ($1.4 million).

In fiscal 2022, the Library resumed the Congressional Dialogue dinner series and continued the new CRO Virtual Luncheon Lectures for its congressional users. CRO hosted four dinners, averaging 90 members of Congress in attendance per dinner. The 15 Luncheon Lectures events attracted a total audience of over 1,600 members of Congress and congressional staff, with discussions of the Ukraine war (118 attendees) and the return to on-site operations at the Library (98 attendees) most attended.

In fiscal 2022, the CRO website recorded more than 9,000 page views through the promotion of Library events and resources such as book loans, digital services and educational programs. Further, the website was updated in fiscal 2022 to include enhanced search features, thereby making it easier for staff members to discover, access and reuse content from loc.gov related to their state.

Supporting the Library

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103) signed on March 15, 2022, provided the Library a total budgetary authority of $638.992 million for fiscal 2022, including $794.019 million in appropriations and $44.973 million in offsetting receipts authorities. The Library operated under four continuing resolutions (CR) at previous 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. Total Library budget authority increased approximately 4.6 percent over fiscal 2021 and continued a multiyear strategic modernization in many areas.

New initiatives funded for the Library of Congress included $4.4 million for SS technology upgrades; $4.4 million for an Integrated Electronic Security System; $6.5 million for the Library Collections Access Platform; and $2.6 million for Microsoft 365 migration. Additionally, the Library received the final $10 million installment to support the Visitor Experience Master Plan initiative, bringing the total federal investment in the project to $40 million. Funding also continued support for the Veterans History Project ($3.8 million); the Teaching with Primary Sources program ($9.6 million); the surplus books program ($250,000); and the Legislative Branch Financial Management System ($1.4 million).

The Copyright Office salaries and expenses appropriation received $3.2 million to implement the Copyright Alternative in Small Claims Enforcement (CASE) Act, establishing a Copyright Claims Board under the Copyright Office to resolve copyright infringement claims below a certain monetary value.

Staff expertise and modernization of the Library’s information technology systems and financial infrastructure. It proposed an increase of $35.8 million, or 4.9%, over enacted funding levels for fiscal 2022, including $24.4 million for new initiatives. These initiatives, Hayden testified, are necessary for the Library to continue to fulfill its mission.

The Financial Services Directorate (FSD) monitored and analyzed fiscal 2022 funding obligations to assure optimized execution of the Library’s annual budget and oversaw the investment of Library gift and trust funds. FSD coordinated and vetted the fiscal 2023 budget formulation, led drafting of the budget request testimony and served as the point for communications with House and Senate Appropriations committees, including work on appropriations bill and report language.

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, scholarly programs and fellowships, concerts and other initiatives.

After Pandemic, Library Fully Restores On-site Operations

More than two years after it closed to the public because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Library of Congress completed the full restoration of on-site operations on April 11, 2022.

In May 2020, two months into the pandemic, Library administrators announced a multiphase plan to restore on-site operations that would unfold over the next 22 months — employees would gradually return to Library facilities, more work would resume on-site, reading rooms and exhibitions would reopen.

By July 2020, a limited number of staff members began coming to Library facilities on staggered schedules to resume priority activities, such as processing physical collections and responding to congressional loan requests.

But the Library remained quiet, even after phase two of operations restoration began in August and service units identified additional work requiring on-site access. Staff presence gradually increased, but those who could do most of their work remotely continued to do so.

Operations continued on this basis for months as virus variants emerged and Library administrators assessed the safety of bringing more staff on-site.

Then, in June 2021, with COVID-19 indicators improving, some reading rooms reopened to researchers — the first step toward resumption of on-site public services. Pandemic protocols, including masking and social distancing, applied in reading rooms, and researchers were required to make appointments to visit to reduce COVID transmission.

By mid-July, all but one of the 20 reading rooms were open and were staffed by appointment. Other major milestones included the reopening of public exhibitions on July 15, 2021, and the hosting of a National Book Festival event in the Coolidge Auditorium on Sept. 21 — the first public event at the Library in more than a year and a half.

Efforts to reopen culminated on April 11, 2022, when all Library employees were required to report on-site for the first time back in Library buildings in over two years.

That day also marked the beginning of new hybrid work schedules that allowed a mix of telework and work in the office — many employees were eligible to telework between one and four days a week. Under the “new normal” of the postpandemic workplace, 67% of staff teleworked, compared to 43% before the pandemic.

The Library hosts a scavenger hunt for Congressional staff and families. Shawn Miller

Library staff members congregate on the Madison Building plaza following the Library’s return to on-site work. Shawn Miller
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 — perhaps the most comprehensive accumulation of human knowledge ever assembled.

Collecting

In fiscal 2022, the Library’s collections grew to over 175.77 million items. Acquisitions came into the Library through a variety of methods and in many formats. The U.S. Copyright Office transferred 628,595 works, with an estimated value of nearly $48 million, to the Library’s collections during the fiscal year. The Library received more than 468,386 works transferred through mandatory deposit. A total of 257,070 tangible items acquired through transfer — including 75,150 print books, 78,078 print serial issues, 2,762 films and 13,580 sound recordings — were selected for the permanent collections based on the Library’s collection-development policies. The Library also received 87,500 e-serial issues via eDeposits and 43,293 e-books through the Cataloging in Publication Program. (See Appendix B, Selected Acquisitions.)

The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) acquired 1,178,121 items for the Library’s collections through cost-effective methods, including purchase and exchange. It also facilitated the acquisition of 1,712,514 collection items through gifts to the Special Collections Directorate. Factoring in additional acquisitions, through means such as transfers from other government agencies, the Library’s collections increased by over 3 million items in fiscal 2022.

The Library has 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 regions where such materials are largely unavailable through conventional acquisitions methods. Along with their acquisitions for the Library, the overseas offices in fiscal 2022 also acquired 188,873 collection items, on a cost-recovery basis, for the over 100 U.S. libraries participating in the Cooperative Acquisitions Program.

During fiscal 2022, the web archiving team continued to provide project management and technical support for the acquisition of content for the Library’s web archives, spanning collections from 20 Library units. During the fiscal year, 647.73 terabytes of data were acquired, processed and added, bringing the...
Implementation of the Library’s new digital collections strategy for fiscal 2022-26 began, led by CDO in partnership with the Digital Services Directorate. This plan incorporates the full life cycle of born-digital materials, from acquisition to preservation and user access, and aligns with the goals prioritized within the Library’s strategic plan. During fiscal 2022, 13 targeted actions were undertaken and completed, including pilot work on making Copyright Office registration electronic deposits available to the Library’s users and initial steps toward transitioning acquisitions to an electronic-preferred model. In addition, outreach to the Library’s staff and the public about aspects of the digital collections strategy was accomplished.

The Digital Collections Management and Services Division coordinated the development of the next Library of Congress digitization strategy with a wide range of stakeholders across the institution. This new strategy will guide work to digitize the Library’s collections for fiscal years 2023 to 2027. As a result of this strategy, the Library will significantly expand online access to a wide range of rare, unique or distinctive material. By implementing a more systematic approach to analysis of collections, this strategy will enable the Library to determine the resourcing necessary for an even more ambitious future digitization agenda.

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 engages in fundamental research to explore new approaches to preserve and enhance our knowledge of Library collections.

The directorate is responsible for 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 2022, the directorate performed 8.7 million preservation actions on books, serials, prints, photographs, manuscripts and other items, with a further 2.4 million pages of materials prepared and shipped to vendors for preservation reformattting services. During the fiscal year, 113,551 items received new library bindings; 26,471 were treated or repaired in conservation labs; protective containers or housings were provided for 31,185 items; and 54,053 volumes were deacidified. Staff members surveyed the preservation needs of 453,559 items from the general collections, and special collections, monitored millions of preservation actions, and enhanced our knowledge of Library collections.

Amanda Carter of the Preservation Research and Testing Division performs photo documentation of a volume for the Assessing the Physical Condition of the National Collections project. Shown: N. Miller
Off-Site and On-Site Storage

The Collections Management Division (CMD) is responsible for safekeeping Library collections through inventory control, storage and delivery of resources to fulfill user requests. The division operates the general collections stacks on Capitol Hill and off-site preservation storage facilities for all collections. 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 records for reassignment of special collections; and accession and the creation of finding aids for acidic enclosures, rehousing and the transfer of collections material from Capitol Hill to off-site locations at Fort Meade and Cabin Branch. During fiscal 2022, the division transferred over 607,341 items into storage across all sites. The transfer process requires 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 are physically moved off-site. CMD was active in planning for major space and storage projects throughout the year. Several renovation projects 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 stack-availability limitations on Capitol Hill.

Newspapers

Chronicling America. The National Digital Newspaper Program, jointly sponsored by the Library and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), supports the enhancement of access to American newspapers. Through partnerships, cultural heritage institutions select and digitize representative newspapers from their states or territories for contribution to the Chronicling America collection. In 2022, NEH funded the 50th state in the program, New Hampshire. In fiscal 2022, the Chronicling America collection recorded 39.4 million page views and 4.3 million pages. The collection includes 2,730,873 issues of 3,801 titles from 48 states, two territories and the District of Columbia. Other publicly available digitized newspaper collections received 1.3 million page views and 701,233 visits.

Audiovisual Collections

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

Moving Images • In fiscal 2022, the Moving Image Section acquired 27,970 analog items, 16,983 of which were received by transfer from other Library divisions. The largest purchase was 9,997 reels of film consisting primarily of American features and shorts acquired from Film Archives Inc. In addition, the section acquired 14,822 born-digital items, 6,256 files via direct transfer from the Senate, L030 files from the House of Representatives recording studio of committee hearings and 5,694 files from the Vanderbilt Television News Archive.

On Dec. 14, 2021, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden named 25 films to the National Film Registry, bringing the total to 825.

Sound Recordings • The Recorded Sound Section is committed to building and enhancing a collection of commercial and noncommercial recordings in all formats from all periods. In fiscal 2022, the section acquired 40,185 physical audio recordings, 47,325 manuscript items and 2,912 born-digital recordings.

On April 13, 2022, the Librarian announced the addition of 28 sound recordings to the National Recording Registry, bringing the total to 600.

Congress.gov API Enhances Access to Legislative Data

Congress.gov, the official website for U.S. federal legislative information, celebrated its 10th anniversary in September 2022. The site is developed by the Library and provides access to accurate, timely and complete legislative information for members of Congress, legislative agencies and the public. Under the Library’s agile, continuous software delivery process, Congress.gov is updated with new content and new features every three weeks, based on user feedback and requests.

Just in time for the milestone anniversary in September, the Library collaborated with Congress.gov data partners in the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Government Publishing Office to make an application programming interface, or API, publicly available for the site for the first time.

The new API allows users to securely download machine-readable data sets from a variety of Congress.gov collections, including bills, amendments, summaries, the Congressional Record, committee reports, nominations, treaties and House communications. This new feature was one of the most requested enhancements from the enthusiastic Congress.gov user community because of its capacity to facilitate easier access to the treasure trove of congressional and historical legislative data held on the site.

By providing faster and more structured access to Congress.gov data, the API significantly enhances the possibilities for independent computational analysis of this information. Users can apply the API alongside their own automation technologies to pull large amounts of information from the site. They also have more flexibility to rearrange and reorganize this data to discover new insights from both current and historical legislative information.

As with all Congress.gov releases, the team behind the API has made a wealth of user resources available to support researchers in their legislative analyses. Along with user guides and technical documentation, users can find a change log that details updates to the API tool and opportunities to provide feedback and to collaborate in real time directly with the development team.

Moving forward, the Library will make even more Congress.gov data collections available through the API in the coming year, ensuring consistent and increasingly sophisticated access to accurate congressional information for the public.
Providing Access to Knowledge

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

The Library provides discoverability and accessibility to all Library collections by providing descriptive information (metadata) in English and other languages. These collections are from countries and languages around the world and are accessible through digitization and other technologies.

In fiscal 2022, the Library’s Center for Learning, Literacy and Engagement navigated the challenges of expanding visitation access to the public following the COVID-19 pandemic closures.

Public access resumed in July 2021, and in fiscal 2022 the Library safely welcomed over 370,000 visitors to the historic Thomas Jefferson Building. After building capacity limits and mask requirements were lifted in the first quarter, the Library returned to normal operations for the visiting public. Beginning in April 2022, 1,000 same-day passes were made available to the public each open day, including 1,000 same-day passes for walk-up visitors.

Reference Services

Starting in April 2022, Library reading rooms resumed full service, with appointments encouraged but no longer required; mask wearing optional and 6-foot physical distancing no longer required.

The Library continued to require individuals to “avoid close contact,” to conduct self-health screening before coming to the Library and to wash their hands frequently.

Library staff members responded to a total of 143,141 reference requests during the fiscal year, including 92,551 requests received online, via email and through services such as Ask a Librarian. A total of 36,164 reader cards were issued, of which 30,490 were to new readers.

The Library circulated 221,067 physical items on-site in fiscal 2022. More than 50,055 items were circulated off-site to authorized borrowers, and other items were circulated to on-site researchers and staff.

In order to ensure congressional access to collections stored off-site, the Collections Management Division staff remains available to retrieve material from the Fort Meade and Cabin Branch facilities. Members of Congress and congressional staff members received 5,041 items during the fiscal year.

Cataloging

The Library managed 55,063,305 MARC records in its Integrated Library System. It cataloged 226,651 new works during the year in addition to 1,079,325 manuscript items on 179,831 bibliographic records.


During the year, the Library’s curatorial divisions created 97 new Encoded Archival Description finding aids, bringing the total number of researcher-accessible archival items in the Library’s collections to nearly 80 million.

Under contract to the Dewey Program, which supports libraries worldwide that classify their titles in Dewey Decimal Classification, the Library assigned Dewey classification to 124,914 titles.

Bibliographic Framework Initiative

The BIBFRAME initiative began in fiscal 2021 as a replacement for the cataloging metadata standard known as MARC 21. In fiscal 2022, the BIBFRAME cataloging pilot continued with 100 participants from all cataloging divisions and four overseas offices. BIBFRAME progress accelerated throughout the year by adding 14,826 descriptions to the publicly shared MARVA Editor database. The plot increased production through ongoing improvements to the input/update interface of MARVA, the BIBFRAME Editor and the BIBFRAME database software, and the Library revised the BIBFRAME manual to both reflect the modifications and enable other libraries to access the public version of the MARVA Editor for use in their cataloging.

The Library’s BIBFRAME model continued to be used and tested externally by a cohort of libraries under the banner of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging. Over 20 libraries are engaged in these activities. These libraries take advantage of a BIBFRAME input editor that was created by the LD4 group led by Stanford University. This input editor allows the Library and the community to compare the efficacy of two different input editors – the Library’s MARVA editor and the LD4’s Sinopia editor.

The Library’s Network Development and MARC Standards Office continued to refine the BIBFRAME-to-MARC conversion tool and supporting tools. The advances made in fiscal 2022 improved productivity and helped BIBFRAME progress toward becoming the Library’s primary production environment for bibliographic metadata. BIBFRAME databases and software were updated continuously based on feedback from the development team and the pilot participants. In addition, to advance library communities toward adoption of BIBFRAME, the Library participated in SHARE-VDE, an international, commercially supported library cooperative project based on BIBFRAME principles. It held regular meetings and telephone conferences with 20 other institutions that experimented with resource description based on BIBFRAME principles.

Access for the Blind and Print Disabled

In fiscal 2022, the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled (NLS) added 8,856 talking books and 478 braille books to its collection.

NLS continued its rollout of Duplication on Demand (DoD) to network libraries during the fiscal year. 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. DoD also allows libraries to distribute multiple books on a single cartridge— a big benefit to patrons. As of September 2022, 70 network libraries were using some form of DoD; of those, 81 no longer receive any mass-duplicated cartridges from NLS—a significant cost savings.

NLS began field-testing a smart speaker app called My Talking Books that allows users, via voice commands, to connect with Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD), search the collection and stream books. Work continued on a next-generation digital talking-book player that will have internet connectivity, and there were major updates to the BARD Mobile apps for iOS and Android devices. NLS also
began to pilot Braille-on-Demand, a program in which patrons can choose each month to have one of the 16,000-plus electronic braille books on BARD embossed in hard-copy braille, to keep indefinitely for personal use.

NLS worked diligently to import accessible content from Marrakesh Treaty countries and expanded selections from its collection to those partners. In fiscal 2022, NLS acquired 2,250 works under the treaty — 1,376 audiobooks, 567 Braille books and 308 braille music scores — in 14 languages. Works acquired under the treaty were downloaded from BARD nearly 37,000 times. On the other side of the exchange, the World Intellectual Property Organization’s Accessible Books Consortium had over 154,000 books that were originally produced by NLS or its network libraries; those books were downloaded 1,642 times in fiscal 2022 by readers in 35 countries.

The Library’s Website, Congress.gov and Social Media

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 2022, the Library recorded nearly 151.6 million unique visits to loc.gov and 520.3 million page views on its websites.

Congress.gov is the official source for legislative information for both Congress and the public. During the fiscal year, the Library’s Congress.gov team focused on data modernization, enhanced features and accessibility improvements. The Office of the Chief Information Officer collaborated with the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library and congressional staff and stakeholders to complete 17 releases of Congress.gov. The Congress.gov sites – the Constitution Annotated, CRS Reports and Congress.gov – drew 40.8 million visits during the fiscal year.

The web archiving team, Researcher and Reference Services and the Office of the Chief Information Officer, in collaboration with the Congressional Relations Office, released an update to the United States Congressional Web Archive. The update added the 115th Congress and 116th Congress and item records for 262 members and six committees. The additions brought the total records available in the collection on loc.gov to 1,413.

The Library expanded efforts to share its blog content and other digital content in new ways, highlighting the institution’s depth and breadth of resources in a meaningful, concise and engaging manner. Short-form video content featuring celebrities such as Mark Hamill, Alicia Keys and John Waters for the rollout of the National Film Registry and National Recording Registry announcements boosted the response on social media. A robust rollout of video and photo content following the visit of singer-songwriter Lizzo to the Library in September provided a huge surge of new followers on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Lizzo fans watched video of her visit in record numbers on Twitter (3.4 million views), Facebook (2.8 million views) and Instagram (646,000 views).

In fiscal 2022, the Library added 12 new digital collections to loc.gov and completed an additional 52 significant upgrades and 14 digital collection migrations. The additions included the Franz Liszt Collection; the Margaret Head papers and South Pacific Ethnographic Archives; Toni Frissell Slides; the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park Collection; the Hebrew Manuscript Project; the East Florida Papers; the St. Mark’s Poetry Collection; the Dun & Bradstreet’s Reference Book project; and Historic Sources of Brazilian Law.

In collaboration with WGBH in Boston, the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center launched 11 new online collections and expanded two existing collections as part of the American Archive of Public Broadcasting (AAPB). Among the launches were The Asian American and Pacific Islander Collection; Black Champions Interviews; Inflection Point with Lauren Schiller; The New Jersey Network Collection; and The Soul of Black Identity: Artists Interviews of the Post-Soul Era. AAPB also debuted five new online exhibitions: “Burning with a Deadly Heat: Nevzhloud Coverage of the Hot Wars of the Cold War”; “Latinos Empowerment through Public Broadcasting”; “Witnessing New Mexico: The New Mexico Public Media Digitization Project”; “WIRVW Riverside Radio: A Pioneering Noncommercial Station”; and “ZOOM (1972–1978): Children’s Community and Public Television in the 1970s.”

By the People continued to increase user engagement and enhancement of digital collections through crowdsourced transcription. During fiscal 2022, volunteers completed 193,000 transcriptions, and in May 2022 the program achieved the milestone of 500,000 completed transcriptions. By the People launched its first two campaigns from the Music Division: suffrage sheet music and Federal Theatre Project plays. Seven other new campaigns featured Hannah Arendt, Frederick Law Olmsted, Joseph Hilt, Georgia O’Keefe, African American military history, World War II rumors and early American books.

The Library maintains 21 blogs that serve as vehicles for sharing collection discoveries and engaging with users. One of them — Unfolding History, produced by the Manuscript Division — debuted during fiscal 2022. The blogs published 1,348 posts during the fiscal year, drawing 6.6 million page views and 5.6 million visits.

The Library also maintains 14 public-facing Twitter accounts and one Congressional Research Service–protected Twitter account for members of Congress and congressional staff. The public-facing accounts issued 5,901 tweets during the fiscal year, earning 138,563 retweets and 11,930 replies.

The public accounts also gained 72,634 followers (for a total of over 1.7 million) and received over 63.9 million impressions. In addition to its main Facebook page, the Library offers Facebook pages for the Law Library, the American Folklore Center, Performing Arts, the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled, the Library of Congress’ own page, the Library of Congress Life: Events, and Instagram. Lizzo fans watched the video of her visit in record numbers. Facebook (2.8 million views) and Instagram. Lizzo fans watched the video of her visit in record numbers.

In fiscal 2022, the Library added 456 new videos available on its main YouTube channel, which were liked 103,497 times. The channel’s videos, including newly and previously added videos, were viewed over 15.6 million times during the fiscal year. The channel gained 48,341 subscribers. The Copyright Office also made 14 new videos available. The Copyright Office videos, including newly and previously added videos, were viewed 188,097 times during the fiscal year. The Library livestreamed 25 events during the fiscal year.

The Library’s Apple podcast account features selected podcasts, historical films from Library collections and video and audio recordings from collections and events at the Library. During fiscal 2022, the Library added 27 new podcast episodes to Apple podcasts. The podcast drew 6,794 listeners and 23,470 plays. Since its launch in 2009, the account has added 4,467 episodes and attracted 66,230 listeners and 227,427 plays.

The Library offers 68 email alerts, including all Library and copyright-related topics for subscription. LOC.gov sent 4,419 bulletins in fiscal 2022 and recorded 252,172 new subscriptions. Copyright.gov sent 130 bulletins and recorded 108,185 new subscriptions.

The Library’s Facebook accounts have generated over 6 billion lifetime impressions.
Promoting Creativity, Scholarship and Lifelong Learning

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. Those programs included concerts, author talks, lectures, orientations, workshops and more. Viewers can watch webcasts of most of these events on the Library’s website.

The work of the Center for Learning, Literacy and Engagement (CLLE) and its various offices—Signature Programs, Literary Initiatives, the Events Office, the Informal Learning Office and Professional Learning and Outreach initiatives—plays a fundamental role in presenting these programs and in connecting the Library to communities throughout the country.

In fiscal 2022, the Events Office planned and executed 627 events—a 75% increase over the previous fiscal year. More than 300 were held in person. Signature Programs provided leadership in staging major events such as the National Book Festival and the Gershwin Prize concert honoring pop icon Lionel Richie.

The National Book Festival, held Sept. 3 at the Washington Convention Center, was the Library’s first in-person book festival since the COVID-19 pandemic began. The festival drew over 35,000 readers eager to hear from authors such as Mitch Albom, Geraldine Brooks, David Maraniss, Clint Smith and actor Nick Offerman.

The Library, through the work of CLLE, introduced a major new program—called Live! At the Library—that introduced many visitors to the Library for the first time.

In fiscal 2022, the Events Office extended its hours until 8:30 p.m., allowing visitors to enjoy exhibitions, programs, open houses, musical performances, author talks, outdoor movies and food and drink. Some 55% of Live! At the Library guests were attending their first event at the institution.

loc.gov/events loc.gov/webcasts
Concerts. Since 1925, the Library’s Coolidge Auditorium has been a venue for world-class performers and world premieres of commissioned works. In fiscal 2022, the Music Division’s Concert Office presented a critically acclaimed series of 87 virtual and in-person events that encompassed chamber music, jazz, pop and early music. These events included 21 virtual and eight in-person concerts, 26 artist conversations as well as panel discussions, educational videos and two commissioned works: Jeffrey Mumford’s “…amid still and floating depths” for string quartet and “Lament. Sing. Arise” for violin and piano by James Lee III. These events, along with their accompanying digital collections, attracted a global audience of nearly 224,000 views and in-person attendance of over 1,300 people.

The American Folklife Center hosted 13 virtual concerts in its Homegrown at Home series, sharing traditional American and global music with diverse audiences. The center also produced two on-site and two virtual events for its Benjamin Botkin Folklife Lecture series, including an evening conversation between Oscar-winning actress Frances McDormand and the Kitchen Sisters as part of the Live! At the Library series. The events attracted more than 21,000 viewers and participants.

Exhibitions. The Library’s Center for Exhibits and Interpretation (CEI) opened one major new exhibition in fiscal 2022: “Not an Ostrich: & Other Images from America’s Library,” organized by the Annenberg Space for Photography in Los Angeles in partnership with the Library’s Prints and Photographs Division – the new holder of the Annenberg photo collection. The exhibition presented a taste of the Library’s spectacular holdings of over 15 million photographs; the selected images traced the evolution of photography from daguerreotypes and other early processes to contemporary digital technology. The exhibition opened March 23. Working with curator Nathan Dorn of the Law Library, CEI also continued content and design development for its upcoming “Join In” exhibition, scheduled to open in December 2022.

Lectures, Symposia, Poetry Readings. On Nov. 9, 2021, the Law Library held a lecture, co-sponsored by the American Association of Law Libraries, celebrating the life and legacy of former Law Librarian of Congress Jane Sanchez. The event brought together leaders from academic, government and law firm libraries to discuss the future of law libraries and law librarianship. On July 14, 2022, the Law Library celebrated its 190th anniversary with an interview of Harvard Radcliffe Institute Dean Torn M. Brown-Nagin by Law Librarian of Congress Aslihan Bulut. This event later was broadcast on C-SPAN.

The John W. Kluge Center hosted 31 events, including virtual programs, in-person events without a virtual component and hybrid programs. Highlights included the awarding of the John W. Kluge Prize for Achievement in the Study of Humanity to historian George Chauncey; the concluding events of the Pillars of Democracy: Institutions at Risk series examining the public’s faith in bedrock institutions of American life; and a series of luncheon briefings and evening events for congressional staff members, organized in collaboration with the Congressional Relations Office. Online views of Kluge Center
opportunities in various disciplines

The Library promotes scholarship in a 1,500% increase in underrepresented areas, resulting, for example, in a two-part national radio tour with a reach of 2,000, with single events reaching over 5,000.

With individuals and organizations across the country, the Veterans History Project built collections and awareness through an expansion of hybrid and on-site programming as well as attendance at local and national conferences. Collection donations and other events attracted substantial media coverage (including a two-part events continued to average around 34,000.

Promoting Scholarship

The Library promotes scholarship by offering 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. The center’s goal is to invite eminent and emerging scholars from around the world to make use of the Library’s vast collections and to connect their research with the American people and Congress.

In fiscal 2022, the Kluge Center expanded use of Library collections by offering opportunities for researcher engagement and showcasing the results through programs for the benefit of Congress, policymakers and the public.

The Kluge Center welcomed and supported 88 scholars. This included 17 chairs and distinguished visiting scholars from a broad array of disciplines, including sociology, political science, development economics, the Chinese economy, U.S.-Russia relations, U.S. foreign policy, music and art, urban and regional planning and Middle Eastern politics. The Kluge Center also hosted 81 fellows, many of whom are early career scholars and who are selected based on their potential to use Library collections and develop research in ways that enrich the intellectual life of the Library, Congress and the nation. Kluge scholars spend four to 12 months in residence at the center.

Throughout the year, Scholars Council members contributed to the work of the Library and the Kluge Center by advising the center on its programming. They also evaluated nominees for the 2022 Kluge Prize for Achievement in the Study of Humanity.

A new Alumni Advisory Group convened its first meeting in fiscal 2022. This group of 15 diverse Kluge scholars, representing the breadth of disciplines supported by the center, provided valuable feedback for ongoing program development. By activating this significant and growing Library community of more than 1,300 scholars, the center can add a distinguished network of ambassadors for Kluge opportunities and strengthen its outreach, partnerships and program/event promotion.

Library-appointed Scholars, Fellows and Ambassadors

American Folklife Center - In fiscal 2022, the American Folklife Center awarded Archie Green Fellowships to Taylor Dooley Burden of Rockport, Indiana; LeighCampoanor of Durum, North Carolina; James Deutsch of Washington, D.C.; Makali Faber Cullen and Marion Jacobson of West Orange, New Jersey; and Thomas Grant Richardson of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In addition, Jeneda Benally of Flagstaff, Arizona, and Edward Herbst of Middletown, Connecticut, were named recipients of a Gerald E. Corinne L. Parsons Fund award. E. Anthony Collins of Los Angeles received a Henry Reed Fund Award.

Copyright Office Special Programs - The U.S. Copyright Office hosted fellows under the Barbara A. Ringer Copyright Honors Program. Through the Ringer program, developing lawyers who demonstrate exceptional ability and interest in copyright law have the opportunity to work closely with senior Copyright Office legal staff on domestic and international law and policy projects for a two-year term. In September 2021, the Office announced the appointment of Kealoha Pusey for the 2021-2023 term.

John W. Kluge Center Scholars - The Kluge Center attracts some of the world’s brightest minds to the Library, where they pursue humanities and social science research.

In fiscal 2022, Kluge chairs and distinguished visiting scholars (senior researchers who come into residence by invitation of the Librarian of Congress) produced wide-ranging and impactful work for Congress and the public. They include Library of Congress Chair Thomas Rid, who began work on a history of digital espionage.

Promotion of Creativity, Scholarship and Lifelong Learning - In fiscal 2022, Jason Reynolds served a third term as the national ambassador for young people’s literature. Reynolds is the author of more than a dozen books for young people, including “Look Both Ways: A Tale Told in Ten Blocks,” “All American Boys” and “Long Way Down.”
New U.S. Poet Laureate Ada Limón.

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.

Professional Learning and Outreach Initiatives

CLLE’s Teaching with Primary Sources (TPS) program, administered by the Professional Learning office, 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 2022, the Library welcomed 46 undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students to its Junior Fellows Summer Internship Program to undertake 27 projects. The 2022 cohort marked more than three decades that this signature initiative was offered to students. The program was offered as a virtual internship for the third year in a row, following a pivot in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 10 interns and fellows. Its continuing 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 2022, the Library’s Teaching with Primary Sources—Young Readers Center/Programs Lab internship opportunity supported one remote, one on-site and one hybrid student intern. The three were students from California State University at San Diego, George Mason University and George Washington University interested in education and museum studies.

In addition, the Library’s suite of online tools and resources for educators at loc.gov/teachers continued to grow and was visited more than 6.5 million times. The Teaching with the Library of Congress blog continued to build its audience. In fiscal 2022, the blog published 91 posts and drew 251,106 visits and 326,383 page views. The TPS Teachers Network website for educators using Library of Congress primary sources in their classrooms (hosted by a TPS partner at https://teachersnetwork.org/), continued to grow in popularity and use. At the end of the fiscal year, 13,290 educators had enrolled on the site, sharing teaching ideas and strategies.

Promoting Creativity, Scholarship and Lifelong Learning

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Reading is often a solitary pursuit, yet books can bring us together — many thousands of us, in fact, if September’s joyous National Book Festival is any measure.

“It’s wonderful to be back at the Washington Convention Center in person and to see all of these smiling faces,” Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden said to cheers as she opened the festival on Saturday, Sept. 3.

It was the Library’s first in-person festival since the pandemic forced writers and readers (and everyone else) into their separate spaces. The crowds — the event attracted over 35,000 — and the happy energy in the convention center signaled a day of reconnection, one that perfectly mirrored the festival’s theme — literally, books bring us together.

From Pulitzer Prize-winning historian David Maraniss, music sensation Janelle Monáe, actor and Instagram star Leslie Jordan and disability advocate Nyle DiMarco to civil rights legend Ruby Bridges, the festival delivered something for just about everyone.


Offerman was one of more than 100 authors who appeared on 11 festival stages during the day. They ranged from Pulitzer Prize winners like Maraniss to debut writers (17 of them), and, over the past year, they wrote fiction, nonfiction, poetry and children’s literature reflecting the diversity of readers across the nation.

Some tackled tough subjects (racism, climate change) and explored solutions; others wrote about ways to find joy amid the challenges of modern life. And yet others explored worlds filled with unforgettable characters and dramatic revelations.

Performances of literary works, new to the festival this year, brought characters from across centuries and worlds to life on two stages. On the Pop Lit stage, three actors performed a scene from “The Conjure-Man Dies,” set in an undertaker’s office in Harlem just after a murder. Written by Rudolph Fisher and first published in 1932, “Conjure-Man” was the first full-length mystery novel to feature an all-Black cast of characters, and the Library republished it this spring as part of its Crime Classics series.

In “My Book Is Talking to Me,” three award-winning audiobook narrators from the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled shared secrets of their craft and performed passages from “Pride and Prejudice” by Jane Austen; “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” by L. Frank Baum; and “Passing” by Nella Larsen.

And, surrounded by comfy couches and colorful beanbags on the Please Read Me a Story stage on the expo floor, actors from the group Literature to Life acted out excerpts from “Black Boy” by Richard Wright; “If Beale Street Could Talk” by James Baldwin; and “The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao” by Junot Díaz. Judging by the rapt faces, the performances were a welcome festival addition.
Celebrating Achievement

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.

Kluge Prize

Endowed by a great Library benefactor, the John W. Kluge Prize for Achievement in the Study of Humanity rewards achievement in a wide range of disciplines, including history, philosophy, politics, anthropology, sociology, religion, linguistics and criticism in the arts and humanities.

In fiscal 2022, the Kluge Center awarded the Kluge Prize to George Chauncey, a Columbia University historian of gay life in 20th-century America and of the gay rights movement. Expanded communications efforts meant the prize this year was covered in 345 media stories, for 720 million potential impressions and an advertising equivalence of $18 million, from June through September. In fiscal 2022, the Kluge Center also began planning an accompanying series of virtual and in-person events that will feature the prizewinner, to be made public between January and June 2023.

Gershwin Prize

The Library of Congress Gershwin Prize for Popular Song was created to honor artists whose lifetime contributions in the field of popular song exemplify the standard of excellence associated with George and Ira Gershwin by bridging musical styles, bringing diverse listeners together and fostering their mutual respect and appreciation.

The 2022 Gershwin Prize was awarded to pop music icon Lionel Richie, known for megahits such as “Endless Love,” “Lady,” “Truly,” “All Night Long,” “Penny Lover,” “Stuck on You,” “Hello” and “Dancing on the Ceiling.” Richie was honored with an all-star tribute concert at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., on March 9.
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.

The 2022 prize was awarded to Jesmyn Ward, the acclaimed author of the novels “Where the Line Bleeds”; “Salvage the Bones,” winner of the 2011 National Book Award; and “Sing, Unburied, Sing,” winner of the 2017 National Book Award. Her nonfiction work includes the memoir “Men We Reaped” and the 2020 work, “Navigate Your Stars.” At age 46, Ward was the youngest person ever to receive the prize.

The Library of Congress Lavine/Ken Burns Prize for Film

The National Audio-Visual Conservation Center continued its leadership role in implementing the Library’s collaboration with the Better Angels Society, the third annual event celebrating the prize winners was hosted virtually on Oct. 26, 2021. The livestreamed ceremony included a discussion about archives, history and storytelling with Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden, documentary Ken Burns, filmmaker Dawn Porter and PBS NewsHour correspondent and Washington Week moderator Yamiche Alcindor.

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 in fiscal 2022 were:

- David M. Rubenstein Prize ($500,000): Street Child, a London-based international charity currently operating in 20 of the world’s most vulnerable countries. Street Child works closely with its partners to bring literacy to the forefront of governmental and community discussions.
- American Prize ($50,000): Make Way for Books, an organization based in Tucson, Arizona, that provides early literacy programming to young children and their families who may not otherwise have access to books or quality early education.
- International Prize ($50,000): Young African Refugees for Integral Development, an educational nonprofit based in Kampala, Uganda. The organization’s literacy model follows a phased approach to learning English.

In addition, 12 other organizations were recognized as “Successful Practice Honorees” and received $5,000 each.

FEDLINK Awards

FEDLINK serves federal libraries and information centers as their purchasing, training and resource-sharing consortium. Each year, FEDLINK presents its national awards for federal librarianship, which recognize the innovative ways federal libraries, librarians and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholars and the public. The 2021 winners, who were announced in May 2022, were:

- Large library/information center: The Goddard Information and Collaboration Center of Greenbelt, Maryland, part of NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center.
- Small library/information center: The Andrew W. Breidenbach Environmental Research Center Library in Cincinnati, a lead service center library for the Environmental Protection Agency library network.
- Federal Public Library of the Year: Emily Shooff, a clinical librarian at the Darnall Medical Library of the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland.
- Federal Library Technician of the Year: Reginald A. Stewart, a library programmer and environmental officer at the Army library in Wiesbaden, Germany.

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 December 2021, was bestowed on architect student Nathan Walz of the University of Notre Dame. His drawing documents the historic St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church in Kendalville, Indiana, which is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style for a town parish. Since the Holland Prize was first awarded in 2003, the competition entries have resulted in documentation of more than 90 buildings for the Library’s collections.

Network Library Awards

The National Library Service for the Blind and Print 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.

The Network Library of the Year winners for 2022 were the Washington Talking Book & Braille Library in Seattle and the Pinellas Talking Book Library in Clearwater, Florida.

Library Staff Recognition

William J. Kopycki, field director for the Library’s overseas office in Kenya, was elected to serve as the secretary-treasurer of the Middle East Librarians Association.

Judith Cannan, chief of the Policy, Training, and Cooperative Program Division, was named recipient of the 2022 Margaret Mann Citation and the 2023 American Library Association ALA Medal of Excellence. Cannan is the only person ever to receive both awards in the same year and one of only a few to receive both over a career.

Mimi Games, a librarian in the African, Latin American and Western European Division, was appointed chair-elect of the executive board of the Potomac Technical Processing Librarians professional organization.

Jeremiah Aaron Taub, head of the Israel and Judaica Section, was elected president of the Research, Archive, and Special Collections Division of the Association of Jewish Libraries.

PREMIS, a digital preservation standard hosted, maintained and developed by the Library’s Network Development and MARC Standards Office and the preservation community for nearly 20 years, won the prestigious Digital Preservation Coalition 20th Anniversary Award.

Kurt Carroll, chief of the Collection Services Division in the Law Library, completed a term as president of the International Association of Law Libraries.

Jenny Gesley, a foreign law specialist in the Law Library, was elected co-chair of the American Society of International Law International Legal Research Interest Group.
Richie Receives Gershwin Prize

Lionel Richie smiled, the bass thumped, the music soared and the concert celebrating the Gershwin Prize for Popular Song popped back into life two years after COVID-19 shut down much of public life in the nation’s capital.

On a chilly March 9 night, the crowd inside Constitution Hall warmed up as the house lights dimmed, getting on their feet for Gloria Estefan’s show-opening version of Richie’s “Dancing on the Ceiling” and later raising hands and swaying to Boyz II Men’s cover of his “Easy.”

“I don’t know about all of you, but I’m just glad to be out of the house,” emcee Anthony Anderson quipped. “We’re here. We’re wearing proper pants.”

It was the first Gershwin concert since 2020, when Garth Brooks and friends rocked the house.

“This is absolutely outrageous,” Richie said when Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden formally presented him with the Gershwin Prize onstage, flanked by members of Congress. He invoked his Alabama roots, adding, “As my grandmother would say, ‘This is about as high a cotton as you’re ever gonna get.’ ”

Richie joined the Commodores in 1968 while a student at Tuskegee University, and the band scored huge hits in the mid-’70s such as “Brick House,” “Three Times a Lady,” “Still” and “Easy.” Later, as a solo artist, he reached another stratosphere of success with smashes like “Endless Love,” “Truly,” “All Night Long” and “Dancing on the Ceiling.” With Michael Jackson, he co-wrote “We Are the World,” a 1985 ballad by a group of all-star performers that raised more than $65 million for famine relief and became a cultural touchstone.

He’s won an Oscar, a Golden Globe and four Grammys and sold 125 million albums. Since 2018, he’s been known to a new generation of fans as a judge on “American Idol.”

Onstage at Constitution Hall, Andra Day dazzled with a rendition of “Hello.” Chris Stapleton sang Richie’s Oscar-winning ballad, “Say You, Say Me.” Luke Bryan played a baby grand piano and sang “Lady.” Miguel did a smooth rendition of “You Are,” Yolanda Adams belted out gospel and, before you knew it, Richie was closing with “We Are the World” and “All Night Long.”

For Richie, his career of genre-crossing hits always has been about what unites people.

“Love is the only answer to everything we’re doing,” he said in his acceptance speech. “We may live in different places, but these songs are as popular on the other side of world as they are here in D.C. … We’re a family, not a tribe. We’re a family, not a party.”
### National Film Registry

#### 2021 Additions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Film Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>The Flying Ace</em></td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?</em></td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cooley High</em></td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring</em></td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Selena</em></td>
<td>1997</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>The Watermelon Woman</em></td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wall•E</em></td>
<td>2008</td>
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Inductees into the National Film Registry included (clockwise from top left) “The Flying Ace,” Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?, “Cooley High,” “Wall•E,” “Selena” and “Star Wars Episode VI: Return of the Jedi.”

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### 2022 Additions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Harlem Strut” James R. Johnson</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt: Complete presidential speeches (1933–1945)</td>
<td>1933–1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“On a Note of Triumph” Ernest Tubb</td>
<td>1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Jesus Gave Me Water” The Soul Stirrers</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>“The Christmas Song” Nat King Cole</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Tonight’s the Night” The Shirelles</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Moon River” Andy Williams</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“In C” Terry Riley</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“It’s a Small World” The Disneyland Boys Choir</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Reach Out, I’ll Be There” The Four Tops</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hank Aaron’s 715th career home run (April 8, 1974)
“Bohemian Rhapsody” Queen (1977)
“Don’t Stop Believin’ ” Journey (1984)
“Canciones de Mi Padre” Linda Ronstadt (1987)
“Nick of Time” Bonnie Raitt (1989)
“Enter the Wu-Tang (36 Chambers)” Wu-Tang Clan (1993)
“Buena Vista Social Club” (1997)
“Livin’ La Vida Loca” Ricky Martin (1999)
“Songs In A Minor” Alicia Keys (2001)
“WNYC broadcasts for the day of 9/11” (Sept. 11, 2001)
“WTF with Marc Maron” Guest: Robin Williams (April 26, 2010)
Top: Actor Sylvester Stallone takes a selfie on the Main Reading Room mezzanine. Middle row, from left: Cuban American author Ruth Behar models “Otra piel para otra entraña (Another Skin for My Insides)”; actors Matthew Broderick and Sarah Jessica Parker celebrate the Library’s acquisition of the Neil Simon papers; and visitors explore a collections display related to Haitian history. Bottom row, from left: Ian McEwan discusses his latest novel, “Lessons,” and second gentleman of the United States Doug Emhoff tours the Library’s “Rosa Parks: In Her Own Words” exhibition. Shawn Miller

Clockwise from top left: First lady of Mexico Beatriz Gutiérrez Müller (from left) and U.S. first lady Jill Biden examine a display with Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden; Luci Tapahonso reads from her work during the In-Na-Po retreat for Indigenous writers and poets; Hayden views Thomas Jefferson’s copy of the Koran, part of the Library’s collections, at an exhibition in Dubai; Hayden walks with pitcher Sean Doolittle before throwing out the first pitch at a Washington Nationals game; singer-songwriter Lizzo performs on a flute in the Main Reading Room; and visitors enjoy a dance party in the Great Hall. Shawn Miller
In fiscal 2022, the Office of the Librarian (LIBN) provided leadership to the Library, furnishing executive management to Library service units, chairing the Executive Committee and supplying direct oversight of Office of the Chief Information Officer and Chief Operating Officer activities.

Highlights from offices within LIBN are summarized below.

The Center for Learning, Literacy and Engagement (CLLE) engaged diverse communities with the Library’s collections, expertise and services through on-site, off-site and online programming. The center built new audiences, partnerships and networks that encourage lifelong participation, learning and creativity with the Library. Within CLLE, the Informal Learning Office oversaw development of the Library’s new youth center, scheduled to open in 2025. It initiated a teen internship program to inform youth and family programming. The Events Office safely resumed events at the Library, managing and executing 627 events: 506 sponsored by the Library, 82 at the request of members of Congress and 39 for outside organizations. The total represented a 76% increase over the previous fiscal year, and 308 of the events were held in person. Literary initiatives curated author programs for the National Book Festival and other events supported the signature project of U.S. Poet Laureate Joy Harjo and announced Ada Limón as the 2022-23 U.S. poet laureate.

Also within CLLE, Professional Learning and Outreach initiatives utilized Teaching with Primary Sources resources to lead Library efforts to engage, inspire and ignite learners through primary source-based programs, publications, innovative on-site experiences and creative online initiatives. The office expanded the network of state Centers for the Book by welcoming new affiliates across Arizona, Utah, Kentucky, Montana and 16 other states. It celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Literacy Awards program and recognized 15 new winners and honorees. Signature activities (Friends Choice Awards, planned-giving initiatives) and events (Friends Choice Awards, exhibition-opening receptions for donors). It worked with service units as strategic partners for proposal development and submission to new institutional donors. The office also surpassed its $20 million fundraising goal in support of institutional priorities, including the 2022 National Book Festival, restored normal operations and welcomed 374,825 visitors. It introduced Live! At the Library, a new opportunity for visitors to come to the Library on Thursday evenings and participate in live programming, explore exhibitions and purchase food and drinks.

The Congressional Relations Office successfully accomplished its fiscal 2022 outreach goals by facilitating the use of Library space for congressional events, inviting members to participate in Library programming, providing one-on-one member and staff briefings, organizing on-site collections displays and conducting building tours for members.

The Development Office advanced on multiple fronts this year with new programs (Friends of the Library of Congress, as well as alumni and planned-giving initiatives) and activities (Friends Choice Awards, exhibition-opening receptions for donors). It worked with service units as strategic partners for proposal development and submission to new institutional donors. The office also surpassed its $20 million fundraising goal in support of institutional priorities, including Visitor Experience Master Plan, National Book Festival and Gershwin Prize activities.

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity Programs coordinated diversity programming, trainings and briefings to promote a workplace environment of fairness and inclusion; served on the barrier-analysis task force; provided a nonadversarial forum for all staff to address workplace issues; and ensured compliance with applicable Equal Employment Opportunity laws and regulations through the processing of complaints. It also assured that Library programs and events were accessible to employees and the public.

Multimedia Group supported 612 Standing Events Committee (SEC)-related events, consisting of 657 audiovisual related tasks. It also supported 201 non-SEC related activities consisting of 334 audiovisual-related tasks. The Office of Communications provided public relations and media support to over 100 Library events and activities, including new exhibitions, digital programming, new online collections, annual announcements and dissemination events. The office’s responsive and earned media efforts resulted in over 140,000 online and broadcast news stories and mentions. Social media accounts managed by the office resulted in more than 10 million impressions, resulting in $209.1 billion potential readers and an advertising value equivalence of $6.9 billion.

The Office of the General Counsel provided legal counsel to Library management; reviewed Library contracts, collections acquisitions and agreements; advised on social media, rights and use of the collections; served as the Library ethics, privacy and labor relations office; supported legislative and regulatory activities; and represented the Library in negotiations, disputes and litigation. The office responded to over 2,400 requests for legal advice from Library management. It provided legal guidance for the Library’s pandemic response during emergency policies, engaging with unions and advising on the return to regular operations, including the
Office of the Chief Information Officer

Fiscal 2022 was an evolutionary year for the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO).

Building on the foundation of technology stabilization, optimization, and modernization implemented since 2015, Judith Conklin used her first year as chief information officer to transition to a continuous innovation model that provides a holistic approach to sustainably empower the Library that provides a holistic approach to a continuous innovation model.

With pandemic operations continuing through April, OCIO sustained remote operations for the majority of the Library’s workforce for more than half the year and managed an in-depth technology refresh effort to support the return to on-site operations. In a three-month concerted push, OCIO technicians visited more than 4,200 Library workspaces, validating IT hardware and replacing obsolete equipment. OCIO also worked with Library business units to re-assign shared spaces for hybrid work and continuously optimized IT infrastructure to ensure Library operations can be sustained as seamlessly as possible with more than 2,000 Library employees and contractors now working remotely every day.

Culminating three years of careful planning, OCIO implemented an extensive domain consolidation effort this year, merging Library IT operations into one unified network domain. The effort included a major upgrade of the Library’s Microsoft Exchange email system and the transition of over 8,000 mailboxes and 47 terabytes of data. This massive undertaking reduced duplicative IT infrastructure and allows for significant efficiencies for IT security and IT operations and maintenance. It also allows better collaboration across the Library with improved access to data and for future technology enhancements, including the transition to cloud-based Microsoft 365 in fiscal 2023.

With technology baked into every part of the Library’s mission, OCIO continued to strengthen its partnerships with Library business units and advanced several major IT modernization efforts. The successful launch of the Copyright Recordation System, the first public component of the Enterprise Copyright System, replaced a paper-based manual process and marked a major milestone in Copyright IT modernization. OCIO also continued major IT modernization efforts with the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled (NLS). It collaborated with the Library Collections and Services Group (LCSSG) to launch the multiyear effort to implement the new Library Collections Access Platform.

To support Library operations, OCIO invested in expanding its cloud services and improving existing IT systems. Working with CRS, OCIO completed an upgrade of the Mercury Congressional Relationship Management System. Collaboration with NLS resulted in the launch of an improved production information control system, as well as notable enhancements to the operation and efficiency of several smaller legacy IT systems.

To better manage the rapidly growing digital collections, OCIO partnered with LCSSG to consolidate several IT projects into a new Digital Library Services program, aligning efforts and improving efficiency. At the same time, OCIO continued to enhance Stacks, the Library’s application for accessing archival reproductions and bibliographic resources, and Poprika, the Library’s new digital content management system. Together, these efforts support the implementation of the new digital collections strategy and help the Library expand access and enhance services around its collections and data.

OCIO also sustained continuous development for the Library’s many web properties, which drew more than 151 million visits and 520 million page views in fiscal 2022. New websites were launched for NLS, the Copyright Claims Board, the National Recording Registry and digitized literary events, and fresh designs were debuted for popular legacy content, including the World Digital Library, Meeting of Frontiers and Century of Libraries. OCIO collaborated with CRS and the Law Library to complete 17 major updates, including the release of a new application programming interface, making legislative data more accessible, reliable and, now, machine readable.

Overall, OCIO managed 87 chartered IT projects, including 11 major IT investments, and completed over 1.5 million hours of work to maintain and improve Library technology this year. To ensure proper stewardship for that investment, OCIO continued to mature IT governance, planning and management, implementing 28 milestones on the PMO execution road map and transitioning the Library to a more strategic IT portfolio governance model.

Improved IT service management practices resulted in enhanced IT services for users. LC Labs continued to support innovation and the Library’s new digital content management systems. Together, these efforts support the implementation of the new digital collections strategy and help the Library expand access and enhance services around its collections and data.

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Chief Operating Officer

In fiscal 2022, 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) hosted the Legislative Branch Financial Management System (LBPSMS) as a shared service for the legislative branch, led the implementation of the Treasury’s mandated G-Invoicing application, reengineered business processes for the LBPSMS and migrated the LC Reporting System data warehouse to the cloud. The Library’s first cloud deployment was established to oversee the financial reporting, disbursing and accounting functions, and other new capabilities were added. FSD continued to maintain a clean audit opinion over the Library’s financial statements for the 26th consecutive year.

The Human Capital Directorate (HCD) provided human resource services across the Library, completing 440 position classification actions and 264 vacancy announcement requests, which resulted in 306 selections. In addition, HCD completed 6,520 personnel actions, including more than 603 separations and retirements and processed 2,238 transit requests. HCD completed 14,283 employee requests via the AskHCD portal, a 79% increase over the previous fiscal year. HCD also provided 121 Library employees with training sessions to 528 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 $227 million in contracts and $10 million in grants. It disbursed $15 million in support of contract closeouts. CGD coordinated 28 acquisition planning teams for the Library’s most complex contracts and deployed contract classes to increase the competitiveness of the acquisition workforce. Directorate staff awarded contracts for the new Library Collections Access Platform, in-building cellular upgrades, security guard services, Microsoft Office 365, a cloud native security platform and a long-term support contract for training and professional development across the Library. CGD staff negotiated the final drawdown for the Library’s most complex contracts and followed-on contracts to support contracts for the visitor experience design, the Congressional Research...
Service IRIS and National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled BARD projects. CGD established significant new grants under the Library’s Of the People: Widening the Path program with funding from the Mellon Foundation.

Integrated Support Services Directorate (ISS) delivered services and supported the Library in myriad of areas. Customer Experience provided direct support to Congress, delivering over 4,000 books through its Congressional Book Program, and Facilities Services completed 13 major facility projects, including the remaining Visitor Experience Master Plan office migration projects, relocate 117 occupants from Architect of the Capitol construction zones.

The Health Services Division (HSD) supported the health and wellness of the Library community by providing immunizations, care, advice and counsel to over 2,000 employees; assessed and provided medical guidance on over 3,400 COVID-related reports; performed over 1,400 COVID tests in support of Library policies and special events; and processed over 80 COVID-related workers’ compensation claims. In addition, HSD reestablished the Medical Emergency Response Team and developed a Closed Points Dispensing plan and memorandum of agreement with legislative branch partners.

The Security and Emergency Preparedness Directorate (SEPD) strengthened emergency preparedness, personnel security measures, public safety and services, additional groups provide direct operational and programmatic support to LCSD’s organizations. Consisting of an Organization Management Services Directorate and a Financial Management Directorate, LCSD Operations provides accurate, efficient and effective administrative, operational and technical support to meet service unit program objectives: fulfill budgetary, logistical and personnel obligations; and achieve LCSD strategic goals. In addition, a Planning, Assessment, and Communications Team coordinates and executes initiatives that impact collections and services across multiple service units, providing planning support and cross-organization analysis, leading program and unit performance management efforts and supporting internal and external communications.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled (NLS) continues its modernization efforts aimed at increasing digital content distribution and assessing new options for devices and content formats. In fiscal 2022, NLS continued rollout of its Duplication on Demand (DoD) system, enabling network libraries to more rapidly fill patron requests while reducing costs. It also continued work on and began field-testing next-generation devices – including smart phones, smart speakers with voice-user interface capabilities and an internet-connected digital talking book player – as well as a Braille-on-Demand pilot. NLS also worked diligently to import accessible content from Marahell’s treasure vault and export selections from its collection to those partners, while also adding 8,856 talking books and 478 braille books to its collection.

Library Collections and Services Group

The Library Collections and Services Group (LCSG) comprises the service units and programmatic offices that are responsible for acquiring, stewarding, describing and sharing the Library’s vast collection.

Those include Discovery and Preservation Services, the Law Library, Reference and Collection Services and the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled, while serving distinct and varied communities, LCSG organizations collaborate closely, sharing systems, processes and infrastructure, as well as a commitment to fulfilling the Library’s vision of centering its users.

Under the direction of the deputy librarian for library collections and services, additional groups provide direct operational and programmatic support to LCSD’s organizations. Consisting of an Organization Management Services Directorate and a Financial Management Directorate, LCSD Operations provides accurate, efficient and effective administrative, operational and technical support to meet service unit program objectives: fulfill budgetary, logistical and personnel obligations; and achieve LCSD strategic goals. In addition, a Planning, Assessment, and Communications Team coordinates and executes initiatives that impact collections and services across multiple service units, providing planning support and cross-organization analysis, leading program and unit performance management efforts and supporting internal and external communications.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled (NLS) provides fee-based services. NELS enhanced the portfolio of audio materials to people who cannot read or handle regular print materials. This includes audio materials to those partners, while also adding 8,856 talking books and 478 braille books to its collection.

Academy Award-winning actress Frances McDormand (from left) interviews Davia Nelson and Nikki Silva — aka The Kitchen Sisters — in the Coolidge Auditorium during a special Live! At the Library presentation. The Library acquired the archive of The Kitchen Sisters — some 7,000 hours of interviews, oral histories, songs and field recordings along with photographs, notebooks, journals, shards of sound and research materials. Shawn Miller

Established in fiscal 2022, the Researcher and Collections Services (RCS) service unit leads the core researcher, reference, scholarly and public-service work of the national library, as well as collection development and selected processing and preservation activities.

The Collection Development Office performs a variety of policy, administrative, coordination and analytical tasks to ensure that the Library’s collecting policies are in place and the resulting tangible and digital collections acquired or selected reflect the appropriate breadth and depth of knowledge available in all media, languages and regions of the world.

The Special Collection Directorate (SCD) builds and stewards the...
Library’s special format collections, promotes discovery and access of these unique resources and engages diverse audiences in learning and research. SCD staff members in six divisions select, organize, describe, digitize and preserve items; answer reference questions; guide research; and promote discovery and access of these unique resources and Library’s special format collections. The central charge of DPS is to improve user discovery by leveraging new metadata, digitization and preservation workflows as Library collections expand. In fiscal 2022, DPS had three primary goals: implement the Library Collections Access Platform (L-CAP), enhance discovery and description methods to support use of Library data and develop a new multiyear strategy for further digitization efforts. The central charge of DPS is to improve user discovery by leveraging new metadata, digitization and preservation workflows as Library collections expand. In fiscal 2022, DPS had three primary goals: implement the Library Collections Access Platform (L-CAP), enhance discovery and description methods to support use of Library data and develop a new multiyear strategy for further digitization efforts. The central charge of DPS is to improve user discovery by leveraging new metadata, digitization and preservation workflows as Library collections expand. In fiscal 2022, DPS had three primary goals: implement the Library Collections Access Platform (L-CAP), enhance discovery and description methods to support use of Library data and develop a new multiyear strategy for further digitization efforts.

Discovery and Preservation Services

As part of the Library Collections and Services Group (LCSG), Discovery and Preservation Services (DPS) brings together the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate, Digital Services Directorate and Preservation Directorate to fulfill the Library’s core collection acquisition, description and stewardship activities.

DPS’s mission is to assure long-term, uninterrupted access to Library collections. During the year, the directorate continued to assess and treat collections using established technologies, practices and procedures. The role of deacidification services in the institution’s overall portfolio of preservation methods continues to be evaluated. At the close of fiscal 2022, the Library completed treatment in total of approximately 5.3 million book equivalent volumes and 77.8 million sheets of manuscript materials. Additionally, as part of a planned transition from microfilm to digital reformating, the number of digital objects created through preservation reformattting in fiscal 2022 increased by 33%, while microfilm frame production was reduced by 50%. In terms of physical space for collections, the orderly transfer of material to Fort Meade Module 6 was well underway, with the site at 36% capacity. The directorate also completed an initial Capitol Hill stacks survey project that will support preservation efforts and space utilization plans moving into fiscal 2023 and beyond.

Law Library

Aslihan Bulut, the law librarian of Congress, manages the operation and policy administration of the world’s largest collection of legal materials. To respond to research and reference inquiries, staff rely on and utilize the Library’s collection, which is the world’s largest collection of domestic, foreign and international legal materials, currently numbering 2.51 million bound volumes. The Law Library also holds 3.25 million microforms and 16,100 tangible electronic resources.
Congressional Research Service

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 authoritativeness, objectivity, confidentiality, nonpartisanship and timeliness. Its guiding principles are excellence, integrity, inclusion, innovation and collaboration.

In fiscal 2022, the service continued to support Congress as it considered issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining its COVID-19 resources (CRIS) briefing and providing a high volume of consultative support services. CRS responded to more than 73,000 congressional requests. It published nearly 1,100 new products and performed over 1,900 updates to existing products. More than 10,000 congressional participants attended the 264 seminars offered by CRS during the fiscal year. Some of the major issues addressed included border security, climate change, cybersecurity, tax policy, immigration and the conflict in Ukraine. CRS analysts and attorneys also provided guidance on the legislative process, congressional oversight and the annual appropriations bills and supported the Senate’s consideration of a Supreme Court nominee.

In collaboration with the Office of the Chief Information Officer, CRS made significant progress on its strategic planning goals in fiscal 2022. It completed an extension of the previous strategy and guide activities from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2027; reviewed and reconfirmed its values, guiding principles, mission and vision for the next five years; and formed 11 working groups to analyze all aspects of CRS’ work and provide input to the next five-year strategy.

U.S. Copyright Office

The Copyright Office published a new strategic plan for 2022–26, “Fostering Creativity and Enriching Culture.” The plan sets out four overarching goals: Copyright for all, continuous development, impartial expertise and enhanced use of data. These goals are intended to make the copyright system more accessible, understandable and up to date.

The Copyright Office hired three new senior leaders: Suzy Wilson as general counsel and associate register of copyrights, Jacklyn Napier as assistant register and director of operations and Miriam Lord as associate register of copyrights and director of public information and education. In April, Brent Lutes joined as the office’s first chief economist. Lutes is developing a comprehensive research agenda to support evidence-based operational decisions and policy conclusions, including preparatory work for the next fee study.

The Copyright Office issued 484,589 registrations and recorded 14,714 documents containing 1,165,653 works. The office received and transferred 1,715,102 copyright deposits, worth nearly $45 million, to Library collections. Meanwhile, the average processing time for transfers of copyright documents containing 1,165,653 works. The office received and transferred 573,152 copyright registrations and recorded 14,714 documents containing 1,165,653 works. The office received and transferred 573,152 copyright registrations and recorded 14,714 documents containing 1,165,653 works. The office received and transferred 573,152 copyright registrations and recorded 14,714 documents containing 1,165,653 works. The office received and transferred 573,152 copyright registrations and recorded 14,714 documents containing 1,165,653 works.
Copyright Royalty Board

The Copyright Royalty Board (CRB) 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 songwriters and music publishers to license the right to make and distribute reproductions of their musical works, when certain conditions are satisfied, to record companies and streaming services. The three copyright royalty judges of the board issue determinations regarding royalty rates and terms and distributions of the deposited royalty funds relating to some of the 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. Chief Judge Jesse Feder stepped down in November 2021, and retired Chief Judge Suzanne Barnett was appointed Interim chief judge. David P. Shaw was appointed chief judge in July 2022. In fiscal 2022, licensees deposited approximately $215 million in television retransmission and other royalties. The judges approved distributions of approximately $31 million from seven different royalty funds.

During the fiscal year, the judges, working entirely remotely for several months due to the COVID-19 pandemic, finalized two rate-setting proceedings and one rulemaking proceeding and updated regulations regarding the filing of claims. In an ongoing rate proceeding, the judges conducted a virtual hearing of closing arguments.

The judges commenced one rate proceeding. They published one notice announcing an intent to audit, one notice requesting comments on a partial distribution motion, three notices regarding settlement of rates (a notice reopening a comment period, a notice of withdrawal of a proposed rule and a notice requesting comments on a proposed rule) and three notices announcing cost of living adjustments for established rates.

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

The CRB added additional staff for the first time since the board was established in 2004 pursuant to the SECURE Act of 2019 that removed a cap on personnel. In July and August, the CRB hired an economist and a paralegal specialist.

Office of the Inspector General


- Independently conduct and supervise audits and investigations of fraud, waste and abuse relating to the Library.
- Provide leadership and coordination 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 2019, Congress passed the Legislative Branch Inspectors General Independence Act of 2019, bringing the Library’s OIG in greater parity with the executive branch inspector general community by increasing independence in areas of personnel and budgeting and conferring statutory law enforcement authority.

In fiscal 2022, the Audits Division issued 11 reports, as shown below.

Information Technology Audits and Evaluations

- Library Services – Audiovisual Collection Management System Audit (December 2021).
- Cloud Service Provider Governance Performance Audit (January 2022).
- Results of the FY 2021 Audit of the Legislative Branch Financial Management System General IT Controls (March 2022).
- Fiscal Year 2021 Cybersecurity Controls Maturity Evaluation (July 2022).

Financial Statement Audits

- Results of the Open World Leadership Center FY 2021 Financial Statement Audit (May 2022).

Other Audits and Evaluations

- The Library’s Anti-Harassment Policy Has Many Strengths, Although Steps Are Needed to Improve Policy Implementation (June 2022).

The Audits Division also completed two external peer reviews. The first was an audit peer review of AmeriCorps OIG’s system of quality control. The Library OIG found the AmeriCorps OIG’s system of quality control suitably designed and complied with and issued an external peer review rating of pass. The second peer review was of the Department of Commerce 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. The Library OIG determined that the Department of Commerce OIG’s policies and procedures generally met standards, and four reports selected for review generally met those standards and complied with their policies and procedures.

The Investigations Division looked into allegations of employee misconduct involving time and attendance irregularities, misuse of Library computers, contract fraud and student loan fraud. The division’s efforts included issuing six investigative reports and three management impact reports and opening seven, while forwarding two investigations to Library management for administrative action. In addition, the division acted upon 82 hotline communications.

The Investigations and Audits divisions performed employee outreach briefings on the function of the OIG during new employee orientations and at the National Audio–Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Virginia.

In January 2022, Kimberly Byrd was appointed Inspector general. Byrd had been serving as acting Inspector general since August 2021.
Appendices

APPENDIX A.

Library of Congress Advisory Bodies

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Alexander Mirtchev  
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Lynda Carter  
Potomac, Maryland

John S. Hendricks  
Silver Spring, Maryland

Roger Hontz  
New York, New York

Michael Melton  
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Modesto, California

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Baltimore, Maryland

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Jane McAluliff
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Natalia Molina
Distinguished professor in the development of American studies and ethnicity at the University of Southern California
Beth Simone Noveck
Beth Simone Noveck is a professor at Northeastern University, where she directs the Bennis Center for Social Change and its partner project, The Governance Lab and its MacArthur Research Network on Opening Governance.
Gideon Rose
Mary and David Boies distinguished fellow in U.S. Foreign Policy, Council on Foreign Relations
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American Film Institute
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Member: Eileen Kuras
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From top: An exquisite Esther scroll from the African and Middle Eastern Division collections; a 19th-century toy theater restored by the Conservation Division; a 1481 copy of Dante’s “Divine Comedy,” illustrated by Nicolaus Laurentii, from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.
### Selected Acquisitions

The **American Folklife Center (AFC)** acquired the Reginald L. Jackson collection, 1968–2010s. The collection provides seminal documentation of African cultural retentions in Western Hemisphere peoples, consisting primarily of visual documentation of African American, Afro Caribbean, Brazilian and West African communities. Candacy Taylor’s “Counter Culture” collection also was added to the AFC’s collections. “Counter Culture” is the result of almost 10 years of documenting a subculture of waitresses aged 50 and older, some of whom had worked in diners for up to 60 years. The project will appeal to scholars, researchers and media producers seeking content that explores gender, power and labor.

The **African and Middle Eastern Division** acquired a facsimile of the Prato Haggadah manuscript. This lavishly illustrated Spanish Passover Haggadah was created around 1300 and is one of the oldest extant Spanish Haggadah manuscripts. The volume reflects some unusual Passover customs and complements the Hebraic Section’s large Passover Haggadah collection.

The **Geography and Map Division** acquired the 1571 San Salvador Huejotzingo Codex, a heretofore unknown illustrated manuscript in Spanish and Huejotzinca pictographs on paper. One of six known extant from central Mexico dating to the 16th century, this indigenous manuscript adds significantly to the division’s collections from the early contact period.

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Above: The 1571 San Salvador Huejotzingo Codex, a heretofore unknown illustrated manuscript in Spanish and Huejotzinca pictographs on paper. Right: Ornate designs intended for embroidery fill a volume compiled by J.F. Netto and dated 1795. Shawn Miller
The Law Library acquired a pardon issued by President Abraham Lincoln for “Conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States.” This pardon, signed by Lincoln, is one of 22 the president issued for a violation of an act of Congress of July 31, 1861, that made it a federal crime to engage in “conspiracies to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States or to levy war against them.”

The Manuscript Division acquired additions to the papers of former U.S. Supreme Court Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and John Paul Stevens. The division received an accrual of chambers papers and personal papers documenting Ginsburg’s 27 years on the court. Serving on the Supreme Court for over three decades, Stevens established himself as one of its leading intellectuals. In 2005, the Library received and processed the papers from his first nine terms on the court (1975–1983). Material from the remainder of his tenure (1984–2010) arrived during fiscal 2022. The new addition includes case files, memorandum, certiorari memoranda, dockets, notes and other materials pertaining to his tenure as a Supreme Court justice as well as a small number of items relating to his career before he joined the court.

Highlights of the Music Division’s acquisitions include the Ewan MacColl & Peggy Seeger Papers. As a singer and collector of folk music, British artist Ewan MacColl was a key figure in the folk music revival of the 1960s. Best known in popular circles for his original song “The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face,” his artistic outlets ranged from music writing and performance to stage acting; he also was an influential labor activist in Britain. Singer-songwriter Peggy Seeger, daughter of Charles Seeger and Ruth Crawford Seeger and wife of Ewan MacColl, is well represented in the Library’s holdings. She donated large groups of material that document her personal, artistic and political-activist life during periods when she resided in the U.S. — chiefly the years following MacColl’s death in 1989. The MacColl-Seeger Archive completes her story of music and activism, covering a productive and significant part of her life and career in Europe.

The Prints and Photographs Division added the Photo League Collection, 1936–1951, to its holdings. A major inspiration in the development of social documentary photography, the Photo League photographers reframed documentary photography with a subjective and deeply human focus, especially for urban themes. The collection, gathered from many sources over more than 20 years, includes 350 photos by 59 photographers, of whom 36 are new to Library collections. Seventeen are women. Another notable addition is photographs and equipment, 1840s–1930s, of Robert Cornelius, a trailblazer in American photography. The material, which includes camera lenses, daguerreotypes, patent applications and cased portraits of his children, was a gift from his great-great-granddaughter, Sarah Bodine. The addition expands the Library’s Cornelius holdings, which include his famous 1839 self-portrait — the world’s oldest surviving portrait photograph.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division acquired Spanish painter and printmaker Francisco Goya’s famous bullfighting series, “Colección de las diferentes suertes y actitudes del arte de lidar los toros (Tauramaqua).” The division also acquired the 1591 “Orlando Furioso” in English Herocical Verse, by John Harington, the first English edition of “Orlando Furioso,” translated by the Elizabethan courtier and poet Sir John Harington. The Italian epic is set against the backdrop of the battle between Charlemagne and the Saracens and included epic battles, courtly love, madness and even a trip to the moon. Harington’s translation of the Italian epic was of notable influence on William Shakespeare, who borrowed liberally for his own creative compositions, including “Much Ado about Nothing,” “The Tempest,” “King Lear” and “Othello.”

The Researcher and Reference Services Division acquired the “Textile Pattern Book,” a unique and visually stunning French book, dated 1791–1822, intended to produce printed textiles. Likely a record of patterns and designs from a French textile firm, the volume contains 224 complex woodblock patterns printed in white gouache on dark blue fabric and would have been used for display and selection by customers over a period of 30-plus years.

The Science, Technology and Business Division acquired the two-volume first edition set that laid the foundation of the periodic table. Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev’s “Osnovy Khimi,” or “Principles of Chemistry,” was published in St. Petersburg between 1869 and 1871. The work enhanced understanding of the periodicity of the elements. While many chemists attempted to explain the concept, Mendeleev’s periodical table not only eloquently explained how the elements act, it accurately predicted the properties of undiscovered elements and left spaces for those elements to be added upon discovery.

The Serial and Government Publications Division acquired a bound copy of the full print run, 1864–65, of the Soldier’s Letter, the unofficial newspaper of the 2nd Colorado Cavalry Regiment. An extremely rare find, the volume formed a loose diary of Union soldiers, with each edition having three pages of articles on regimental history and war news with the fourth left blank for soldiers to write letters or notes to family, then mail home. The addition to the newspaper collection will be appreciated by researchers and Civil War enthusiasts for the honesty expressed by the men and their descriptions of life on the front lines — both occasionally at odds with mainstream newspapers and more official sources.

APPENDIX C.

Exhibitions

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

New Exhibitions

“Not an Ostrich: & Other Images from America’s Library”
- March 23, 2022–ongoing
- Organized by the Annenberg Space for Photography in Los Angeles and drawn from the Library’s photography collections, the “Not an Ostrich” exhibition presents a taste of this institution’s spectacular holdings of more than 15 million photographs. The images reproduced for the exhibition, made between 1839 and today, trace the evolution of photography from daguerreotypes and other early processes to contemporary digital technology.

“Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote”
- June 4, 2020–May 31, 2022
- “Shall Not Be Denied” tells the story of the 72-year campaign for women’s suffrage, considered the largest reform movement in American history.

“Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin”
- Dec. 11, 2020–ongoing
- This exhibition highlights rarely seen materials from the Library’s collection of composer George Gershwin and his brother and partner, lyricist Ira Gershwin.

“Geppi Gems”
- Sept. 17, 2021–Sept. 27, 2022
- 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.

Continuing Exhibitions

“Rosa Parks: In Her Own Words”
- Dec. 5, 2020–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.

“Mapping a Growing Nation: From Independence to Statehood”
- 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.

“Exploring the Early Americas: The Jay I. Kislak Collection”
- Dec. 12, 2007–July 2, 2022
- “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.
Table 1. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation — Fiscal 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses</td>
<td>$550,620,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>$129,106,000</td>
</tr>
<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><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$838,991,874</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The 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. Those resolutions 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.

Table 2. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation — Fiscal 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses</td>
<td>$582,529,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>$133,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>$100,674,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books for the Blind and Print Disabled</td>
<td>$58,657,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$875,460,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328), signed by the president on Dec. 29, 2022, provided the Library a total of $875.460 million, including $46.912 million in offsetting collection authority. Before enactment, the Library operated under three continuing resolutions at fiscal 2022 levels as follows: Oct. 1, 2022, to Dec. 16, 2022; Dec. 17, 2022, to Dec. 23, 2022; and Dec. 24, 2022, to Dec. 30, 2022.
Table 3. Financial Statistics: Summary Statement

The independent firm of KPMG LLP was retained by the Office of the Inspector General to audit the Library of Congress fiscal 2022 financial statements.

A condensed, unaudited version of the Library of Congress statements for fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021 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 users with information about the Library’s assets, liabilities and net position. The Library’s assets as of Sept. 30, 2022, and 2021 total $842.7 million and $802.4 million, respectively.

- The Condensed Statements of Net Costs provide users with 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, 2022, and 2021, the net cost of the Library’s five program areas was $821.988 million and $809.3 million, respectively.

- The Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position provide users with information about the Library’s financing sources and the components of the changes in net position. The Library’s financing sources totaled $825.5 million and $879.9 million for the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

- The Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources provide users with information about how budgetary resources were made available as well as their status at the end of the fiscal year. For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2022, and 2021, the Library’s budgetary resources were $1,206.1 million and $1,123.5 million, respectively.

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

Table 3. Library of Congress Condensed Balance Sheets (unaudited)

As of Sept. 30, 2022 and 2021
(dollars in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>$1,151,185</td>
<td>$1,159,277</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net position</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unexpended appropriations</td>
<td>$285,844</td>
<td>$240,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative results of operations</td>
<td>405,670</td>
<td>402,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net position</td>
<td>$691,514</td>
<td>$643,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities and net position</td>
<td>$842,679</td>
<td>$802,413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Net Costs (unaudited)

As of Sept. 30, 2022 and 2021
(dollars in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</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>
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<td>$506,766</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Services</td>
<td>493,927</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>30,362</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>67,109</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>172,234</td>
<td>184,765</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian direct programs</td>
<td>47,421</td>
<td>53,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Operating Officer direct programs</td>
<td>10,564</td>
<td>4,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net costs of operations</td>
<td>$821,988</td>
<td>$809,347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources (Unaudited)
As of Sept. 30, 2022 and 2021
(dollars in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unobligated balances from prior year budget authority, net</strong></td>
<td>$206,827</td>
<td>$165,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appropriations (discretionary and mandatory)</strong></td>
<td>$832,540</td>
<td>$799,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spending authority from offsetting collections (discretionary and mandatory)</strong></td>
<td>$166,765</td>
<td>$157,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total budgetary resources</strong></td>
<td>$1,206,132</td>
<td>$1,123,452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New obligations and upward adjustments, total</strong></td>
<td>$979,367</td>
<td>$938,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unobligated balance, end of year:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt from apportionment, unexpired accounts</td>
<td>$194,088</td>
<td>$160,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expired unobligated balance, end of year</td>
<td>$32,677</td>
<td>$23,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unobligated balance, end of year (total)</strong></td>
<td>$226,765</td>
<td>$184,486</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outlays, net (discretionary and mandatory)</strong></td>
<td>$770,568</td>
<td>$719,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed offsetting receipts (-)</td>
<td>(96)</td>
<td>(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency outlays, net (discretionary and mandatory)</strong></td>
<td>$770,568</td>
<td>$719,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4. Additions to the Collections — Items

#### Classified Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
<th>Total FY22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A (general works)</td>
<td>7,292</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>503,280</td>
<td>510,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B-BJ (philosophy)</td>
<td>5,165</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>474,123</td>
<td>479,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL-BX (religion)</td>
<td>19,520</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,090,018</td>
<td>1,109,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (history, auxiliary sciences)</td>
<td>4,419</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>335,926</td>
<td>340,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (history except American)</td>
<td>25,771</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,937,432</td>
<td>1,963,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American history)</td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>360,870</td>
<td>363,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American history)</td>
<td>3,838</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>602,547</td>
<td>606,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (geography, anthropology)</td>
<td>7,997</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>837,283</td>
<td>845,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (social science)</td>
<td>30,735</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,632,425</td>
<td>3,663,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (political science)</td>
<td>14,390</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>949,420</td>
<td>963,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (law)</td>
<td>33,209</td>
<td>18,351</td>
<td>3,042,920</td>
<td>3,057,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (education)</td>
<td>4,683</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>642,903</td>
<td>647,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (music)</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>949,071</td>
<td>953,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (fine arts)</td>
<td>7,945</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>855,930</td>
<td>863,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (language and literature)</td>
<td>44,499</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,825,353</td>
<td>3,869,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (science)</td>
<td>12,696</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,433,217</td>
<td>1,440,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (medicine)</td>
<td>13,477</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>651,280</td>
<td>664,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (agriculture)</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>495,621</td>
<td>498,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (technology)</td>
<td>16,131</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,555,144</td>
<td>1,571,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (military science)</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>253,787</td>
<td>255,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (naval science)</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,078</td>
<td>120,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (bibliography)</td>
<td>3,708</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700,906</td>
<td>704,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td>267,614</td>
<td>18,421</td>
<td>25,249,534</td>
<td>25,498,727</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other print materials or products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
<th>Total FY22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books in large type</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,684</td>
<td>8,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books in raised characters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81,539</td>
<td>81,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incunabula</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,712</td>
<td>5,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-level cataloging</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>264,244</td>
<td>268,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(monographs and serials)</td>
<td>13,519</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,251,307</td>
<td>1,264,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers (bound)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37,962</td>
<td>37,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>272,152</td>
<td>273,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical reports</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,871,275</td>
<td>1,873,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>107,891</td>
<td>2,336</td>
<td>12,224,293</td>
<td>12,329,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other print materials</strong></td>
<td>124,993</td>
<td>2,336</td>
<td>15,762,924</td>
<td>15,875,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total print collections

- **Classified Collections**: 382,807
- **Other print materials or products**: 20,757
- **Total print collections**: 41,022,458
- **Total FY22**: 41,374,308

---

### Table 4. (continued)

#### Other Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
<th>Total FY22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital Collections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-books</td>
<td>37,328</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113,445</td>
<td>150,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-serial issues</td>
<td>87,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>404,836</td>
<td>492,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-print digital newspaper issues</td>
<td>50,437</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93,378</td>
<td>142,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Databases (licensed or donated)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,084</td>
<td>5,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital photos</td>
<td>59,677</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>788,741</td>
<td>848,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital manuscripts</td>
<td>56,990</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,283,118</td>
<td>2,340,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital moving images</td>
<td>29,276</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36,516</td>
<td>65,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital sound recordings</td>
<td>21,912</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>146,541</td>
<td>168,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web archives</td>
<td>2,876</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27,287</td>
<td>30,163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total other collections: 1,655,401

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-serial issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-print digital newspaper issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Databases (licensed or donated)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital photos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital manuscripts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital moving images</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital sound recordings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web archives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Appendix E

Not counted in general category of audio materials are talking books held by the National Library Service of the Blind and Print Disabled, shown instead in Table 12.

Handheld machine-readable material, such as CD-ROMs, that are not counted elsewhere.

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

While some of these items are available off-site, many are available on-site only.

Fiscal 2021 total adjusted to 93,378 from 120,000, based on additional documentation.

Fiscal 2021 total adjusted to 788,741 from 1,000,000 (est.), based on additional documentation.

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 FY21</th>
<th>Total FY22</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>455</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>115,639</td>
<td>116,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B (philosophy)</td>
<td>4,635</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>317,593</td>
<td>322,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL-BX (religion)</td>
<td>13,888</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>832,712</td>
<td>846,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (history, auxiliary sciences)</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>175,068</td>
<td>176,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (history except American)</td>
<td>20,563</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,400,154</td>
<td>1,420,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American history)</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>181,771</td>
<td>183,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American history)</td>
<td>3,744</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>351,474</td>
<td>356,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (geography, anthropology)</td>
<td>10,230</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>757,219</td>
<td>767,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (social sciences)</td>
<td>20,126</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,030,386</td>
<td>2,030,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (political science)</td>
<td>2,148</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>386,908</td>
<td>389,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (law)</td>
<td>17,177</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,069,162</td>
<td>1,088,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (education)</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>358,244</td>
<td>362,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (music)</td>
<td>7,854</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>617,333</td>
<td>625,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (fine arts)</td>
<td>8,683</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>577,952</td>
<td>586,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (language and literature)</td>
<td>54,707</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,203,460</td>
<td>3,258,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (science)</td>
<td>5,807</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>837,724</td>
<td>843,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (medicine)</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>418,594</td>
<td>423,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (agriculture)</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>257,861</td>
<td>259,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (technology)</td>
<td>7,315</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>884,946</td>
<td>892,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (military science)</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113,257</td>
<td>114,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (naval science)</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46,164</td>
<td>46,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (bibliography)</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>269,445</td>
<td>270,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total classified collections</strong></td>
<td>193,988</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,183,066</td>
<td>15,377,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6. Unprocessed Arrearages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Items in Arrearage</th>
<th>FY22</th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts (tangible)</td>
<td>15,069,883</td>
<td>15,069,353</td>
<td>-53</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving images (analog, digital)</td>
<td>490,782</td>
<td>446,305</td>
<td>44,477</td>
<td>9.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>1,744,965</td>
<td>1,812,161</td>
<td>67,196</td>
<td>-3.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound recordings</td>
<td>1,020,689</td>
<td>1,020,413</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictorial material</td>
<td>3,778,785</td>
<td>4,013,155</td>
<td>234,370</td>
<td>-5.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22,095,104</td>
<td>22,361,387</td>
<td>-266,283</td>
<td>-1.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Over 3.6 million items were processed out of the arrearage in fiscal 2022. However, due to acquisitions of approximately 2 million items and administrative additions of 1.3 million items, the net processing total was reduced to 285,283.

### Table 7. Cataloging Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY22</th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New full-level catalog records</td>
<td>191,134</td>
<td>155,753</td>
<td>181,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative new titles fully cataloged</td>
<td>68,342</td>
<td>64,891</td>
<td>64,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-level cataloging titles</td>
<td>29,177</td>
<td>22,620</td>
<td>11,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy cataloging</td>
<td>69,584</td>
<td>63,839</td>
<td>60,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection-level cataloging</td>
<td>1,703</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New works cataloged</td>
<td>354,042</td>
<td>242,481</td>
<td>252,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and series authorities established</td>
<td>76,754</td>
<td>111,070</td>
<td>81,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative name and series authorities established</td>
<td>163,278</td>
<td>141,121</td>
<td>169,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject headings established</td>
<td>16,223</td>
<td>10,531</td>
<td>7,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative subject headings established</td>
<td>1,254</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>1,133,885</td>
<td>1,027,404</td>
<td>1,174,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books completely processed in ABA</td>
<td>737,188</td>
<td>576,825</td>
<td>514,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total FY22</th>
<th>Net Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographic</td>
<td>20,309,900</td>
<td>439,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total authority records (subject, name and series)</td>
<td>11,788,975</td>
<td>281,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject authorities</td>
<td>476,765</td>
<td>15,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and series authorities</td>
<td>11,312,219</td>
<td>266,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings</td>
<td>22,964,430</td>
<td>430,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>55,063,305</td>
<td>1,151,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9. Preservation Treatment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes treated</td>
<td>6,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbound paper-based items treated</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs treated</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other formats treated</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial library binding (volumes)</td>
<td>113,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass deacidification (volumes)</td>
<td>54,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass deacidification (sheets)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Housing/Rehousing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes rehoused (formerly reported as protective boxes constructed, for paper-based materials)</td>
<td>12,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-based items rehoused</td>
<td>8,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs rehoused or moved</td>
<td>2,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discs, film (reels), magnetic tape (reels/cassettes) cleaned/packaged</td>
<td>21,315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Copying/Reformatting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preservation photocopying (pages)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-based materials converted to microfilm (pages)</td>
<td>2,367,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-based materials converted to digital format (items)</td>
<td>6,238,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio materials converted to digital format (files)</td>
<td>31,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video materials converted to digital format (files)</td>
<td>37,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture films converted to digital format (files)</td>
<td>2,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture films converted on analog film (reels)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General Preservation of the Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Items assessed</td>
<td>453,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items surveyed, volumes</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items surveyed, paper-based</td>
<td>3,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items surveyed, photographs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items surveyed, other formats</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces labeled</td>
<td>14,636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes 1,548,907 pages microfilmed in the Library’s overseas offices.
2. This is a change from reels to files. This category, like the previous two, all result in a digital file output.

---

### Table 10. Number of Copyright Registrations by Subject Matter, Fiscal 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Material</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Unpublished</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literary works</td>
<td>132,133</td>
<td>56,831</td>
<td>188,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single serial issues</td>
<td>25,437</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group daily newspapers/newsletters</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group serials</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total literary works</td>
<td>162,030</td>
<td>59,281</td>
<td>221,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total performing arts</td>
<td>89,615</td>
<td>86,914</td>
<td>176,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, works of applied art and architectural works</td>
<td>51,861</td>
<td>37,002</td>
<td>88,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic registrations</td>
<td>303,506</td>
<td>180,747</td>
<td>484,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask work registrations</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel hull design registrations</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATT registrations</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total all registrations</td>
<td>484,589</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td></td>
<td>545</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary registrations</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total includes group registrations containing multiple works.
Table 11. U.S. Copyright Office Business Summary: Fee Receipts and Interest, Fiscal 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Receipts Recorded¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copyright registration</td>
<td>$32,530,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration special handling/expedited services</td>
<td>$2,544,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistration</td>
<td>$2,625,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal registration</td>
<td>$1,1575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRTX (short online literary works)</td>
<td>$23,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel hull design registration</td>
<td>$11,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask works registration</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>$35,246,721</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation of documents</td>
<td>$2,769,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - DA</td>
<td>$379,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - Non-DA</td>
<td>$508,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation special handling/expedited services</td>
<td>$102,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - DA - special handling</td>
<td>$550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - Non-DA - special handling</td>
<td>$6,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications</td>
<td>$876,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services and fees</td>
<td>$533,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMA</td>
<td>$42,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td>$38,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other licensing fees</td>
<td>$2,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic OCB payment</td>
<td>7,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCBDSAD</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,878,515</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts recorded</td>
<td><strong>$40,125,236</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment earnings</td>
<td>$43,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciling transactions²</td>
<td>$1,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee receipts and interest applied to the appropriation³</td>
<td>$40,170,847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 cleaned and deposited to the Copyright Office appropriation account within the fiscal year.

Table 12. National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled¹

**Fiscal 2022 Readership**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total readers served overall²</th>
<th>262,425</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio readers (total)</td>
<td>223,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARD³ users</td>
<td>47,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridge users</td>
<td>198,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille readers (total)</td>
<td>15,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-braille readers</td>
<td>8,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard copy braille readers</td>
<td>9,134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fiscal 2022 Circulation NLS Collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total items circulated</th>
<th>22,353,597</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By format</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio downloaded from BARD</td>
<td>4,038,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital cartridge, audio</td>
<td>17,250,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-braille</td>
<td>392,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard copy braille</td>
<td>180,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large print⁴</td>
<td>492,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By content type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>20,888,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>1,392,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music collection</td>
<td>62,816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NLS Collection (as of Sept. 30, 2022)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total items in collection⁵</td>
<td>332,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total items available (circulating) electronically</td>
<td>187,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books available in audio</td>
<td>111,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books available in e-braille</td>
<td>17,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books available in hard copy braille⁶</td>
<td>34,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine issues available</td>
<td>20,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music collection items available</td>
<td>7,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books added to BARD in fiscal 2022</td>
<td>8,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine issues added in fiscal 2022</td>
<td>12,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music collection items added in fiscal 2022</td>
<td>1,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Throughout this table, bolded figures represent totals with duplicates removed. Unbolded figures represent subsets of each total; adding unbolded figures together will produce duplicates.
² Includes patrons served with items from the NLS collection and from Network Library collections (e.g., large print books and descriptive videos). All figures below include only patrons served by the NLS collection.
³ BARD is NLS’ online system for downloading braille and taking books.
⁴ NLS discontinued large prints for Talking Book Topics (TBT), Braille Book Review (BBR) and Musical Mainstream (MM). The final large-print issues of TBT, BBR and MM were published in November/December 2022, September/October 2022 and July-September 2022, respectively.
⁵ Includes books 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.
⁶ Includes books in hard copy braille only. The number provided for fiscal 2022 mistakenly included books produced in e-braille and should have been 29,439.
Table 13. Reader Services: Direct Reference Service¹

<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>236</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>2,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFC/VHP</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2,754</td>
<td>3,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMED</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>1,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G&amp;M</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>3,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACE²</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>3,366</td>
<td>4,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCS reading rooms/research centers total¹</td>
<td>5,014</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>26,855</td>
<td>34,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBSCD (includes CLC)</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>4,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>3,475</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,342</td>
<td>7,188</td>
<td>12,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUS</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>4,278</td>
<td>6,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;P</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>6,343</td>
<td>7,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSS</td>
<td>5,014</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>26,855</td>
<td>34,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER</td>
<td>4,396</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,739</td>
<td>13,138</td>
<td>19,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST&amp;B</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>3,525</td>
<td>4,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCS reading rooms/research centers total²</td>
<td>19,778</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>8,859</td>
<td>82,469</td>
<td>111,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>2,329</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>6,521</td>
<td>10,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,107</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>10,689</td>
<td>88,990</td>
<td>121,963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Does not include 263 reference service requests fulfilled in the Preservation Directorate and 485 fulfilled in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate. It also does not include statistics for the Copyright Office, which responded to 286,150 public inquiries. It does not include statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which responded to 370,056 requests from members of Congress and congressional staff, including direct use of CRS reports.

² Latin American, Caribbean and European Division, established by merging the European and Hispanic divisions.

Table 14. Items Circulated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>1,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFC/VHP</td>
<td>4,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMED</td>
<td>2,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G&amp;M</td>
<td>15,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACE¹</td>
<td>6,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVCC</td>
<td>2,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUS</td>
<td>44,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBSCD (includes CLC)</td>
<td>20,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSS</td>
<td>39,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER</td>
<td>2,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST&amp;B</td>
<td>31,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCS reading rooms/research centers total²</td>
<td>2,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>2,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD (Kluge &amp; Library work units)</td>
<td>182,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total circulated within the Library</td>
<td>111,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items circulated for use outside the Library</td>
<td>231,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total items circulated for use</td>
<td>243,662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Latin American, Caribbean, and European Division, established in FY22 with the merging of the Hispanic and European Divisions.

² Researcher and Collections Services and Discovery and Preservation Services replaced Library Services in fiscal 2022. All former Library Services reading rooms/research centers included in this table are in the Researcher and Collections Services service unit.
### Table 15. Cataloging Distribution
**Service: Financial Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal 2022</th>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>$1,555,583</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td>1,555,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. government libraries</td>
<td>32,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign libraries</td>
<td>699,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gross sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,287,088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis of Total Income</th>
<th></th>
<th>511,373</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cataloger’s desktop</td>
<td></td>
<td>511,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification web</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,051,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC files and MARC publications</td>
<td></td>
<td>723,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous publications</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical publications</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gross sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,287,088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjustments</th>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,287,088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfers</th>
<th></th>
<th>$2,287,088</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fees transferred to appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,287,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fees Transferred</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,287,088</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>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Collections and Services Group</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discovery and Preservation Services</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher and Collections Services</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Copyright Office</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,172</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>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Service**

| Average years of Library of Congress service | 14 |
| Average years of federal service | 15 |
| Average age | 49 |
| FY 2022 annual attrition rate | 8.3% |
## Table 17. Gifts and Bequests

### Fiscal 2022

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office of the Librarian</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></td>
<td>11,595</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$84,064</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>27,330</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>$783,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>$1,349,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$4,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>3,896</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>103,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>43,466</td>
<td>11,294</td>
<td>$2,324,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office of the Librarian</th>
<th>Non-Federally Sponsored Travel</th>
<th>Cash Donations</th>
<th>Total Gifts for Immediate Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$11,701</td>
<td>$7,666,946</td>
<td>$7,668,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Operating Officer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$1,911,000</td>
<td>$1,911,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$2,862,800</td>
<td>$2,862,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Collections &amp; Services Group*</td>
<td>$17,413</td>
<td>$4,008,575</td>
<td>$4,025,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$13,561</td>
<td>$13,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>$854</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>$5,884</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$5,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$35,852</td>
<td>$16,452,882</td>
<td>$16,488,734</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: In accordance with its statutory gift authorities, including 2 U.S.C. 105 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 $16,452,882, the Library received $2,545,144 in donations to Trust fund programs, for a total of $18,998,027 in fiscal 2022.

*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.

**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.

*Nonpersonal services included uncompensated recording services accepted for Library programs and organizations providing digital talking book machine repairs to enhance services to NLS patrons.

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

*Gifts and bequests accepted by the Library Collections and Services Group organization include services and donations for Researcher and Collections Services, Discovery and Preservation Services and the Law Library.

**The National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled is considered part of the Library Collections and Services Group organization but is itemized separately for reporting purposes.