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
Officers
(as of Sept. 30, 2022)

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

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

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

Inspector General
Kimberly Byrd
Poet Laureate
Consultant in Poetry
Ada Limón
2022

Adviser and legal counsel to the Operations Committee
Margaret W. Williams
Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel

Trust Fund Board Members
(as of Sept. 30, 2022)

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.
## Joint Committee on the Library of Congress
117th Congress, Second Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Vice Chair</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sen. Patrick Leahy (Vermont)</td>
<td>Sen. Mark Warner (Virginia)</td>
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## Committee on House Administration, United States House of Representatives
117th Congress, Second Session

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## Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate
117th Congress, Second Session

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<tr>
<td>Sen. Jack Reed (Rhode Island)</td>
<td>Sen. Mike Braun (Indiana)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sen. Chris Murphy (Connecticut)</td>
<td>Sen. Martin Heinrich (New Mexico)</td>
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<td>Sen. Martin Heinrich (New Mexico)</td>
<td>Sen. Richard Shelby (Alabama)</td>
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<td>Sen. Marco Rubio (Florida)</td>
<td>Sen. Roger Wicker (Mississippi)</td>
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## Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, United States House of Representatives
117th Congress, Second Session

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Mission Statement

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

Facts at a Glance
Library of Congress, fiscal year 2022

+$781k responses to reference requests from Congress, the public and other federal agencies.

174 petabytes of digital storage in use. The material on the Library’s websites alone totals over 5.3 petabytes.

151.6m visits to LOC websites

520.3m page views on LOC websites

101m unique visitors

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

+15.87m items in the nonclassified print collections

+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)

Direct use of Congressional Research Service reports is included in this calculation.
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 1,612 reference questions. In total, the Law Library provided 1,162 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 genealogical research and the history of voting rights.

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 ccby.gov, a user handbook, educational videos and FAQs.

Register Shira Perlmutter 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 copyrighted works. As part of a separate Senate request, the Copyright Office sought comments on the interpretation of section 1201 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 1986 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 multyear 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 fieldwide 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 staff attended, which prompted several offices to request individual briefings.

During fiscal 2022, VHP made 2,255 new acquisitions and now holds more than 144,000 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 them.

Conessional 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, while continuing to maintain 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 59 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, Congressional Dialogue dinner series and continued the new CRO Virtual Lunchtime Lectures for its congressional users. CRO hosted four dinners, averaging 90 members of Congress in attendance per dinner. The 15 Lunchtime Lectures events attracted a total audience of over 1,600 members of Congress and congressional staff, with discussions of the Ukraine war (187 attendees) and the return to on-site operations at the Library (98 attendees) most attended.

In fiscal 2022, the Library resumed the Congressional Dialogue dinner series and continued the new CRO Virtual Lunchtime Lectures for its congressional users. CRO hosted four dinners, averaging 90 members of Congress in attendance per dinner. The 15 Lunchtime Lectures events attracted a total audience of over 1,600 members of Congress and congressional staff, with discussions of the Ukraine war (187 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 budget authority of $638,992 million for fiscal 2022, including $794,019 million in appropriations and $44,973 million in offsetting receipts authority. The Library operated under four continuing resolutions (CR) at previous fiscal 2021 funding levels. CRO 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 5G cellular 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 ($4.4 million).

The Copyright Office salaries and expenses appropriation received $3.2 million to implement the Copyright Alternative in Small Enforcement (CASE) Act, establishing a Copyright Claims Board under the Copyright Office to resolve copyright infringement claims below a certain monetary value. Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden testified about the Library’s fiscal 2023 budget request on April 27 and June 22, 2022, before the House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees, respectively. The fiscal 2023 budget request to advance public engagement, staff expertise and modernization of the Library’s information technology systems and financial infrastructure. It proposed an increase of $32.8 million, or 3.9%, 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 1926 by an act of Congress, acts 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.

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 serving researchers by appointment. Other major milestones included the reopening of public exhibitions on July 15, 2021; 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 some, their 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 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 468,346 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...
Amanda Carter of the Preservation Research and Testing Division performs photo documentation of a volume for the Assessing the Physical Condition of the National Collection project. Shawn Miller

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 reformating services. During the fiscal year, 113,151 items received new library bindings; 26,471 were treated or repaired in conservation labs; protective containers or housings were provided for 21,185 items; and 54,053 volumes were deacidified. Staff members surveyed the preservation needs of 463,569 items from the general and special collections, monitored 200 environmental data loggers and continued to play a key role in the Library’s security and emergency response programs.

Reformatting is a critical process that ensures the long-term availability of informational content on original media at risk of deterioration, and reformattting via digital transformation was an important focus during the fiscal year. The directorate reformatted over 1.9 million pages, including 818,784 digitized from custodial divisions and 1,006,329 microfilmed from overseas offices.
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 27,070 analog items, 16,983 of which were received by transfer from other Library divisions. The largest purchase was 6,997 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, 5,256 files via direct transfer from the Senate, 1,030 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. The National Recording Registry, New Hampshire.

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 third quarter, the Library returned to normal operations for the visiting public. Beginning in April 2022, 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 92,951 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 226,551 new works during the year in addition to 1,079,325 manuscript items on 137 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 14,828 descriptions to the publicly shared MARVA Editor database. The pilot 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 476 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, 61 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 selections from its collection to those partners. In fiscal 2022, NLS acquired 2,250 works under the treaty — 1,375 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 its websites and 520.3 million page views on loc.gov, 17 releases of Congress.gov, 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 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 (645,000 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: Neowahool Coverage of the Hot Wars of the Cold War,” “Latino Empowerment through Public Broadcasting”; “Witnessing New Mexico: The New Mexico Public Media Digitization Project”; “WIVR Riverside Radio: A Pioneering Noncommercial Station”; and “ZOOM (1972-1978): Children’s Community and Public Television in the 1970’s.”

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: sheet music and Federal Theatre Project plays. Seven other new campaigns featured Hannah Arendt, Frederick Law Olmsted, Joseph Holt, Georgia O’Keeffe, 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 138,963 retweets and 11,930 replies. The public accounts also gained 72,534 followers (for a total of over 1.7 million) and received over 65.9 million impressions.

In addition to its main Facebook page, the Library offers Facebook pages for the Law Library, the American Folklife Center, Performing Arts, the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled, the Veterans History Project and the Library’s International Relations. The Library posted 2,545 times on those pages during fiscal 2022, earning over 390,759 reactions and 36.3 million impressions. Library Facebook accounts have generated over 6 billion lifetime impressions.

The Library launched its Flickr presence in 2008, featuring historical images organized into two collections: Historic Photographs and Historic Newspapers. In 2020, it created a second Flickr account, Library of Congress Life: Events, Art & Architecture. This account features photos and video coverage of contemporary activity at the Library and views of its beautiful buildings. The accounts combined for 1,742 posts and 2.3 million views during the fiscal year and 448.3 million views over their lifetimes.

The Library’s Instagram account continued to share images from events and exhibitions. The account added 30,805 new followers during the fiscal year for a total of 126,372. It received 480,894 likes for a lifetime total of over 1.2 million.

During fiscal 2022, the Library made 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 18,341 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 account drew 6,794 listeners and 23,470 plays. Since its launch in 2009, the account has added, on average, 25,000 subscribers 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 4,418 bulletins in fiscal 2022 and recorded 262,172 new subscriptions. Copyright.gov sent 130 bulletins and recorded 108,195 new subscriptions.

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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. Each Thursday night, the Library 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.

Promoting Creativity, Scholarship and Lifelong Learning

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Promoting Creativity, Scholarship and Lifelong Learning

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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 Tomiko Brown-Nagin by Law Librarian of Congress Aslihan Bulut. This event later was broadcast on C-SPAN.
opportunities in various disciplines by offering fellowship and internship. The Library promotes scholarship in the collections of native Guam veterans.

Focused collections development in underrepresented areas, resulting, through hybrid programming, in nearly 13.7 million people. National radio tour with a reach of over 2,000,000,000 people. Events attracted substantial media coverage (including a two-part national radio show). Collection donations and other opportunities and strengthen the Library community of the U.S. and contacts with the nation’s war veterans.

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 $80 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, provide valuable feedback for ongoing program development. By activating this significant and growing Library community of more than 1,000 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

The American Folklife Center documents and shares the many expressions of human experience to inspire, revitalize, and perpetuate living traditions. Designated by Congress as the national center for folklife documentation and research, the center stewards archival collections, creates public programs and exchanges knowledge and expertise.

The center’s work encourages diversity of expression and fosters community participation in the collective creation of cultural memory. One of the center’s major initiatives is the Veterans History Project, which was established by Congress in 2000 to preserve the memories and artifacts of the nation’s war veterans.

Promoting Creativity, Scholarship and Lifelong Learning

The American Folklife Center

In fiscal 2022, the American Folklife Center awarded Archie Green Fellowships to Taylor Dooley Burden of Brockport, Indiana; Leigh Campoamor of Durham, North Carolina; James Deutsch of Washington, D.C.; Makalé 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. and 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 Johana 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 Grant Richardson, and John Reynolds, who served a three-year term as the national ambassador for young people’s literature.

The position was created in 2008 by the Library, the Children’s Book Council and Every Child a Reader to raise awareness of the importance of young people’s literature as it relates to lifelong literacy, education and the development and betterment of young people’s lives. 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.”
Poet Laureate • On July 12, 2022, the Library announced the appointment of Ada Limón as the nation’s 24th poet laureate consultant in poetry for 2022-23. Limón is the author of six poetry collections, including “The Hurting Kind”; “The Carrying,” which won the National Book Critics Circle Award for Poetry; “Bright Dead Things”; “Sharks in the Rivers”; “Lucky Wreck”; and “This Big Fake World.” she succeeds Joy Harjo, who served three terms in the position.

Swann Fellows • The Caroline and Ervin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administer by the Library, provides fellowships for research in Library collections.

Two applicants were awarded Swann fellowships for the academic year 2021-22. Camila Gutiérrez, a Ph.D. candidate in comparative literature and visual studies at Penn State investigated the “Aesthetic Migration in Global Women’s Comics: Tracing Shojo Poetics in Chile, Mexico, and the United States.” Ramey Hize, a Ph.D. candidate in the History of Art Department at the University of Pennsylvania, examined “Battle Grounds: Painting, War, and Witness in American Visual Culture, 1861-1910.”

Teachers in Residence • Since 2000, the Library has recruited teachers in residence to work on-site to advise and make direct contributions to resources and programs developed for educators by the Library’s staff. In fiscal 2022, the Library participated in the Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellow Program, an initiative managed by the Department of Energy that places outstanding STEM teachers in federal agencies for a school year. The Library hosted Peter DeCraene, a math teacher in the Chicago area, for a second year and Lesley Anderson, a science teacher from San Diego. They brought extensive knowledge, creativity and experience to the Teaching with Primary Sources program’s efforts to serve math and science teachers through articles, workshops, blog posts and more.

Internships • The Library’s Talent Recruitment and Outreach (TRO) division manages the institution’s agencywide internship and residency programs — the Archives, History and Heritage Advanced Internship; the Junior Fellows Program; Library of Congress Internships; the Librarians-in-Residence Program; and the LOC Cunard program.

TRO also coordinates the agency’s Professional Development Series and participation as a host of the Upward Bound program, funded by the Department of Education. These experiences spanned on-site and remote opportunities and introduced innovations to enhance the participant experience. A generous contribution from the Mellon Foundation as well as funding coordinated through the Library’s Development Office along with funding from service units served to expand the Library’s capacity to deliver these programs successfully.

Interns and residents significantly expanded access to the Library’s collections through the completion of their projects across the institution. These projects included providing access to the NAACP records; Visual Literacy: Critical Analysis and Enhanced Subject Indexing for Photographs of African Americans and Japanese Americans; Leading Blind and Visually Impaired Musicians; and Winning Hearts and Minds: Malay and Indonesian Titles; Alliances/Andean Stories: Haping Historical Demographics: Race and Inequality; and the American Archive of Public Broadcasting. Interns supported the Library’s strategy and serving as user experience designers, accessibility analysts, program assistants, research and reference assistants, data architects and document-management specialists.

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—Youth Educators (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 awarded $6.4 million to 46 diverse grantee organizations and TPS regional partners to incorporate Library materials into the educational programs they deliver — growing the TPS national consortium by 23%, from 182 to 236 members. 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.

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 (CLEE) and k-12 educational outreach efforts, which assist the nation’s teachers in engaging students through the use of primary sources in the classroom.

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Library Returns to In-Person Book Festival

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.
Celebrating Achievement

“Free Chol Soo Lee,” directed by

“Bankruptcy of Detroit,” directed by

Better Angels Society on the annual leadership role in implementing Conservation Center continued its 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 on the annual Library of Congress Lavine/Ken Burns Prize for Film.

In fiscal 2022, the prize was awarded to “Gradually, Then Suddenly: The Bankruptcy of Detroit,” directed by Sam Katz and James McGovern. “Free Chol Soo Lee,” directed by Julie Ha and Eugen Vi, was named early literacy programmer 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.

Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction

The honor prizes 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 nonfiction work includes the memoir “Men We Reaped” and the 2020

Library Awards

Creating 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 ($50,000): 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

Federal Librarian of the Year: Emily Shoffr, 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: Emily Shoffr, a clinical librarian at the Darnall Medical Library of the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland.

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 2022 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.

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 architecture 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 1933, the competition entries have resulted in documentation of more than 90 buildings for the Library’s collections.

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David M. Rubenstein Prize ($50,000): 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

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.

Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction

The honor prizes 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 nonfiction work includes the memoir “Men We Reaped” and the 2020

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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,” “Stir It Up” and “Easy.” Later, as a solo artist, he reached another stratosphere of success with smash hits 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,” and 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

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.”

Ringling Brothers parade film (1902)
“Jubilo” 1919
“The Flying Ace” 1926
“Hellbound Train” 1930
“Flowers and Trees” 1932
“Strangers on a Train” 1951

“Evergreen” 1965
“Requiem-29” 1970
“The Murder of Fred Hampton” 1971
“Pink Flamingos” 1972
“The Long Goodbye” 1973
“Cooley High” 1975

“Richard Pryor: Live in Concert” 1979
“Chicana” 1979
“The Wobblies” 1979
“A Nightmare on Elm Street” 1984
“Stop Making Sense” 1984
“Who Killed Vincent Chin?” 1987

“The Watermelon Woman” 1996
“Selena” 1997
“The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring” 2001
“WALL-E” 2008

2022 Additions

From top: Duke Ellington, Bonnie Raitt, Journey and Alicia Keys

“Harlem Strut” James R. Johnson (1921)
“Jesus Gave Me Water” The Soul Stirrers (1950)
“Ellington at Newport” Duke Ellington (1956)
“We Insist! Max Roach’s Freedom Now Suite” Max Roach (1960)
“The Christmas Song” Nat King Cole (1961)
“Tonight’s the Night” The Shirelles (1961)
“Moon River” Andy Williams (1962)
“In C” Terry Riley (1968)
“It’s a Small World” The Disneyland Boys Choir (1964)
“Reach Out, I’ll Be There” The Four Tops (1966)

“Bohemian Rhapsody” Queen (1975)
“Don’t Stop Believin’ ” Journey (1981)
“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)

Hank Aaron’s 715th career home run (April 8, 1974)
Franklin D. Roosevelt: Complete presidential speeches (1933–1945)
“On a Note of Triumph” (May 8, 1945)
“Jesus Gave Me Water” The Soul Stirrers (1950)
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“Reach Out, I’ll Be There” The Four Tops (1966)
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
## Organizational Reports

**As of Sept. 30, 2022**

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

#### Carla Hayden
Library of Congress

*J. Mark Sweeney*
Principal Deputy Librarian of Congress

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### OFFICE of the LIBRARIAN

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### OFFICE of the GENERAL COUNSEL

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<td>Assistant General Counsel for Intellectual Property</td>
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<td>Assistant General Counsel for Legal Operations</td>
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<td>Assistant General Counsel for Litigation</td>
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*Executive Committee members


2. The Copyright Royalty and Distribution Act of 2004 (PL 108-419), effective May 31, 2005, replaced the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel system with the Copyright Royalty Judges, who are appointed by the Librarian of Congress.

3. The General Counsel serves as counsel to the Executive Committee.
Office of the Librarian

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 9 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 inform 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 affiliated centers in Oregon, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Literacy Awards program and recognized 15 new winners and honorees.

Programs organized and executed the 2022 National Book Festival, held in person and supplemented with livestreamed video content, podcasts, partner programs and 10 nationwide author interview events via PBS Books. The office organized and executed the 2022 Gershwin Prize for Popular Song concert, also held in person, with livestreamed video content and a prime time PBS special. The Visitor Engagement Office safely expanded public access to Library buildings, 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 Communication provided digital programming, new online collections, annual announcements and new events every night. 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 100 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 and emergency policies, engaging with unions and advising on the return to regular operations, including the processing of complaints. It also sponsored 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 never events every night.
implementation of a new telework policy for the agency.

**Strategic Planning and Performance Management** continued to manage the Library’s cyclical planning, performance management and risk-management programs. The office gathered input from across the agency to identify prospective measures for an agencywide Key Performance Indicator initiative, then placed those measures as part of the program design. It also worked with leadership to identify the agency’s inaugural Risk Management Council and worked with the council and the Librarian to disseminate a risk-assessment statement for key elements in the maturation to an enterprise risk management program. The office also began planning development of the Library’s fiscal 2024–28 strategic plan.

**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 Conlin 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 through effective and efficient use of technology. The new vision for Library technology was reinforced with an extensive strategic planning effort, which resulted in a new OCIO directional plan that recognizes the critical role technology plays for all Library operations and better aligns OCIO objectives with Library business priorities.

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 reposition 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 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 shared capacity and digital transformation. OCIO also continued 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 Handicapped (NLS). It collaborated with the Library Collections and Services Group (LCSS) 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 LCSS 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 rights-restricted digital material, and Paprika, 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 digital privacy libraries, and events, and fresh designs were debuted for popular legacy content, including the World Digital Library, Meeting of Frontiers and Century of Lawmaking, alongside more than 75 new or enhanced digital collections. Celebrating a decade of continuous improvements for Congress.gov, 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 81 chartered IT projects, including 11 major IT investments, and completed over 1.5 million hours of work to sustain 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 engaged Library employees 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 103 separations and processed 2,238 transit requests. HCD completed 14,281 employee requests via the AskHCD portal, a 79% increase over the previous fiscal year. HCD also provided 121 Library employees with 126 career 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 obligated $15 million in support of contract closeouts. CGD chartered 28 acquisition planning teams for the Library’s most critical and/or complex contracts and deployed contract classes to increase the competency of the acquisition workforce. Directorate staff awarded contracts for the new Library Collections Access Platform, including cellular upgrade, 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 critical program and follow-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. CGS 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 a 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 to 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 of Dispensing plan and memorandum of agreement with legislative branch partners.

The Security and Emergency Preparedness Directorate (SEPD) strengthened emergency preparedness, personnel security and protective service programs through several important enhancements and ongoing activities. These measures included the implementation of the personnel security case-management system to expedite personnel vetting in support of Library hiring processes and the launching of an updated version of the emergency preparedness online training course. Work also was completed on the production of a comprehensive employee emergency action guide. Protective services continued to execute proactive security measures ensuring the protection and safety of Library staff, visitors, facilities, collections and assets. Additionally, protective services continued to coordinate closely with U.S. Capitol Police, Visitor Engagement and others regarding Library building access controls during the Library’s return to normal operations.

The Library Enterprises Directorate provided fee-based services. FEDLINK provided assisted-acquisition services to members, with $68 million in transfer pay services and $189 million in direct express services. FEDLINK decreased fees on interagency agreements valued at $500,000 or higher from 6.7% to 4%, reducing total fees collected by 16%. The Federal Research Division produced over 15 innovative research products for a wide range of federal agencies, including the departments of Defense, State and Education, as well as within the Library. The program continued to expand its data analytics capabilities, leveraging tools such as Excel, R, Tableau and ArcGIS to conduct detailed data analyses, and produce dashboards, complex graphics and interactive maps for customers. Business Enterprises successfully migrated the Library’s retail store to a modern point of sale system with capabilities for on-demand discounting, round-up (for fundraising) and integrated inventory management between online and in-store operations. Cataloging Distribution Services worked with the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate to plan the free-distribution of Machine-Readable Cataloging records.

**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, Researcher 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 LCSG’s organizations. Consisting of an Organization Management Directorate and a Financial Management Directorate, LCSG 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 LCSG 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) administers the free library service that provides braille and talking books and magazines and music materials to people who cannot read or handle regular print materials. Directed from the Taylor Street Annex in Northwest Washington, D.C., NLS has approximately 120 full- and part-time staff members. The program is administered through a network of 94 cooperating libraries, located throughout the United States and its territories, which directly serve individuals who are blind or have a disability that makes reading printed materials difficult or impossible.

Service is provided primarily through mailed audiobooks on cartridge and custom-developed digital talking-book machines as well as via digital delivery through BARD, the Braille and Audio Reading Download system. 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 readily fill patron requests while reducing costs. It also continued work on and began field-testing next-generation devices – including smart phablets, 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 Harrareh Library and export selections from its collection to those partners, while also adding 8,866 taking books and 478 braille books to its collection.

**Researcher and Collections Services**

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...
the public’s thirst for knowledge and administrators combine to satisfy and skillful technicians and library experts, curators, catalogers archivists, subject specialists, digital systems, graphic arts, manuscripts, book arts, geographic information include American history, archives, inspire users. Staff specializations questions; guide research; and serve items; answer reference of these unique resources and Library’s special format collections, as well as collections security. The directorate contains the African chest. The directorate contains the American Folklife Center (with its associated Veteran History Project); as well as the Geography and Map, Manuscript, Music, Prints and Photographs, and Rare Book and Special Collections divisions.

The General and International Collections Directorate develops the Library’s multiformat collections in almost all languages and subjects; serves collections to users; and provides researcher services in person and online. Directorate staff members coordinate collection-based digitization projects and play a critical role in inventory control as well as collections security. The directorate contains the African and Middle Eastern; Asian; Latin American, Caribbean and European; Researcher and Reference Services; Science, Technology and Business; and Serial and Government Publications divisions.

The National Audio-Visual Conservation Center (NAVCC), as a collection of special format material as well as a preservation facility for those special formats, is unique within RCS. From its facility located in Culpeper, Virginia, staff members preserve and provide access to a comprehensive collection of the world’s audiovisual heritage of moving images and recorded sound. NAVCC also supports reading rooms on Capitol Hill that provide access and information services to the moving image and recorded sound collections.

The John W. Kluge Center, established in 2000 with a gift of $60 million from the late John W. Kluge, seeks to bring the world’s top scholars to the Library to conduct research using the institution’s vast resources and to bridge the gap between scholarship and the policymaking community.

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.

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 Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) provides acquisitions and bibliographic access services, as well as leadership in bibliographic-access collaborations and standards, for the library and information-service communities. ABA provides discoverability and accessibility to all library collections (from countries and in languages around the world), and its metadata and linked data access provide a comprehensive user experience to library researchers around the world. In fiscal 2022, the directorate completed 226,651 bibliographic records, distributed 41,707 books and materials through the Surplus Books Program and continued the development of BIBFRAME. (See tables 7 and 8 for complete ABA statistics, Appendix E).

The Digital Services Directorate (DSS) is responsible for the Library’s digital collections, user discovery and metadata management services. DSS’s areas of work include collections digitization, web archiving; managing collection metadata; supporting acquisitions and workflows for born-digital and digitized collections; maintaining custody of general digital collections; and policy supporting these areas. DSS is also the home of By the People, the Library’s crowdsourcing program and The Signal blog, which focuses on Library digital collections. The directorate is responsible for supporting IT and logistical planning for LCGS, as well as product management for systems that support collections processes and enable access and discovery of the Library’s collections. In fiscal 2022, the directorate coordinated the successful award of a major contract that will support the implementation of L-CAP, which will significantly improve access to Library collections.

The Preservation Directorate’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 27.8 million sheets of manuscript materials. Additionally, as part of a planned transition from microfilm to digital reformatting, the number of digital objects created through preservation reformatting in fiscal 2022 increased by 30% 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 Law Library’s collection, which is the world’s largest collection of domestic, foreign and international legal materials, currently numbering 2.61 million bound volumes. The Law Library also holds 3.25 million microforms and 16,000 tangible electronic resources
the Global Legal Monitor, the Law on world legal developments in the Institute, attracting 4,069 attendees. Thirty-six out of 79 conducted webinars during fiscal 2022 were presentations for congressional briefings, orientations and online classes and tours for 292 people. The remaining 1,152 inquiries were from congressional offices and legislative branch agencies. Global Legal Research Directorate branch agencies. Congressional Research Service staff, Shawn Miller Partnership, the Law Library staff met with 13 foreign parliamentary and rule of law delegations and attorneys from all categories of users. Of this total, 10,471 inquiries were about U.S. and foreign law received from executive branch agencies, the courts, members of the U.S. bar and the global public. The remaining 1,162 research and reference inquiries from congressional offices and legislative branch agencies. Global Legal Research Directorate staff provided 101 webinars, briefings, orientations and online presentations for congressional users, federal government attorneys and the general public, totaling 5,028 attendees, including 22 in-person classes and tours for 292 people. Thirty-six out of 79 conducted webinars during fiscal 2022 were offered through the Legal Research Institute, attracting 4,069 attendees. The staff published 291 reports on world legal developments in the Global Legal Monitor, the Law Library’s online legal news product, which drew an average of 100,000 page views per month. The Law Library’s products were referenced around 10 times a month in U.S. and foreign publications. In response to requests from the Congressional Office for International Leadership and the House Democracy Caucus, the Law Library prepared to launch the Decadal U.S. Supreme Court Records and Briefs digitization project by inventorying the collection, planning a proof-of-concept pilot and drafting a project plan. The Law Library prepared to launch the Decadal U.S. Supreme Court Records and Briefs digitization project by inventorying the collection, planning a proof-of-concept pilot and drafting a project plan.

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 page and providing high-quality and comprehensive support services. CRS responded to more than 70,000 congressional requests. It published nearly 1,100 new products and performed over 1,900 updates to existing products. More than 100,000 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 the Integrated Research and Information System (IRIS), its multiyear initiative to modernize mission-critical information technology systems. Key projects included modernization of CRS’ authoring and document management system and congressional relationship management (Mercury) systems; enhancement of 10,862.gov, in particular to the home page and the MyCRS, Event and Search features; and integration of the CRS taxonomy tool into additional CRS applications and systems. The CRS staff demonstrated an early version of a text analysis program tool to CRS’ IRIS Steering Committee and acknowledged that the tool shows great promise for meeting CRS text analysis requirements.

The staff also continued to recruit, retain and professionally develop a diverse, highly skilled staff with the required expertise to address the myriad issues facing Congress. In March 2022, CRS engaged in a capstone project with the Texas A&M University Bush School of Government and Public Service in order to identify effective mechanisms for recruiting and retaining qualified diverse candidates across the generations. CRS also made significant progress on its strategic planning goals in fiscal 2022. It completed an extension of the previous strategy to 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 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: Susy Wilson as general counsel and associate register of copyrights, Jacklyn Napier as assistant register and director of operations and Meliam 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 573,152 copyright deposits, worth over $45 million, to Library collections. Meanwhile, the average processing time for existing applications and all claims decreased significantly. The Copyright Office participated in 106 events and hosted 47, twice as many as in fiscal 2021, and fielded 286,152 public inquiries. The Office hosted a “Food and Copyright” lecture and a panel discussion titled “Engage Your Creativity: Copyright and IP for Young Professionals” to celebrate World IP Day’s 2022 theme: IP and youth. The Copyright Office released its “Women in the Copyright System” report in June. This study of 20 million copyright records from 1978 to 2020 examined women authors’ share of copyright registrations and compared it to their participation in this area. CRIS 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 page and providing a high-quality and comprehensive support services. CRS responded to more than 70,000 congressional requests. It published nearly 1,100 new products and performed over 1,900 updates to existing products. More than 100,000 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.

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in corresponding occupations. The report revealed encouraging trends and the need to work toward gender parity overall. The office published the bulk data underlying the report so that researchers can use it to increase knowledge about copyright.

The electronic recording pilot, aiming to move away from the existing paper-based system, opened to the public in August 2022. This is the first publicly available component of the Copyright Office’s Enterprise Copyright System, which will improve and link all of its services. The online pilot has meaningfully increased the number of users, and processing times have decreased substantially.

Development of an improved Copyright Public Records System is ongoing, with the goal of replacing the office’s online public catalog in fiscal 2023. Digitizing pre-1978 historical public records continues apace, with digital scans of copyright record books being made available online in reverse chronological order.

A new and improved online registration system is also under development. When completed, it will enable the upload of large files and large numbers of files for group registrations.

The new and key focus of the Copyright Office’s goal of continuous development, once the current IT modernization initiative is completed, is to refresh and upgrade systems on an ongoing basis, without waiting until they become outdated.

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 F. Butcher 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 $131 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 and a contract for support and maintenance of eCRB, their electronic filing and case management system, while work continued under a contract for ingestion into eCRB of 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).
• Network File Shares Security Evaluation (February 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).
• Library Collections Access Platform Project Cost Evaluation (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 the 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 other issues. The division’s efforts included issuing six investigative reports and three management impact reports and opened two investigations and closed 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

James Madison Council Membership

David M. Rubenstein
Chairman
Washington, D.C.

Marie Arana
Washington, D.C.

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Plantation, Florida

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Douglas Brinkley
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Lynda Carter
Potomac, Maryland

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Gilg Dixon
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Consuelo Duroc-Danner
Charlotte North Carolina

Lenore England
North Bethesda, Maryland

Lawrence Fisher
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Sako Fisher
San Francisco, California

Marjorie M. Fisher Furman
Birmingham, Michigan

J. Richard Fredericks
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New York, New York

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West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania

Thomas Liljenquist
McLean, Virginia

Lillian P. Lovelace
Santa Barbara, California

Jacqueline Mars
The Plains, Virginia

Kay Martin
Kansas City, Missouri

Leo J. Hindery
New York, New York

Jacobi Hodes
Baltimore, Maryland

Ghada Irani
Los Angeles, California

Frank Islam and Debbie Briesman
Potomac, Maryland

Steve Israel
Oyster Bay, New York

Jo Ann Jenkins
Washington, D.C.

Jerral and Gene Jones
Dallas, Texas

Elaine Joyce
New York, New York

Thomas and Linda Knox
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

David and Cynthia Langstaff
Dickerson, Maryland

Marguerite Lentfest
West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania

Thomas Liljenquist
McLean, Virginia

Lillian P. Lovelace
Santa Barbara, California

Jacqueline Mars
The Plains, Virginia

Kay Martin
Kansas City, Missouri

Michael Melton
Washington, D.C.

Katy and Ken Henges
Modesto, California

Robert Mayerhoff and Rheda Butler
Baltimore, Maryland

Alexander Mirshie
Washington, D.C.

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McLean, Virginia

Amanda Moose and Eddie Lazarus
Santa Barbara, California

Eric and Hannah Motley
Washington, D.C.

Thomas and Betsy Moukawsher
Eastern Point, Connecticut

Theodore and Lady Olson
Great Falls, Virginia

Julie C. Opperman
Phoenix, Arizona

Sarah and Ross Perot Jr.
Dallas, Texas

Vernon A. Reid
Baltimore, Maryland

Catherine and Wayne Reynolds
Washington, D.C.

Sharon Rockefeller
Arlington, Virginia

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Sharon Rockefeller
Arlington, Virginia
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Chair, Washington, D.C.

Ruth Catolico Ashley
Vallejo, California

Alicia M. Barnes
Portland, Oregon

Tom Belt
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Mark D. Agrast
Special adviser, Washington, D.C.

M. Elizabeth Hedgalla
Special adviser, Arlington, Virginia

David S. Mao
Special adviser, Washington, D.C.

Sheila Slocom Hollis
ABA Board of Governors liaison, Washington, D.C.

Law Library of Congress

Askill Bulut
Law Librarian of Congress

American Bar Association Staff

Annie P. Brown
Director

Ken Goldsmith
Legislative counsel

American Folklife Center Board of Trustees

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Chair, Executive director of the Alliance for California Traditional Arts, Fresno, California

Anne Arrington
Lubbock, Texas

Patricia Atkinson
Folklorist/consultant, Alameda, California

Jean M. Dorton
Lexington, Kentucky

Robert Underwood
Hagatna, Guam

Jay Winik
Historian, Chevy Chase, Maryland

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National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C.

American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

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Crosby Kemper III
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Shelly Lowe
Chair, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.

Denis McDonough
Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.

American Society of Cinematographers/ International Cinematographers Guild

Member: Ellen Kuras
Alternate: Michael Peessah

American Society of Film Criticis

Member: Richard Masur
Alternate: Valerie Varos

Screen Actors Guild / AFTRA

Member: Laura Rooney
Alternate: CK Ming

Directors Guild of America

Member: Martin Scorsese
Alternate: Christopher Nolan

National Society of Film Critics

Member: Reginald Hudlin
Alternate: Marcus Hu

National Association of Theater Owners

Member: Joseph Hasher
Alternate: Patrick Corcoran

New York University Tisch School

Member: Josslyn Lueckett
Alternate: Dan Streible

Society for Cinema and Media Studies

Member: Miriam Petty
Alternate: Alyson Nadia Field

Society of Composers and Lyricists

Member: Ashley Irwin
Alternate: Cindy O’Connor

Nina Patel
Funders

Roger A. Strauch
Professor of computer and media studies at the University of Southern California

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

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

Timothy Snyder
Richard C. Levin professor of history and global affairs at Yale University

Jane McAlullife
President emerita of Bryn Mawr College, senior fellow at the Berkeley Center for Religion, Peace & World Affairs at Georgetown University

Natalia Molina
Distinguished professor in the development of American studies and ethnicity at the University of Southern California

Beth Simone Novick
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Mary and David Boies distinguished fellow in U.S. Foreign Policy, Council on Foreign Relations

Wendy Hall
Professor of computer science and a director of the Web Science Institute at the University of Southampton

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Society of Black Alumni for Harvard University, 2018 Kluge Prize winner

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L. Gregoryішand
Carlyle Group

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L.A., California, D.C.

Raymond W. Smith
McLean, Virginia

Paul and Ann Stern
Washington, D.C.

Jane McAlullife
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Alternate: Virginia Steel

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Alternate: Ray Hair
American Folklore Society
Member: James P. Leary
Alternate: Mark Y. Miyake
American Musico logical Society
Member: Judy Tzou
Alternate: Patrick Warfield
American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
Member: Elizabeth Matthews
Alternate: John Titta

Association for Recorded Sound Collections
Member: David Seubert
Alternate: Christopher King
Audio Engineering Society
Member: George Massenburg
Alternate: Nadja Wallschloizers
Broadcast Music Inc.
Member: Michael O’Neill
Alternate: Michael Collins
Country Music Foundation
Member: Kyle Young
Alternate: Alan Stoker
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Member: Garrett Levin
Alternate: Sally Rose Larson
Music Business Association
Member: Paul Jessop
Alternate: Nicole Rae Hennessey
Music Library Association
Member: James Farrington
Alternate: Kari Stella Feustie

National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences
Member: Maureen Droney
Alternate: Daryl Friedman
National Archives and Records Administration
Member: Daniel Rooney
Alternate: Sarah Cunningham
Recording Industry Association of America
Member: David Hughes
Alternate: Patrick Kraus
SESAC
Member: John Josephson
Alternate: Eric Lense
Society for Ethnomusicology
Member: Alan Burdette
Alternate: David Sheehy
Songwriters Hall of Fame
Member: Linda Moran
Alternate: Robbin Ahrold, chair

At-Large Members
Len Brown
Dolores Inés Casillas
Bryan Calhoun
Chuck O

Leslie Ann Jones
Jason Moran
Orjuela
Al Pryor
Theda Sandiford
Eric Schwartz

National Recording Preservation Foundation Board
T-Bone Burnett
Musician, producer
George Massenburg
Producer, engineer, educator
Davia Nelson
Radio producer, NPR’s Kitchen Sisters
Jonathan Poneman
Co-founder, Sub Pop Records
Bob Santelli
Founding executive director, Grammy Museum

Ex Officio Members
Carla Hayden
Librarian of Congress
Kenneth Silverman
Of Counsel

Foundation Staff
Gerald Seligman
Executive directors

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.
APPENDIX B

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 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.

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 1755. 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 applications and cased portraits of his children, was a gift from his daughter of Charles Seeger and Ruth Crawford Seeger and wife of Ewan MacColl.

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 lidiar los toros (Tauramquia).” The division also acquired the 1591 “Orlando Furioso in English Heretical 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 Prints and Photographs Division added the Photo League Collection, 1936–1961, to its holdings. A major inspiration in the development of social documentary photography, 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–1980s, 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 work enhanced understanding of the periodicity of the elements. While many chemists attempted to explain the concept, Mendeleev’s periodic 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 in battle – 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, 2019–Oct. 30, 2021
“Shall Not Be Denied” tells the story of the 72-year campaign for women’s suffrage, considered the largest reform movement in American history.

“Geppi Gems”
Sept. 17, 2021–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.

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

“Exploring the Early Americas: The Jay I. Kislak Collection”
Dec. 12, 2007–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.

Continuing Exhibitions

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

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

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

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

“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.

“Thomas Jefferson’s Library”
April 11, 2008–ongoing
This reconstruction of Thomas Jefferson’s personal library illustrates how one of America’s greatest thinkers was inspired through the world of books.

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

“Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote”
June 4, 2020–Oct. 30, 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.

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APPENDIX D.

Publications

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

Books

“Not an Ostrich: & Other Images from America’s Library.” This photo zine uses wordplay, fun facts and quotes to add cultural context to approximately 100 photos from the Library’s eponymous exhibition. Eye-catching and innovative, the zine challenges viewers to consider a question: What are we really looking at?

“The Unexpected Dante: Perspectives on the Divine Comedy.” Edited by Lucia Alma Wolf, “The Unexpected Dante” brings together essays from leading scholars whose insights add new understanding to the “Divine Comedy.” The book also showcases treasures from Library collections that illustrate the global influence of Dante’s masterwork.


“The Hughes Court: From Progressivism to Pluralism, 1930-1941,” Volume 11. This comprehensive study of the court under the leadership of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes is Volume 11 in the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise History of the U.S. Supreme Court series.

APPENDIX E.

Statistics

Table 1. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation — Fiscal 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</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>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses</td>
<td>$582,529,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>133,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>100,674,000</td>
</tr>
<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 $875.464 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 $825.2 million and $679.9 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><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental assets</td>
<td>562,066</td>
<td>504,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges receivable-donations</td>
<td>13,501</td>
<td>21,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>150,926</td>
<td>187,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and equipment, net</td>
<td>112,560</td>
<td>85,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>3,636</td>
<td>4,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>842,679</td>
<td>802,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental liabilities</td>
<td>32,846</td>
<td>31,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued funded payroll, benefits</td>
<td>67,109</td>
<td>71,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit account liability</td>
<td>9,240</td>
<td>8,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued unfunded liabilities</td>
<td>39,057</td>
<td>43,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>3,214</td>
<td>4,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td>151,165</td>
<td>159,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net position</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended appropriations</td>
<td>285,644</td>
<td>240,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative results of operations</td>
<td>405,670</td>
<td>402,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net position</strong></td>
<td>661,314</td>
<td>643,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities and net position</strong></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><strong>Net costs by program area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Collections and Services Group</td>
<td>524,289</td>
<td>506,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Services</td>
<td>493,927</td>
<td>477,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>30,362</td>
<td>28,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>67,480</td>
<td>56,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>172,234</td>
<td>184,755</td>
</tr>
<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>7,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net costs of operations</strong></td>
<td>821,988</td>
<td>809,847</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>Budgetary resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated balances from prior year budget authority, net</td>
<td>$206,827</td>
<td>$165,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations (discretionary and mandatory)</td>
<td>$832,540</td>
<td>$799,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending authority from offsetting collections (discretionary and mandatory)</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>

| **Status of budgetary resources** |             |             |
| New obligations and upward adjustments, total | $979,367 | $938,966 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year: |             |             |
| Exempt from apportionment, unexpired accounts | $194,088 | $160,510 |
| Expired unobligated balance, end of year | $32,677 | $23,976 |
| **Unobligated balance, end of year (total)** | $226,765 | $184,486 |

| **Outlays, net** |             |             |
| Outlays, net (total) (discretionary and mandatory) | $770,664 | $719,965 |
| Distributed offsetting receipts (-) | (96) | (200) |
| **Agency outlays, net (discretionary and mandatory)** | $770,568 | $719,765 |

### Table 3. Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position (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>Unexpended appropriations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning balances</td>
<td>$240,699</td>
<td>$214,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations received</td>
<td>794,019</td>
<td>757,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation transferred and other adjustments</td>
<td>(2,026)</td>
<td>(6,856)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations used</td>
<td>746,848</td>
<td>724,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total budgetary financing sources</strong></td>
<td>$45,145</td>
<td>$25,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unexpended appropriations, ending</strong></td>
<td>$285,844</td>
<td>$240,699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cumulative results of operations:** |             |             |
| Beginning balances | $402,437 | $331,838 |
| Appropriations used | 746,848 | 724,788 |
| Donations - cash or securities | 11,265 | 24,183 |
| Realized gains on investments and other | 8,871 | 11,762 |
| **Total financing sources** | $825,222 | $879,945 |
| **Net cost of operations** | $(821,989) | $(809,347) |
| **Cumulative results of operations, ending** | $(405,670) | $(402,437) |
| **Net position, ending** | $(691,514) | $(643,136) |
## Table 4. Additions to the Collections – Items

<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>Classified Collections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (general works)</td>
<td>2,792</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>503,280</td>
<td>510,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B-B (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>1,105,538</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>15,239</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>949,420</td>
<td>963,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and L (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>12,668</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>651,282</td>
<td>664,757</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>256,754</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><strong>267,614</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,421</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,249,534</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,498,727</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other print materials or products</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>6,864</td>
<td>6,864</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 (monographs and serials)</td>
<td>13,619</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><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td><strong>107,891</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,336</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,224,293</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,329,848</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other print materials</strong></td>
<td><strong>124,993</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,336</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,752,924</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,876,581</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total print collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>282,607</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,757</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,002,458</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,374,308</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY22</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-books</td>
<td>37,328</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113,445</td>
<td>150,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-serials</td>
<td>87,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>404,836</td>
<td>492,396</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>

### Table 4. (continued)

#### Other Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
<th>Total FY22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio materials</td>
<td>49,643</td>
<td>7,936</td>
<td>4,178,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes talking books</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>1,290,303</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75,737,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>169,399</td>
<td>3,387</td>
<td>5,648,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microforms</td>
<td>5,969</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17,016,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>16,325</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,231,662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Visual materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY21</th>
<th>Total FY22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moving images</td>
<td>19,201</td>
<td>43,746</td>
<td>1,879,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)</td>
<td>90,530</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,187,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and drawings</td>
<td>8,451</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>745,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)</td>
<td>4,962</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,456,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-readable material</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,034,666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total other collections | 1,655,401 | 54,489 | 132,801,401 | 134,402,313 |

| Total (items) | 2,048,008 | 75,246 | 173,803,859 | 175,776,621 |

### Footnotes

1. Not counted in general category of audio materials are talking books held by the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled, shown instead in Table 32.
2. Handheld machine-readable material, such as CD-ROMs, that are not counted elsewhere.
3. Does not include digital photos, digital images or digital sound recordings if reported with analog additions.
4. Weights of some of these items are available off-site, many are available on-site only.
5. Fiscal 2021 total adjusted to 93,378 from 120,000, based on additional documentation.
6. Fiscal 2021 total adjusted to 788,741 from 1,000,000 (est.), based on additional documentation.
7. 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>116,639</td>
<td>116,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B-J (philosophy)</td>
<td>4,636</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>317,593</td>
<td>322,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL-EX (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>176,456</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>355,218</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>2,010,386</td>
<td>2,030,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (political science)</td>
<td>2,148</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>396,808</td>
<td>399,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (law)</td>
<td>17,177</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,069,162</td>
<td>1,086,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (education)</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>358,244</td>
<td>362,258</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>4,980</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>183,888</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>(9,470)</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>Category</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>576,826</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>476,756</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>430,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>55,063,308</td>
<td>1,151,338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9. Preservation Treatment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Volumes treated</th>
<th>Unbound paper-based items treated</th>
<th>Photographs treated</th>
<th>Other formats treated</th>
<th>Commercial library binding (volumes)</th>
<th>Mass deacidification (volumes)</th>
<th>Mass deacidification (sheets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing/Rehousing</td>
<td>6,157</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>113,151</td>
<td>113,151</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies/Reformatting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,369</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture films converted to digital format (files)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-based materials converted to microfilm (pages)</td>
<td>2,367,691</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,238,469</td>
<td>6,238,469</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio materials converted to digital format (files)</td>
<td>31,130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37,256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video materials converted to digital format (files)</td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Preservation of the Collections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>453,559</td>
<td>453,559</td>
<td>3,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items surveyed, volumes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items surveyed, paper-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items surveyed, photographs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items surveyed, other formats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces labeled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,636</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes 1,548,907 pages microfilmed in the Library’s overseas offices.
* 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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual works, including computer programs</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>–</td>
<td>25,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group daily newspapers/newsletters</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group serials</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total literary works</td>
<td>162,030</td>
<td>56,831</td>
<td>218,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the performing arts, including musical, dramatic, choreography, pantomimes, motion pictures and audiovisual works</td>
<td>58,669</td>
<td>47,741</td>
<td>106,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound recordings</td>
<td>30,956</td>
<td>39,173</td>
<td>70,129</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, technical drawings and models, photographs, 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 1</td>
<td>303,506</td>
<td>180,747</td>
<td>484,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask work registrations</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel hull design registrations</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATT registrations</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>–</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>545</td>
<td></td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary registrations</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,763</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>$325,300,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration special handling/expedited services</td>
<td>$2,544,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistration</td>
<td>$125,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal registration</td>
<td>$11,575</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>$354,246,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation of documents</td>
<td>$2,769,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - DA</td>
<td>$379,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - Non-DA</td>
<td>$508,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation special handling/expedited services</td>
<td>$107,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - DA - special handling</td>
<td>$6,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS - Non-DA - special handling</td>
<td>$676,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications</td>
<td>$876,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services and fees</td>
<td>$133,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMA</td>
<td>$42,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td>$38,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other licensing fees</td>
<td>$6,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic OCB payment</td>
<td>7,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>$4,478,515</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 Disabled♀

#### Fiscal 2022 Readership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total readers served overall♀</th>
<th>262,425</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio readers (total)</td>
<td>223,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARD♀ users</td>
<td>47,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridge users</td>
<td>198,826</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

| Total items circulated | 22,353,597 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By format</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio downloaded from BARD</td>
<td>4,036,074</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 print♀</td>
<td>492,592</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By content type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>

#### NLS Collection (as of Sept. 30, 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total items in collection♀</th>
<th>328,768</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total items available (circulating) electronically</td>
<td>187,468</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 braille♀</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>1,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music collection items added in fiscal 2022</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

♀ Throughout this table, bolded figures represent totals with duplicates removed. Unbolded figures represent subsets of each total; adding unbolded figures together will produce duplicates.
♀ Includes patrons served with items from the NLS collection and from Network Library collections (e.g., large print books and descriptive videos). All figures below include only patrons served by the NLS collection. 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.
♀ Includes items that do not circulate with ease due to limited availability or obsolete formats. All figures below, except hard copy braille, include items from the electronically circulating collection only.
♀ 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>839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G&amp;M</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>3,326</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>NAVCC</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>7,835</td>
<td>9,269</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>RBSCD (includes CLG)</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>4,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRS</td>
<td>5,014</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>26,855</td>
<td>34,403</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 rooms²</td>
<td>19,778</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>8,859</td>
<td>82,469</td>
<td>111,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>research centers total³</td>
<td>22,107</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>10,689</td>
<td>88,990</td>
<td>121,963</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>
</tbody>
</table>

Total              | 22,107    | 177     | 10,689    | 88,990    | 121,963|

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 370,000 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.
³ 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 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>4,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMED</td>
<td>2,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G&amp;M</td>
<td>15,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACE³</td>
<td>6,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVCC</td>
<td>2,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>44,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUS</td>
<td>10,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;P</td>
<td>20,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBSCD (includes CLC)</td>
<td>39,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRS</td>
<td>2,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER</td>
<td>31,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST&amp;B</td>
<td>2,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCS reading rooms³</td>
<td>182,532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Law Library        | 6,676        |
CMD (Kluge & Library work units) | 31,859 |
Total circulated within the Library | 221,067 |
Items circulated for use outside the Library | 22,596 |

Total items circulated for use | 243,662 |

³ Latin American, Caribbean, and European Division, established in FY22 with the merging of the Hispanic and European Divisions.
### Table 15. Cataloging Distribution
#### Service: Financial Statistics

**Fiscal 2022**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$1,555,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. government libraries</td>
<td>$32,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign libraries</td>
<td>$699,113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total gross sales: $2,287,088**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis of Total Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cataloger’s desktop</td>
<td>511,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification web</td>
<td>1,051,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC files and MARC publications</td>
<td>723,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous publications</td>
<td>723,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical publications</td>
<td>723,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total gross sales: $2,287,088**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjustments</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total net sales: $2,287,088**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfers</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fees transferred to appropriation</td>
<td>2,287,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Fees Transferred: $2,287,088**

### 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>

**Total Permanent Library Employees: 3,172**

#### 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>

#### Race/Ethnicity

<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>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average years of Library of Congress service</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average years of federal service</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2022 annual attrition rate</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 17. Gifts and Bequests

### Fiscal 2022

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department / Service</th>
<th>Hours of Voluntary Services Accepted</th>
<th>Quantity of Nonpersonal Services</th>
<th>Total Estimated Value of Services Accepted In-kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian</td>
<td>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>Department / Service</th>
<th>Non-Federally Sponsored Travel</th>
<th>Cash Donations</th>
<th>Total Gifts for Immediate Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian</td>
<td>$11,701</td>
<td>$7,668,946</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. 156 and 160, the Library accepts donations directly targeting programmatic areas and goals, which are managed by the Library’s Trust Fund Board. In addition to the above contributions of $16,452,882, the Library received $2,545,144 in donations to Trust fund programs, for a total of $18,998,027 in fiscal 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

6. 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.