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I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2013.

The historic halls of the Library of Congress are always bustling—with historians, librarians, catalogers, copyright experts, authors, scientists and poets. And those are just some of the 3,224 talented people who work here.

In fiscal year 2013, the Library welcomed 1,619,170 visitors and answered the questions—both personal and profound—from 513,946 more at our reference desks and through our Ask a Librarian service. The Library also responded to more than 636,137 research requests from Members of Congress and their staff. And the U.S. Copyright Office provided 255,078 direct reference services to members of the public.

The Library also continued to expand its global collections—which grew in fiscal year 2013 by 2.65 million analog items to a total of more than 158 million. We added online 7.6 million new primary-source files for a total of 45.2 million, freely available for education and inspiration beyond Washington. We added features and information on the nation’s authoritative legislative source, Congress.gov; continued to build the digital historic records files at the U.S. Copyright Office; and introduced new mobile apps for the U.S. Constitution and the National Library Service’s BARD reader for the visually impaired.

The amount of digital content generated throughout the world, in all languages, continues to grow exponentially. With content provided by the Library and 178 partner institutions in 80 countries, the Library’s World Digital Library website is making multilingual and multimedia primary-source materials available in seven languages online.

The Library continued and built upon its long tradition of recognizing exceptional achievement. Natasha Trethewey served with distinction as the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry and was appointed in fiscal year 2013 to a second term. The Library awarded the Gershwin Prize for Popular Song to a songwriting icon, Carole King. With the inspiration and generous support of philanthropist David M. Rubenstein, we established the Library of Congress Literacy Awards, recognizing organizations that are doing exemplary, innovative and replicable work in literacy promotion. And we established the Library of Congress Prize for Fiction, recognizing the long and important writing career of Don DeLillo.

In these pages are highlights of the work of the nation’s library. The images and information reflect an institution that has continued to grow from its beginnings in 1800 to the dynamic, global resource it is today.

The Library of Congress is truly a gift from Congress—the greatest supporter of a library in the history of humankind—for its constituents and for seekers of wisdom everywhere.

Sincerely,
James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

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James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

LEFT Hallway outside the Librarian’s Ceremonial Office in the Thomas Jefferson Building
INSET Librarian of Congress James H. Billington Photos by Abby Brack Lewis
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Robert Dizard Jr., Deputy Librarian of Congress
Alvert Banks, Acting Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives
David S. Mao, Law Librarian of Congress
Mary Mazanec, Director, Congressional Research Service
Maria A. Pallante, Register of Copyrights
Roberta I. Shaffer, Associate Librarian for Library Services
Lucy D. Suddeth, Chief of Support Operations

OPERATIONS COMMITTEE
Lucy D. Suddeth, Chair, Chief of Support Operations
Alvert Banks, Acting Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives
David Christopher, Chief of Operations, U.S. Copyright Office
James M. Dutla, Deputy Chief, Support Operations
Dennis Hanrafty, Director, Human Resources Services
Edward Jablonski, Associate Director for Finance and Administration, Congressional Research Service
Mary Klutts, Budget Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Sandra M. Lawson, Deputy Associate Librarian, Operations, Library Services
Karen Lloyd, Strategic Planning Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Kenneth Lopez, Director, Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness
Kathleen Ott, Director, Congressional Relations Office
Jeffrey Page, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Pugh, General Counsel
Kirk Rascoe, Director, Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance
Elizabeth Schellter, Director, Integrated Support Services
Donald Simon, Assistant Law Librarian for Administrative Operations
Robert Williams, Senior Adviser, Office of Support Operations

INSPECTOR GENERAL
Karl W. Schornagel

POET LAUREATE CONSULTANT IN POETRY
Natasha Trethewey (2013–2014)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, 113th Congress, First Session
Rep. Gregg Harper (Mississippi), Chair
Sen. Charles E. Schumer (New York), Vice Chair
Rep. Candice S. Miller (Michigan)
Rep. Rodney Alexander (Louisiana)*
Rep. Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania)
Rep. Zoe Lofgren (California)

Sen. Richard J. Durbin (Illinois)
Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (Vermont)
Sen. Pat Roberts (Kansas)
Sen. Roy Blunt (Missouri)

Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, 113th Congress, First Session
Sen. Charles E. Schumer (New York), Chair
Sen. Richard J. Durbin (Illinois)
Sen. Pat Roberts (Kansas)
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (Minnesota)

Sen. Dick Durbin (Illinois)
Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (Vermont)
Sen. Saxby Chambliss (Georgia)
Sen. Lamar Alexander (Tennessee)
Sen. Tom Udall (New Mexico)
Sen. Mark Warner (Virginia)
Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (Vermont)
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (Minnesota)
Sen. Angus King (Maine)

Sen. Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
Sen. Thad Cochran (Mississippi)
Sen. Saxby Chambliss (Georgia)
Sen. Richard C. Shelby (Alabama)
Sen. Roy Blunt (Missouri)
Sen. Ted Cruz (Texas)

* Resigned from Congress, effective Sept. 26, 2013
Committee on House Administration, United States House of Representatives, 113th Congress, First Session

Rep. Candice S. Miller (Michigan), Chair
Rep. Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania), Ranking Member
Rep. Gregg Harper (Mississippi)  
Rep. Phil Gingrey (Georgia)  
Rep. Aaron Schock (Illinois)  
Rep. Todd Rokita (Indiana)  
Rep. Rich Nugent (Florida)  

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 113th Congress, First Session

Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (New Hampshire), Chair
Sen. John Hoeven (North Dakota), Ranking Member
Sen. Mark Begich (Alaska)  
Sen. Chris Coons (Delaware)  

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, United States House of Representatives, 113th Congress, First Session

Rep. Rodney Alexander (Louisiana), Chair *
Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (Florida), Ranking Member
Rep. C.W. Bill Young (Florida)  
Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (Nebraska)  
Rep. David Valadao (California)  
Rep. Andy Harris (Maryland)  

* Resigned from Congress, effective Sept. 26, 2013
FACTS AT A GLANCE
In fiscal year 2013, the Library of Congress …

- Responded to more than 636,000 congressional reference requests and delivered to Congress nearly 1 million research products and approximately 23,000 volumes from the Library’s collections
- Registered 496,599 claims to copyright
- Provided reference services to 513,946 individuals in person, by telephone and through written and electronic correspondence
- Circulated more than 25 million copies of Braille and recorded books and magazines to more than 800,000 blind and physically handicapped reader accounts
- Circulated more than 1 million items for use within the Library
- Preserved more than 5.6 million items from the Library’s collections
- Recorded a total of 158,007,115 items in the collections:
  - 23,592,066 cataloged books in the Library of Congress classification system
  - 13,344,477 books in large type and raised characters, incunabula (books printed before 1501), monographs and serials, music, bound newspapers, pamphlets, technical reports and other print material
  - 131,070,572 items in the nonclassified (special) collections, including:
    - 3,530,036 audio materials (discs, tapes, talking books and other recorded formats)
    - 68,971,722 manuscripts
    - 5,507,706 maps
    - 16,816,894 microforms
    - 1,697,543 moving images
    - 6,754,212 items of sheet music
    - 14,472,273 visual materials, as follows:
      - 13,728,116 photographs
      - 104,879 posters
      - 639,278 prints and drawings
      - 3,323,216 other (including machine-readable items)
- Welcomed more than 1.6 million onsite visitors and recorded 84 million visits and more than 519 million page views on the Library’s web properties. At year’s end, the Library’s online primary-source files totaled 45.2 million
- Employed 3,224 permanent staff members
- Operated with a total fiscal 2013 appropriation of $598.4 million, including the authority to spend $40.3 million in receipts

MISSION STATEMENT

The Library’s mission is to support the Congress in fulfilling its constitutional duties and to further the progress of knowledge and creativity for the benefit of the American people.
The Library of Congress was established in 1800, to provide resources to Members of Congress for use in their work. The Joint Committee on the Library—the oldest continuing joint committee of the U.S. Congress—was created by legislation signed by President John Adams on April 24, 1800, which also created a library for the nation’s lawmakers and provided for its congressional oversight. The unique collaboration between these two institutions has allowed both to serve the nation for more than two centuries.

In fiscal 2013, the Library supported Members of Congress, their staffs and constituents in a variety of ways, from providing reference, research and analysis on key issues of the day to supplying surplus books to congressional districts. The Library also continued to implement new technologies to make the legislative process more accessible and transparent to the American public.

**LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT**
The Congressional Research Service (CRS) in the Library of Congress has one mission: to serve the nation’s lawmakers in the performance of their work. The research and analysis, seminars and programs produced by CRS provide the U.S. Congress with a nonpartisan, confidential resource that helps them navigate the legislative process and address important, complex issues. Last year, CRS responded to more than 636,000 congressional reference requests, and Congress accessed CRS research products on CRS.gov nearly 1 million times.
The U.S. Congress established the Law Library of Congress in 1832 with the mission of making its resources available to Congress and the Supreme Court—a mission that has expanded to include other branches of government and the global legal community. Librarians and lawyers respond to congressional inquiries about U.S., foreign, and international law, providing nonpartisan analysis and in-person consultations. The Law Library’s legal reference librarians assist congressional staff any time either chamber of Congress is in session, no matter the hour.

COPYRIGHT MATTERS

The U.S. Copyright Office serves as the principal advisor to Congress on national and international issues relating to copyright and provides leadership and impartial expertise on questions of copyright law and policy.

On March 20, 2013, Register of Copyright Maria A. Pallante testified before the Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet of the House Judiciary Committee. Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.), chair of the House Judiciary Committee, invited the Register to testify after she called for a broad review of the copyright law to meet the challenges of the 21st century in the prestigious Horace S. Manges Lecture at Columbia Law School. Pallante testified that a comprehensive review of the law would offer an occasion to consider how advances in technology and the marketplace affect the creation and dissemination of copyrighted works.

In April, Rep. Goodlatte announced the Judiciary Committee’s intention to hold hearings on the copyright law. The Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet subsequently conducted a number of hearings on various aspects of copyright law.

On Sept. 30, the Copyright Office submitted a report to Congress detailing findings from a two-year study on copyright small claims. The report documents the high costs and other challenges involved in addressing infringement claims likely to result in small monetary awards under the current federal system. To address the problem, the report recommends the establishment of an alternative voluntary system of adjudication to be housed within the Copyright Office. The system would focus on infringement cases valued at no more than $30,000 in damages. The office conducted the study and prepared the report at the request of the House Judiciary Committee.

Also at the request of Congress, the Copyright Office studied how copyright law affects visual artists by considering the proposed federal resale royalty right—that is, whether certain visual artists should be given an opportunity to benefit from the increased value of their works over time by receiving a royalty from the proceeds when their original works of art are resold. The office solicited comments in 2013 and held a public roundtable discussion. The final report, with an assessment of how a federal resale royalty right in the United States might affect visual artists and the overall art market, will be delivered to Congress in December 2013.

CONGRESS COMES TO THE LIBRARY

The Library’s three Capitol Hill buildings—all located within a block of the U.S. Capitol—frequently serve as meeting and event venues for Members. With support from the Congressional Relations Office (CRO), the Visitor Services Office, Facilities Services and the Office of Special Events and Public Programs, the Library hosted more than 90 congressional events in fiscal 2013.

In fiscal 2013, the Congressional Relations Office arranged 88 tours for Members of Congress, their families and staff, and facilitated tours for nearly 79,000 constituents, referred to the Library by 570 congressional offices. CRO also worked with the House Administration Committee to host an unprecedented number of orientation events for newly elected Members, their families and their senior staff members to introduce them to the Library of Congress and its services.

The Congressional Research Service offered Congress more than 350 seminars and professional development programs, drawing more than 9,600 participants. Topics reflected diverse legislative issues including banking and securities regulation, federal disaster assistance, immigration reform, cybersecurity, small business policy, unmanned aircraft systems, legislative and budget processes and federal law updates.

In January, the Library assisted Members of Congress in hosting special events marking the presidential inauguration and the swearing-in of the 113th Congress. The Library provided Bibles and other sacred texts from its collections for use in several of these ceremonies. Newly elected senators came to the Library to meet with senior managers, tour its facilities and view many of its treasures. New Members of the House also were briefed on the Library’s services and programs.

Throughout the year, Members of Congress came to the Library to view new exhibitions and attend lectures, symposia and other special presentations. On May 14, Members of Congress attended the “We Write the Songs” concert, a collaboration of the Library’s Music Division and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP). The following week, Members attended a luncheon to honor Carole King, recipient of the Library’s Gershwin Prize for Popular Song. Joint Committee on the Library Chairman Gregg Harper (R-Miss.) presented King with a flag that had been flown over the U.S. Capitol in her honor.

The bipartisan Library of Congress Congressional Caucus was given behind-the-scenes tours of the Library and its collections. On Feb. 27, Caucus members were invited to tour The Civil War in America exhibition and attend a poetry reading by Poet Laureate Natasha Trethewey.

Rep. John Lewis (D-Ga.) came to the Library on Aug. 28 to help the Library commemorate the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom and mark the opening of its photographic exhibition, A Day Like No Other. The opening included a one-day exhibition of items related to the march, including copies of the two versions of the speech delivered by Rep. Lewis in 1963 as then-chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
Legal solutions for users of orphan works—copyrighted works whose authors cannot be identified or located—has long been a focus of the Copyright Office. In 2013, the office solicited public comments on relevant issues. Policy staff members worked with stakeholders and Members of Congress on possible measures to resolve the problem.

Approximately every three years, the office conducts a study of its fees before recommending amendments to them to Congress. In determining the relationship between the cost of services and pricing, the office must balance operational costs with the requirement in the copyright law to encourage participation in the national copyright system. In 2013, the office proposed a fee schedule for comment and made revisions to the schedule following public feedback.

CONGRESSIONAL PRESERVATION EFFORTS

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

In its concern for preserving the nation’s auditory heritage, Congress enacted the National Film Preservation Act of 1986 and the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000. These acts direct the Librarian of Congress to select “culturally, historically or aesthetically” significant films and sound recordings, respectively, for preservation. To date, 600 films and 375 sound recordings have been selected. The legislation also called on the Librarian to implement a comprehensive national sound recording preservation plan. The plan was published in February 2013.

The National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) was established by Congress in 2000 to collect and preserve at-risk digital content of cultural and historical importance. NDIIPP has grown to a decentralized network of 300 national and international partners.

That same year, Congress established the Veterans History Project in the Library’s American Folklife Center to preserve the memories of those in our nation’s armed services and others who shared America’s wartime experience in the 20th and early 21st centuries. To date, the project has collected more than 89,000 recollections from across the nation, many of which can be viewed on the project website.

In 2009, Congress directed the Library and the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of African American History and Culture to conduct a survey of existing oral history collections with relevance to the civil rights movement, and to record new interviews with people who participated in the movement.

In 2011, Congress enacted the Library’s Surplus Books Program, and distributed them to libraries, schools and non-profits in Members’ districts and states.

OTHER SERVICES TO CONGRESS

The Library reached out to the 113th Congress to ensure both new and returning Members of Congress, as well as new committee chairs and ranking Members, were aware of the full range of its collections, programs, and services.

During the year, the Library of Congress circulated approximately 23,000 volumes from its general and special collections to congressional offices. One very special Library treasure—the Abraham Lincoln inaugural Bible—was provided to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for use at the inauguration of President Barack Obama on Jan. 21, 2013.

Through the Congressional Cartography Program, the Geography and Map Division produced more than 530 individual maps for congressional offices and committee rooms using digital data. The record number of congressional requests was due in part to the release of the 2010 Census and the newly redistricted congressional boundaries. Other requests related to global military command areas, homeland security, state poverty rates, major river basins, national harbors and ports, climate data, Hurricane Sandy recovery projects and an enhanced historic railroad survey map.

Congressional offices and committees selected more than 31,000 items from the Library’s Surplus Books Program and distributed them to libraries, schools and non-profits in Members’ districts and states.

GOVERNMENT AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

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

To support transparency in government, the Library managed the House Streaming Video Project to stream House Committee hearings to the public and maintained an online archive of these videos.

During the year, work continued to transition the Library’s free legislative information website, known as Congress.gov, to its permanent role as the official site for federal legislative information from Congress and related agencies. The site, which the Library launched in beta form on Sept. 12, 2012, will replace the nearly 20-year-old THOMAS.gov, slated to be retired at the end of 2014. The beta site initially included bill status and summary, Member profiles and bill text from the 111th and 112th Congresses. In fiscal 2013, Congress.gov was expanded with the addition of the Congressional Record, committee reports, direct links from bills to cost estimates from the Congressional Budget Office, legislative process videos, committee profile pages and historic documents reaching back to the 103rd Congress.

On Constitution Day, Sept. 19, 2013, the Library, in cooperation with the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Government Printing Office, launched a new app and web publication that makes extensive analysis and interpretation of constitutional case law by Library experts accessible for free to anyone with a computer or mobile device. Release of the new resources coincided with the 100th anniversary edition of The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation, which was published at the direction of the Senate for the first time in 1913. Popularly known as the Constitution Annotated, the volume has been published in a bound edition every 10 years. Updates addressing new constitutional law cases are issued every two years, with analysis provided by the Congressional Research Service. The web publication and the new app make the nearly 3,000-page Constitution Annotated more accessible to more people and allows updates of new case analysis three or four times each year. The publication is accessible on the Congress.gov beta site. The Constitution Annotated app for the iOS platform can be downloaded free of charge from iTunes.

The Library of Congress, at the request of the House of Representatives, is using the Challenge.gov platform to advance the exchange of legislative information worldwide. Administered by the U.S. General Services Administration in partnership with Challenge.gov, the challenge platform empowers the U.S. government and the public to propose solutions to our nation’s most pressing challenges. During fiscal 2013, the Library issued two data challenges. The first, announced July 16, 2013, invited competitors to apply the Akoma Ntoso metadata schema to U.S. federal legislative information so it can be analyzed alongside legislative documents created in other countries. Akoma Ntoso is a framework used in many other countries to annotate and format electronic versions of parliamentary, legislative and judiciary documents. Announced on Sept. 16, 2013, the second data challenge invited competitors to map the Akoma Ntoso schema to established U.S. and United Kingdom legislative markup languages. Winners of the two challenges, each offering a $5,000 prize, will be announced in February 2014.

"None can rival the new versions of the Constitution online just released by the Library of Congress in a joint project with the Government Printing Office.”

—Lyle Denniston, National Constitution Center
SUPPORTING THE LIBRARY

The U.S. Congress, which created and has sustained the Library of Congress for more than 200 years, has been the greatest patron of a library in the history of the world.

In fiscal 2013, the Library operated with an appropriation of $598.4 million, including authority to spend up to $40.5 million in offsetting receipts. The Library operated under two continuing resolutions during fiscal 2013. The first, signed by the president on Sept. 28, 2012, covered the period from Oct. 1, 2012, through March 27, 2013. The second, signed on March 26, 2013, enacted a full-year continuing resolution at fiscal 2012 levels. The legislation included $85 billion in federal cuts due to the mandatory budget sequestration. The net impact on the Library was a reduction of $30.8 million. In addition to making across-the-board reductions in non-pay accounts, the Library implemented an agency-wide, mandatory three-day staff furlough during the last half of the fiscal year to accommodate these cuts. Staff members selected the days they would be furloughed.

A number of other actions were taken to operate under the reduced funding levels, including limiting new hires to critical vacancies; reducing overtime to a minimum and limiting it to performance of critical functions; freezing or reducing cash awards; limiting travel; reducing contracting and consulting work to those most critical to the Library’s mission; and a liberal approval of leave without pay requests.

The Librarian of Congress testified in support of the Library’s fiscal 2014 budget request before the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees for the Legislative Branch on Feb. 27 and May 7, 2013, respectively. The fiscal 2014 request of $648.7 million, including nearly $40 million in offsetting receipts, represented an increase of 2.5 percent over the base budget for fiscal 2013. Mandatory pay-related and price-level increases accounted for 100 percent of the requested increase. The Library’s request for $5 million in funding for Phase I of Module 5 at its Fort Meade, Md., collection storage facility was included in the Architect of the Capitol’s budget request. This level of funding was determined to be the minimum needed for the Library to sustain acquisitions, avoid adverse impact on the Copyright Registration and Recordation Systems and retain needed Congressional Research Service expertise. The Librarian noted CRS staff is currently at the lowest level in more than three decades, and analysts’ portfolios have had to be expanded to cover expertise gaps. The Librarian also testified that, agency-wide, the Library has 1,300 fewer staff than 20 years ago. At year’s end, the legislative funding bill had not yet been passed, and fiscal year 2014 began with a government shutdown.

The Library’s Congressional Cartography program produced this map of the area surrounding a nuclear facility in Cape Cod, Mass. Geography and Map Division

COLLECTING

In 2013, the Library’s collections grew to more than 158 million items in various formats. The Library acquired almost 2.65 million items during the year through purchase, gift, exchange or transfer from other government agencies. (See Appendix C, Selected Acquisitions.)

The U.S. Copyright Office forwarded nearly 642,000 copies of works with a net value of $29.4 million to the Library’s collections in fiscal 2013; more than 333,000 of these copies were received from publishers under the mandatory-deposit provisions of the law. The Library also obtained nearly 2,000 electronic serial issues through the eDeposit program that provides for the receipt of electronic serials demanded under copyright law.

The Library’s six overseas offices (in Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, New Delhi, Jakarta, Nairobi and Islamabad) acquired, cataloged and preserved materials from parts of the world where the book and information industries are not well-developed. Those offices brought in and distributed 287,649 items to the Library of Congress and, on a cost-recovery basis, provided 374,498 items to other U.S. libraries through their Cooperative Acquisitions Programs.

In fiscal 2013, the Library continued the West Africa Acquisitions Pilot Project, a collaboration that began in 2011 with the Council of American Overseas Research Centers to select, purchase and provide bibliographic services for materials from West African countries. In fiscal 2013, the project acquired 2,249 collection items published in 11 countries. These acquisitions strengthen the Library’s holdings in the areas of literature, social sciences and current events in West Africa.

“Libraries... are humanity’s fortress of knowledge, and we must preserve their existence.”

—Rep. John Larson (D-Conn.)

LEFT Conservator Susan Peckham tests colors for water solubility in a work of art by Martín Ramírez. Photo by Julie McIniss
Collection Development

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

A collection development officer was appointed in April 2012. The collection development officer worked with others in the service unit on a reorganization discussion at the Library.

One of the first projects undertaken in fiscal 2013 by the collection development officer was the development of a standardized training program, which would be mandatory for recommending officers. The collection development officer also worked with the Web Archiving Management Oversight Committee to draft a document titled “Web Archiving Collection Development Strategy,” which was approved by the Collections Policy Committee. The report concluded the Library should continue its collection-based approach to selecting and preserving web content, with some exceptions based on the Library’s established exchange, donation and surplus book distribution channels.

On Aug. 30, 2013, the Librarian of Congress approved the recommendations in the report and gave his permission to implement the plan.

Preserving

Preserving its unparalleled collections—from cuneiform tablets to born-digital items—is one of the Library’s major activities in support of its vision to further human understanding and wisdom.

During the year, more than 5.6 million items from the Library’s collections were bound, repaired, mass-deacidified, microfilmed or otherwise reformatted. The most significant rate, with more than 63,000 items being processed during fiscal 2012. Most of these titles are American imprints. The collection development officer drafted a report on the subject. Following review and revision by stakeholders and Library managers, the report, “Additional Service Copies of Monographs in the Library’s Collections,” was issued on Aug. 20, 2013. The report concluded the Library should retain only one copy of most newly printed books. Duplicate copies should be diverted to the Library’s established exchange, donation and surplus book distribution channels.

On Aug. 30, 2013, the Librarian of Congress approved the recommendations in the report and gave his permission to implement the plan.

Preservation Directorate surveyed the preservation needs of more than 1.5 million items from the Library’s general and special collections, including books, photographs, maps, audiovisual materials and other formats. Of these, more than 73,000 items were housed in protective containers. More than 1.1 million units (volumes/sheets) were deacidified and more than 3 million pages were microfilmed.

The congressionally mandated National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, administered by the Library’s Office of Strategic Initiatives, continued to collect and preserve at-risk digital content of cultural and historical importance (see page 60).

Books

Office of Orphan Storage. During the year, the Library transferred 646,500 items to its climate-controlled orphan storage facility at Fort Meade, Md., and to its storage facility at Landover, Md., bringing the total to nearly 4.9 million items housed off-site. In most cases, items can be retrieved and sent to Capitol Hill within 24 hours. To address overcrowding in the book stacks of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings on Capitol Hill, plans were made to expand the Library’s use of the National Archives and Records Administration’s records depository center in Valmeyer, Ill. Plans were also under way to explore an interim measure—fixed-location shelving for portions of the general collection. A Fixed Location Working Group was established to implement this strategy.

Book Digitization. The Library continued to sustain the book-digitization program that was initially created in 2008 with a grant of $2 million from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to address at-risk “brittle books” in the Library’s public-domain general collection. The program’s scanning facilities are shared by the Library with other federal libraries through a FEDLINK master contract. The scanned materials are accessible for reading online or for downloading on the Internet Archive’s website. At the end of fiscal 2013, a total of 137,500 volumes comprising 28 million images had been scanned since the project’s inception.
During the year, the Library contributed more than 6,000 digitized volumes to the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL), a subject-oriented digital repository for books related to biodiversity scanned by American and other libraries and museums. The Library continues as a member of the HathiTrust, a digital repository for books scanned by American libraries, having contributed 89,000 digitized volumes. All the works contributed to BHL and to HathiTrust are pre-1923 American imprints or foreign imprints published before 1891 and thus in the public domain and freely available on the Internet.

AMERICA’S STORIES

The Library of Congress has been collecting and preserving the nation’s oral history since the 1950s when the Works Progress Administration’s (WPA) Federal Writers’ Project documented the experiences of former slaves as well as Americans living through the Great Depression. The American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress became the repository for these oral histories and others, such as the Man-on-the-Street interviews after the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and similar interviews following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

At the behest of Congress, the Veterans History Project in the American Folklife Center collected nearly 6,000 personal recollections from across the nation in fiscal 2013, bringing the total to more than 89,000 since the project’s inception in 2000. Many of these stories are accessible on the project’s website.

Under the Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009, Congress directed the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of African American History and Culture to conduct a survey of existing oral history collections with relevance to the civil rights movement, and to record new interviews with people who participated in the movement. The Library has since completed the survey and launched the Civil Rights History Project website, which provides information about civil rights collections housed in more than 1,500 archives, libraries, museums and other repositories around the country, including the Library of Congress. In fiscal 2013, the Smithsonian Institution selected the interview subjects, who were recorded through a program at the University of North Carolina. The American Folklife Center, which manages the project at the Library, cataloged the interviews and will make them available on the project website in 2014.

Inspired by the Library’s WPA collections, in 2003 documentary producer Dave Isay launched StoryCorps, an innovative oral history project, in which ordinary Americans record one another’s stories. The more than 46,000 audio interviews that comprise the StoryCorps project reside in the Library of Congress, where they can be accessed. In addition to weekly broadcasts on National Public Radio’s Morning Edition, selected interviews are available as downloadable podcasts from NPR and as animated shorts on the StoryCorps website.

We must protect the nation’s matchless film heritage and cinematic creativity.”

—James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress

“The Matrix” (1999)


NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY (2012 ADDITIONS)

3:10 to Yuma (1957)
Anatomy of a Murder (1959)
The Augustus (1930s-1950s)
Born Yesterday (1950)
Camera Hawks (1959)
Cape Fear (1958)
A Christmas Story (1983)
The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Title Fight (1897)
Dirty Harry (1971)
Hours for Jerome: Parts 1 and 2 (1880-82)
The Kidnappers Foil (1900s-1950s)
Kodachrome Color Motion Picture Tests (1922)
A League of Their Own (1992)
The Matrix (1999)

All the works contributed to BHL and to HathiTrust are pre-1923 American imprints or foreign imprints published before 1891 and thus in the public domain and freely available on the Internet.

Audiovisual Collections

Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation

The Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Virginia, houses the Library’s sound, film and video collections—the world’s largest and most comprehensive. In fiscal 2013, the Packard Campus Film Laboratory processed 1,630 original reels of nitrate film. Of these, 1,143 reels were digitized and 485 received photoschemical processing. Each reel of original nitrate film was inspected, cleaned and hand-repaired prior to transfer to safety-preservation copies. A total of 8,976 recorded sound and 28,214 video collection items were digitally preserved in the audio and video preservation laboratories. The Library continued its collaboration with physicists at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory to further develop imaging technology, known as IRENE (Image, Reconstruct, Erase Noise, etc.), that provides noninvasive preservation and access to endangered recorded sound collections.

WEB www.loc.gov/acconservation/

Films: It is estimated that half the films produced before 1950 and 80 to 90 percent of those made before 1920 are gone forever. The Library of Congress is working with many organizations to prevent further losses. Under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, the Librarian of Congress—with advice from the National Film Preservation Board—began selecting films. A piece of film is examined in the film lab at the Library’s Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation. Photo by Abby Brack Lewis
2013 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

NATIONAL RECORDING REGISTRY (2012 ADDITIONS)

Tchaikovsky’s Piano Concerto No. 1, Van Cliburn (April 11, 1958)
President’s Message Relayed from Attila Satteleite, Dwight D. Eisenhower (Dec. 19, 1958)
A Program of Song, Leontyne Price (1959)
The Shape of Jazz to Come, Ornette Coleman (1959)
“Crossing Chilly Jordan,” The Blackwood Brothers (1960)
“The Twist,” Chubby Checker (1960)
Old Time Music at Clarence Ashley’s, Clarence Ashley, Doc Watson, et al. (1960-1962)
Hootoo Man Blues, Junior Wells (1965)
Sounds of Silence, Simon and Garfunkel (1966)
Cheap Thrills, Big Brother and the Holding Company (1968)
The Dark Side of the Moon, Pink Floyd (1973)
“Music Time in Africa,” Leo Sarkisian, host (July 29, 1973)
Wild Tchoupitoulas, The Wild Tchoupitoulas (1976)
Ramones, The Ramones (1976)
Saturday Night Fever, The Bee Gees, et al. (1977)
Einstein on the Beach, Philip Glass and Robert Wilson (1979)
The Audience with Betty Carter, Betty Carter (1980)

25 films annually for the National Film Registry to be preserved for all time. The films are chosen on the basis of whether they are “culturally, historically or aesthetically significant.” The Librarian of Congress works to ensure registry films are preserved by the Library’s staff, or through collaboration with other archives, motion picture studios and independent filmmakers. In December 2012, the Librarian named 25 films to the registry, bringing the total to 600.

Providing Access to Knowledge

The Library of Congress makes its collections publicly available in its multiple reading rooms on Capitol Hill and at the Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Va., and through its website. The Library also provides global access to its resources and those of other nations through the collaborative World Digital Library. By cataloging its holdings in English and in many other languages, the Library provides bibliographic access to its vast and growing collections. Through shared and cooperative cataloging and through its cataloging products, the Library helps the nation’s libraries provide better access to their collections. On March 31, 2013, the Library of Congress, along with the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library, implemented the new cataloging standard, Resource Description & Access (RDA).

The number of visitors to all Library buildings remained steady at more than 1.6 million annually. The Visitor Services Office conducted nearly 8,000 tours. The Library’s exhibitions remained open to the public on federal holidays, with the exception of Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year’s Day. The Library held public open houses in the Main Reading Room on Columbus Day and Presidents Day.

Reference Services

During the year, more than 1 million items were received for use by patrons working at the Library. The Library’s staff responded to more than 513,000 reference requests. Of these, more than 102,000 were received online, including more than 45,000 queries that were handled through the Ask a Librarian service.

Nearly 44,000 patrons were registered in the automated Reader Registration System during the year, bringing the total to more than 185,000 since its inception in April 2009. Patrons continued to register in person for the Library-issued user card.

The Automated Call Slip system allows patrons in the Library’s reading rooms to request library materials from the general collections through the Library’s online public-access catalog, instead of using paper call slips. The system was upgraded in July 2013.

During the year, the Library added 178 new encoded archival description finding aids online, bringing the total to 1,983 web-accessible finding aids covering 54.2 million archival items in the Library’s Manuscripts; Music; American Folklife Center; Prints and Photographs; Motion Picture; Broadcasting and Recorded Sound divisions and other Library of Congress research centers.

A Center for Knowledge

In October 2012, the Library announced plans for a program to transform the historic Main Reading Room into a “Center for Knowledge.” The new center was planned to serve as the hub of the resources and services needed for present-day transdisciplinary research. It was designed to unify many of the Library’s collections, centralize experts to serve readers and make use of the latest technology. By combining the staff and resources of the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room and the Microform and Machine Readable Collections Reading Room in this new Center for Knowledge, the Library planned to offer users seamless access to many of its rich and varied holdings.
of its most important resources. Among these are materials from the general collections, internal and external electronic resources, MARC and subject specialists and a full range of support services.

On July 15, 2013, a ribbon-cutting ceremony marked the move of the Microform and Machine Readable Collections Reading Room into the Main Reading Room of the Computer Catalog Center. The new Microform and Electronic Resources Center now provides patron access to a wider selection of resources in those formats. At year’s end, the staff and collections of the Local History and Genealogical Reading Room were prepared to move into the Main Reading Room in early fiscal 2014.

Cataloging
The Library provided cataloging records to the nation’s 122,080 public, school, academic and research libraries and other institutions that rely on the Library’s bibliographic data. In fiscal 2013, the Library cataloged in its Voyager system 363,467 new works and 261,930 name and series authority records to the nation’s 122,000 public, school, academic and research libraries.

In March 2013, the Library announced a transition to online-only publication of its cataloging documentation. As titles that are in production are released, the Library’s Cataloging Distribution Service will no longer print new editions of its subject headings, classification schedules and other cataloging publications. The Library will instead provide free downloadable PDF versions of these titles through the Library’s Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate website.

Bibliographic Framework Initiative. Since 2011, the Library of Congress has been leading a bibliographic framework initiative to plan for the evolution from the present framework to the future, not only for the Library of Congress but also for the institutions that depend on bibliographic data shared by the Library and its partners. In fiscal 2013, progress was made in the development of BIBFRAME, the new bibliographic framework that will replace MARC as a cataloging metadata standard in order to reap the benefits of newer technology. The Library worked with Zepheira, a contractor, and the Early Experimenters group and the need for a new, affordable refreshable braille display technology.

“THAT ALL MAY READ”: NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
The Library has a long tradition of making its collections accessible to staff and patrons who are unable to use conventional printed materials. When the Thomas Jefferson Building opened in 1897, it housed a special reading room for the blind. The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has provided books in various formats to readers who have visual disabilities for more than 80 years and for people with physical disabilities since 1966. For more than 50 years, NLS has made musical scores and instructional recordings available to musicians who are visually impaired.

Best known as the Talking Books program, NLS began its program with long-playing records and advanced to audio cassettes. In 2009, it made the transition to state-of-the-art digital talking books. In September, the program took another leap forward by launching the Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) mobile app, which makes it possible for registered patrons to download audio and braille books from their NLS BARD accounts to their iPhone, iPad or iPod touch. The free BARD mobile app is available through the Apple App Store. Access to BARD is provided through local cooperating libraries. BARD contains nearly 50,000 books, magazines and music scores in audio and braille formats, with new selections added daily.

In fiscal 2013, NLS circulated more than 100 cooperating libraries.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) was established in 1931 when President Herbert Hoover signed the Pratt-Smoot Act into law. During fiscal 2013, NLS circulated more than 25 million copies of braille and recorded books and magazines to some 800,000 reader accounts through a network of more than 100 cooperating libraries. Through its digital talking-book program, NLS distributes digital players and audiobooks on flash-memory cartridges in specially designed mailing containers to libraries nationwide. During the year, NLS signed an agreement with iHacket Book Group, NY, to provide copies of the publisher’s audiobooks for use in the program at no cost to the Library. This agreement will save NLS thousands of dollars in acquisition and recording costs and provide more titles to its patrons. A pilot was initiated in August to determine the adjustments needed to the infrastructure to accommodate the expected increase in products. Fiscal 2013 marked the end of the cassette era, as magazine distribution fully transitioned to digital cartridges, and the beginning of audio and braille distribution via mobile operating systems.

NLS collaborated with the Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, Mass, to sponsor the first Braille Summit. Held June 19–21, the event brought together more than 100 stakeholders to discuss and solicit ideas on ways librarians can promote and support braille literacy. Topics included federal policy issues; the role of braille literacy in employment, education and personal and community life; collection development; braille technology; braille production; and the need for a new, affordable, refreshable braille display technology.

The third edition of the international index, World Braille Usage, was also released.

RDA
March 31, 2013, marked the nationwide implementation of Resource Description & Access (RDA), a new cataloging standard designed to better meet the demands of the digital age. Institutions around the globe followed the Library’s lead in adopting the new standard. RDA replaces the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition (AACR2), a standard used by libraries throughout the English-speaking world since 1981. The new standard offers better tools to describe digital and nonprint resources, such as digital maps, streaming videos, sound recordings in various formats and e-books. The first release of RDA took place in June 2010, and after extensive testing, the three U.S. national libraries—the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine—agreed in June 2011 to implement RDA together in March 2013. Prior to implementation, the Library of Congress provided training in the use of the new standard for its own staff and for catalogers at other institutions. In fiscal 2013, trained staff in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate produced more than 184,000 bibliographic records using RDA.

Access for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
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At year’s end, the WDL website content and structure and Preservation Program. The Library’s Twitter presence includes feeds of the Library’s digital conversion centers at the National Library of Uganda in Kampala. Established with private funding, these centers contribute to the capacity-building mission of the WDL and provide a base upon which to develop new capabilities. With oversight from the Library’s Web Governance Board, the WDL’s web strategy addresses three web content areas: Congress, Copyright and the National Library.

Fiscal 2013 marked year two of a three-year strategic project to deliver legislative content under the Library’s new unified web architecture. The successful launch of the Congress.gov beta site in September 2012 was followed by six new releases during the year. Each release provided an increased level of functionality and access to additional content such as the Congressional Record and Committee Reports (see page 17).

The Library continued to participate in media-sharing and social-networking sites such as Flickr, YouTube, Facebook, iTunes U and Twitter. During the year, the Library added more than 2,700 new photos to its Flickr account, bringing the total to 19,700. The images have received more than 91 million page views since its debut in 2008. The Library’s YouTube channel continued to grow with new video series including topics in science, an introduction to the legislative process, a how-to series on the NLS Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) mobile application and a series recognizing the contributions of veterans. Since the site’s mid-2009 debut, the Library’s YouTube channel has gained more than 16,000 subscribers and has garnered almost 6 million video views by users around the world. Content on the Library’s iTunes U channel has been consumed via downloads and streams over 3.2 million times since its launch in June 2009. New content added in fiscal 2013 included a Spanish-language version of the Library’s education series for librarians and catalogers, a series recognizing Alan Lomax’s folk-songs expedition to Michigan and podcasts about the 2013 National Book Festival.

An audio series of interviews conducted by the Library’s Office of Communications for transcription in the Library of Congress Magazine included singer-songwriter Bonnie Raitt, biographer Robert Caro and composer Michael Feinstein. In addition to its main Facebook site, the Library offers Facebook pages for the Law Library, the American Folklife Center and the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Programs. The Library’s Twitter presence includes feeds for the World Digital Library, the digital preservation program, the Congressional Research Service, copyright issues, maps and the National Book Festival. At year’s end, a new Twitter account, @LCTeaching, was launched for the Educational Outreach Office.

The Library’s main blog was among the first federal blogs. The Library’s main blog—among the first federal blogs at the time of its launch on April 24, 2007—has since been joined by blogs generated by the Copyright Office; the Law Library; the National Digital Preservation Program; the Music, Prints and Photographs, and Science, Technology and Business divisions; the Poetry and Literature Center; and the Educational Outreach Office. In fiscal 2013, a new blog was introduced by the American Folklife Center. Launched in November 2012, a Civil War blog complements the Library’s Civil War In America blog.

In a ceremony held on Jan. 10, 2013, at the U.S. Department of State with Afghan President Hamid Karzai, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton (joined by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and Carnegie Corporation of New York President Vartan Gregorian) announced the gift of a collection of digitized treasures from the holdings of the Library of Congress relating to the culture and history of Afghanistan to libraries and universities in Afghanistan. Digitization of the Afghan collection is part of an ongoing project of the World Digital Library, a cooperative global initiative led by the Library of Congress. Under the project, supported in part by a $4 million grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York, historically and culturally significant items from 80 countries are being digitized.

The collection presented includes manuscripts, rare books, maps and photographs. It is the beginning of what will be a collection of thousands of items from and about Afghanistan and neighboring countries. The project is an example of the “virtual repatriation” that is made possible by digital technologies.

The Library of Congress will add Afghan treasures to the WDL as well as provide copies of these treasures to Afghan institutions. These include the National Library of Afghanistan, the American University of Afghanistan, Badakhshan University, Balkh University, Bamyan University, Herat University, Kabul University, Kandahar University and Nangarhar University.

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The Library’s website, www.loc.gov, provides users with access to the institution’s unparalleled resources, such as its online catalog; selected collections in various formats; copyright, legal and legislative information; Library exhibitions; and webcasts and podcasts of Library events. Consistently recognized as one of the top federal sites, the Library’s website recorded more than 84 million visits and 510 million page views in fiscal 2013.

During the year, the Library moved forward on an enterprise-wide effort to manage its existing website content and provide a base upon which to develop new capabilities. With oversight from the Library’s Web Governance Board, the WDL’s web strategy addresses three web content areas: Congress, Copyright and the National Library.

The Library’s website was first proposed by the Librarian of Congress and the site was launched in 2009. In fiscal 2013, the WDL website recorded more than 4.2 million visits and 23.3 million page views. Work continued to recruit additional partners and add content. Participation increased by 17 partners, bringing the total to 178 partners in 80 countries.

The annual WDL partner meeting took place in Washington, D.C., in conjunction with the first International Summit of the Book, hosted by the Library of Congress Dec. 6-7, 2012. The third annual meeting of the WDL Executive Council took place Dec. 6.

At year’s end, the WDL website contained 9,318 items, comprising more than 392,000 images in 101 languages. Noteworthy content added to the site from partner institutions included The Florentine Codex, 1577, Medicea Laurenziana Library in Florence; The Dresden Codex, circa 1200–1250, Saxon State Library, Dresden; and the First Folio Edition of the Collectd Plays of William Shakespeare, 1623, Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C.

A key objective of the WDL project is to build digital library capabilities in the developing world. Toward that end, the WDL continued to operate digital-conversion centers at the National Library and Archives of Egypt in Cairo; the Iraqi National Library and Archives in Baghdad; and at the National Library of Uganda in Kampala. Established with private funding, these centers contribute to the capacity-building mission of the WDL and are digitizing rare and at-risk material that otherwise would be inaccessible to U.S. and international audiences.

World Digital Library

The World Digital Library is a website, accessible from anywhere in the world, the goal of which is to present in digital form documents of cultural significance, free of charge, about all countries and cultures. The concept was first proposed by the Librarian of Congress and the site was launched in 2009. In fiscal 2013, the WDL website recorded more than 4.2 million visits and 23.3 million page views. Work continued to recruit additional partners and add content. Participation increased by 17 partners, bringing the total to 178 partners in 80 countries.

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PROMOTING CREATIVITY, SCHOLARSHIP AND LIFELONG LEARNING

PROMOTING CREATIVITY

The Library of Congress, home to the U.S. Copyright Office, seeks to spark imagination and creativity by promoting an effective national copyright system. The U.S. copyright law, tracing its roots to the Constitution, is an engine of free expression and designed to promote and protect American works of authorship. The database of copyrighted works and records of ownership maintained by the Copyright Office, and proceedings and rulemakings of the Copyright Royalty Board, facilitate copyright transactions large and small in the information, entertainment and technology sectors. (See Organizational Reports for more information on the Copyright Office and the Copyright Royalty Board.)

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

Public Programs

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

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

Concerts: Since 1925, the Library’s Coolidge Auditorium has provided a venue for world-class performers and world premieres of commissioned works. Sponsored by the Music Division with support from private donors, the 2012–2013 season of concerts from the Library of Congress presented 40 concerts, lectures, film screenings, master classes and work-

““The correlation between reading and success is clear and well-documented. Reading is not optional.””

—Walter Dean Myers

National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature
The American Folklife Center presented more than 20 public programs during the year, including those that were part of its Benjamin Botkin lecture series.

The Asian Division sponsored a number of lectures, including a May 24 presentation by Etsu Gao on Chinese literature and the popularization of ancient Buddhist works found in Dunhuang.

The Center for the Book sponsored 25 public programs during the year. Many of these were part of the popular Books & Beyond literary series, which highlights new books by authors who drew on the Library’s vast resources to produce their works. Among the notable speakers was Jill Biden, wife of Vice President Joseph Biden, who read her book, Don’t Forget, God Bless Our Troops, to schoolchildren from military families on June 4.


Prominent American history, government, world history, the earth and the environment, and arts and culture. Notable events included a symposium on longevity of human civilization, a discussion of religion and colonial Mesoamerica and various lectures highlighting the work of senior and junior scholars currently in residence at the center. On March 7, Charles C. Mann delivered the sixth Jay I. Kislak Lecture on his recent bestseller, 1493: Uncovering the New World Columbus Created. On June 4, Morton Kondracke, Jack Kemp Chair in Political Economy, delivered a lecture titled “Jack Kemp: A Congressman Who Changed America.”


The Poetry and Literature Center offered numerous poetry readings and literary events during the year, including those featuring U.S. Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Natasha Trethewey. On Jan. 30, Trethewey read selections from her Pulitzer Prize-winning collection, Native Guard, in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War and in conjunction with the Library of Congress exhibition The Civil War in America. The center also sponsored programs celebrating the birthdays of such poets as Edna St. Vincent Millay, Robert Frost and Paul Laurence Dunbar.

The Prints and Photographs Division, the Friends of the Law Library and private donors supported the Aug. 28 opening event for the Library's exhibition, A Day in the Life of the Constitution: Human Rights.
At the request of the Librarian of Congress, the Kluge Center initiated a Digital Studies Project comprising two components. This project was designed with leading scholars and thought leaders on critical issues raised by the impact of the digital revolution on society and the human condition. The project’s second component was the establishment of the first Kluge Center Fellowship in Digital Studies. Announced in September 2013, the competition invited applicants to propose research projects, using the Library’s collections and resources that examine the impact of the digital revolution on society, culture and international relations. Selected fellows will begin their tenures in fiscal 2014.

The American Folklife Center (AFC) was created in 1976 by Congress to “preserve and present American folklore.” As the national center for folklore scholarship, the center is responsible for research, documentation, archival presentation, reference service, live performances, exhibitions, publications and training. The AFC includes the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world. The center continues to collect and document living cultural traditions, while preserving for the future its unparalleled collections in the state-of-the-art preservation facilities of the Library of Congress. One of the center’s major initiatives is the Veterans History Project, which was established by Congress in 2000 to preserve the memories and artifacts of the nation’s war veterans. The center also administers the StoryCorps Collection and the Civil Rights History Project (see page 24).

The Library of Congress is unique in the scope and scale of our oral histories and the variety of formats used to record them.”

—Elizabeth Peterson, Director American Folklife Center

**THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NATIONAL BOOK FESTIVAL**

The 13th annual Library of Congress National Book Festival, held Sept. 21–22, 2013, drew more than 200,000 book lovers to the free, public event on the National Mall. Part of the Library’s multi-year “Celebration of the Book,” the festival celebrated the joy of reading and the importance of lifelong learning and literacy.

The festival featured presentations and book signings by 112 bestselling authors, illustrators and poets in pavilions devoted to various genres: Children; Teens; History & Biography; Fiction & Mystery; Contemporary Life; Poetry & Prose; Graphic Novels & Science Fiction and Special Presentations.

The Library of Congress Pavilion was packed with presentations from the Library’s curators and collections, plus a presentation of top awards for fifth-grade students who wrote essays in the multi-state “A Book That Shaped Me” contest. In keeping with the festival’s theme, “Books That Shaped the World,” readers of all ages were invited to nominate books they believed met that description. Ballots were cast online as well as in-person at the festival.

The 2013 National Book Festival was made possible through the generous support of National Book Festival Board co-chairman David Rubenstein; Charter Sponsors the Institute of Museum and Library Services, Target, the Washington Post and Wells Fargo; Patrons the National Endowment for the Arts and PBS KIDS; Contributors AT&T; and Digital Bookmobile Powered by OverDrive, the Hay-Adams, Scholastic Inc. and, in the Friends category, the Marshall B. Coyne Foundation Inc., the Harper Lee Prize for Legal Fiction, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Small Press Expo. Assistance was also provided by C-SPAN2’s Book TV, The Junior League of Washington, The Links, Incorporated and the Mensa Education and Research Foundation.
Poet Laureate Natasha Trethewey was appointed to serve a second term, 2013–2014, as the Library’s 19th Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. An English and creative-writing professor at Emory University in Atlanta, Trethewey is the author of four poetry collections, including her newest, Thistle (2012). Her other collections are Native Guard (2006), winner of the 2007 Pulitzer Prize in Poetry; Beloved’s Opalina (2002); and Domesticity (2000). Trethewey is also the author of a nonfiction book, Beyond Katrina: A Meditation on the Mississippi Gulf Coast (2010). In her first term, she invited the public to meet with her in the Library’s Poetry Room. In her second term, she will launch a project as part of “The Poetry Series” featured on the PBS NewsHour.


Walter Swann Fellowship: The 16th annual Walter Swann poetry fellowships were awarded to Sharon Dolin and Shara McCalla, who read from their works on April 2, 2013, at the Library. Bynner was an influential poet of the early 20th century and the translator of the Chinese classic Tao Te Ching, which he named The Way of Life, According to Lao-Tzu.

Center for the Book: The Library’s Center for the Book, established by Congress in 1977 to “stimulate public interest in books and reading,” is a national force for reading and literacy promotion. A public-private partnership, the center sponsors educational programs that reach readers of all ages, and it has organized more than 1,500 programs that reach readers of all ages.”

PROMOTING LIFELONG LEARNING: The Library of Congress promotes lifelong learning and literacy through the Center for the Book, which administers the Young Readers Center, the Poetry and Literature Center, the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry and the National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature. The Library’s educational outreach efforts also assist the nation’s teachers to engage students and create lifelong learners through the use of primary resources in the classroom.

The National Ambassador position was created to raise awareness of the importance of young people’s literature as it relates to lifelong literacy, education and the development and betterment of the lives of young people.

National Digital Stewardship Residency: In February 2013, the Library and the Institute of Museum and Library Services announced the launch of the National Digital Stewardship Residency program. The program will allow 10 postgraduate candidates to participate in nine-month residency experiences at one of 10 Washington, D.C., institutions. Qualified finalists were selected for the 2013–2014 program, which will run from September through May.

Teacher-in-Residence: Earnestine Sweeting, a fifth-grade teacher at the Helen Keller School in the Bronx, N.Y., served as the Library’s Teacher-in-Residence for the 2011 and 2012 terms. The Library of Congress recruits educators to work with its Educational Outreach division to help teachers and school librarians incorporate the Library’s digitized primary sources into the classroom. Each Teacher-in-Residence undertakes a project to benefit his or her home school or district to be implemented during the following academic year. For her project, Sweeting examined and correlated the Library’s teaching materials to the Common Core Standards adopted by New York State. Sweeting plans to collaborate and train the teachers in New York City public schools in the effective use of the Library’s digital resources. At year’s end, Rebecca Newland, a librarian at Kemps Land- ing Magnet School in Virginia Beach, Va., was selected as the Library’s 2013–2014 Teacher-in-Residence.

Swann Fellows: Six scholars were selected to receive a 2013 Florence Tan Moeson Fellowship. Poolomi Chakrabarti, Brown University, Providence, R.I.; Sherry Fosler, University of Kansas, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Lawrence, Kans.; Heather Lee, Brown University, Providence, R.I.; Sayeong Park, Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.; Ian Wu, Columbia University, N.Y.; and Nur Fadilah Yahaya, Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., in 2003, the fellowships are made possible by a generous donation from Florence Tan Moeson, a former Library employee who retired after more than 40 years of Library service. The purpose of the fellowship is to give individuals the opportunity to use the Library’s collections to pursue research on the nations and cultures of the East, the Southeast or South Asia.

2013 Junior Fellow Monica Stone explains her presentation to the Geography and Map Division’s Edward Redmond. Photo by Shereen Craighead.

National Ambassador for Young People’s Litera- ture: Walter Dean Myers, five-time winner of the Coretta Scott King Award and two Newbery Honors, continued to serve as National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature in 2013—the second year of his two-year term. Myers’ platform was “Reading is Not Optional.”

The Kluge Center Scholars program on Demography, Technology and Criminal Justice at the Library of Congress. Kerr is a nationally recognized scholar of criminal procedure and computer crime law at The George Washington University Law School. His cul-minating work, “The Next Generation Privacy Act,” argues Congress should re- peal the existing privacy laws regulating government access to Internet records (known as the Electronic Communica- tions Privacy Act) and replace it with a new statute that reflects current tech- nologies and current privacy threats. His paper has been accepted for publication in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review. During the fiscal year, Kerr discussed his work publicly and testified before Congress several times on the issue of privacy.

Junior Fellows: A panel of Library cu- rators and specialists selected 61 col- lege students from among more than 1,100 applicants to participate in the Library’s 2013 Junior Fellows Summer Intern Program. During the 10-week paid internship (May 28–Aug 2), the inter- nes inventoried, cataloged, arranged, preserved and researched a backlog of copyright or special-collections mate- rial in many different formats in vari- ous divisions. The focus of the program is on increasing access to the Library’s collections and raising awareness of the Library’s digital preservation programs by making them better-known and ac- cessible to Members of Congress and researchers, including scholars, stu- dents, teachers and the general public. The 2013 program was made possible through the generosity of the late Mrs. Jefferson Patterson and the James Madi- son Council, the Library’s private-sector advisory group.

Senior Fellow W. Donald Thompson. The 16th annual Walter Dean Myers summer residency program, which is a national force for reading and literacy promotion. A public-private partnership, the center sponsors educational programs that reach readers of all ages.”

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2013 Junior Fellow Monica Stone explains her presentation to the Geography and Map Division’s Edward Redmond. Photo by Shereen Craighead.
the Young Readers Center and Poetry and Literature Center at the Library of Congress. In collaboration with the Children’s Book Council (CBC) and the CBC Foundation, and with support from publishers, the center sponsors the National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature. The center also maintains and updates the Library’s literacy promotion website, Read.gov.

During the year, the Center for the Book administered the inaugural Literacy Awards, a new initiative supported and originated by Library benefactor David M. Rubenstein. The awards recognize and support organizations and institutions in the United States and abroad that have made significant contributions to combating illiteracy. The winners were announced at the Library of Congress 2013 National Book Festival (see page 36).

The Young Readers Center in the Thomas Jefferson Building continued to grow in popularity, with new programs and activities that attracted nearly 30,000 visitors during the year. Read.gov features multimedia resources designed specifically for young children, teens, parents and educators. The popular website received more than 3.1 million site visits and 2 million page views during fiscal 2013. In October 2012, the Library re-released its popular online serial adventure story, The Exquisite Corpse Adventure, available for free on the Read.gov site or for download at iTunesU. A project of the Center for the Book and the National Children’s Book and Literacy Alliance, the story consists of 27 episodes by 16 different authors and five illustrators.

The work, which first ran online, was later published by Candlewick Press.

The Center for the Book developed the authors’ program for the 2013 National Book Festival and organized its Pavilion of States. During the year, the center reprised its national signature project—Letters about Literature—which inspires young people to write about how books have changed their lives (see page 45). With St. Mary’s College Center for Environmental Literacy, the Center for the Book co-sponsored River of Words, an environmental poetry and art program.

In fiscal 2013, the Center for the Book began administering the Poetry and Literature Center, which fosters the public’s appreciation of literature. Natasha Trethewey, the Library’s Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry for 2012–2013, opened the literary season in the fall of 2012—the 75th anniversary of the Poetry and Literature Center.

WEB  www.Read.gov
WEB  www.loc.gov/poetry/

Educational Outreach
Administered by the Educational Outreach Team in the Office of Strategic Initiatives, the Library’s outreach to teachers focuses on the use of primary sources in the classroom. Over the past two decades, digital technology has allowed the Library of Congress to make many of its collections accessible in K–12 classrooms around the world. Access to these resources assists educators in meeting curriculum goals and creating lifelong learners. The Teachers Page, the Library’s web-based resource for teachers, includes lesson plans that meet Common Core standards, state content standards and the standards of national organizations. The site recorded 9 million page views in fiscal 2013.

The Library offers an array of professional development opportunities for the nation’s teachers. These include five Summer Teacher Institutes held at the Library in July and August 2013. More than 130 educators from 37 states, representing 99 congressional districts, came to the Library to explore the use of online primary sources in the classroom. Through its Teaching with Primary Sources Program (TPS), the Library is providing educators with methods and materials that build student literacy skills, content knowledge and critical thinking abilities. During the year, through workshops, conferences and webinars, the TPS program served more than 22,500 teachers. Many of these received instruction through the TPS Consortium, the Library’s partners in institutions across the country.

From print journals to social media, the Library sought to connect with educators around the nation. The Educational Outreach Team reached out to educators on its Teaching with the Library of Congress blog with more than 100 new posts promoting the use of the Library’s online collections in the classroom. The team also launched @TeachingLC, the Library’s new Twitter feed for K–12 educators, offering primary sources, inspiration and ideas. At year’s end, a special “Back to School” issue of the Library of Congress Magazine (LCM) focused on the Library’s resources and educational outreach efforts.

WEB  www.loc.gov/teachers/

INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT OF THE BOOK
On Dec. 6–7, 2012, the Library of Congress hosted the first International Summit of the Book, a gathering of librarians, publishers, academics and authors from across the globe designed to explore and promote the importance of the book and reading.

The summit was conceived by Rep. John B. Larson (D-Conn.), who, along with Sen. Jack Reed (D-R.I.), spoke at the event. Speakers and panels considered the impact of new technologies, the state of national libraries, key copyright issues and the role of cultural institutions in fostering the book.

Ismail Serageldin, director of Egypt’s Bibliotheca Alexandrina, delivered the keynote address. While the world may be witnessing the final days of the printed book, he observed, there is no reason to fear the digital future. Officials of five national libraries (Spain, the United Kingdom, Peru, Russia and South Africa) agreed that digital technology will play a larger role in disseminating information and knowledge.

Maria A. Pallante, Register of Copyrights and director of the U.S. Copyright Office, moderated a discussion on “Copyright and the Book: Authors, Publishers and the Public Interest.” Karen Keninger, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, spoke of blind people’s determination to have access to books and the resulting innovations, from Louis Braille’s 1821 creation of the raised-dot system to today’s digital talking books.

A cornerstone of the conference was the announcement of a $1.5 million donation from longtime friend of reading David M. Rubenstein to fund three new Library of Congress annual literacy awards over five years. The trio of annual awards will help support organizations working to alleviate the problems of illiteracy and illiteracy (a lack of interest in reading) both in the United States and worldwide. Recipients of the awards subsequently were announced at the 2013 Library of Congress National Book Festival (see page 36).

Mode made possible with support from the Newman’s Own Foundation, the inaugural International Summit of the Book set the stage for an annual global meeting of minds to discuss and promote the book as a crucial format for conveying societies’ scholarship and culture. The event concluded with a ceremony recognizing The National Library of Singapore, which hosted the second summit in Singapore in August 2013.

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

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

Library of Congress Literacy Awards. Created and sponsored by philanthropist David M. Rubenstein, the Library of Congress Literacy Awards seek to reward those organizations that have been doing exemplary, innovative and easily replicable work over a sustained period of time and to encourage new groups, organizations and individuals to become involved. Recipients of the first annual awards, announced at the 2013 National Book Festival, are Reach Out and Read, the David M. Rubenstein Prize ($150,000); 826 National, the American Prize ($50,000); and PlanetRead, the International Prize ($50,000). The literacy awards program is administered by the Library’s Center for the Book.

Final selection of prizewinners was made by the Librarian of Congress, who solicited recommendations from a board of literacy experts.

LEFT Singer-songwriter Carole King is the first female recipient of the Library of Congress Gershwin Prize for Popular Song. Photo by Abby Brack Lewis

“I was so pleased when the venerable Library of Congress began honoring writers of popular songs with the Gershwin Prize. I’m proud to be the fifth such honoree and the first woman.” —Carole King
American Fiction Prize. Don Delillo (below), author of such critically acclaimed novels as Underworld, Mao II and the National Book award-winning White Noise, received the first Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction during the 2013 Library of Congress National Book Festival. Inspired by a prior award the library made for lifetime achievement in the writing of fiction, which was presented to Pulitzer Prize-winner Herman Wouk in 2008, the American Fiction prize honors an American literary writer whose body of work is distinguished not only for its mastery of the art but for its originality of thought and imagination.

Bobbitt Prize. The Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry was awarded to Gerald Stern for his book Early Collected Poems: 1963–1992. The prize is awarded for an American poet’s lifetime achievement, or the most distinguished book of poetry published in the preceding two years. The 2012 prize—for the years 2010 and 2011—was the 12th to be given and the first to be given for a book of collected poems. The poetry was published by WW. Norton in 2010. The Bobbitt Prize, a biennial $10,000 award, is donated by the family of Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt of Austin, Texas, in a partnership, and awarded at the Library of Congress.

A Book That Shaped Me Summer Writing Contest. The Library’s “A Book That Shaped Me” Summer Writing Contest, part of the Library’s National Book Festival, asks rising fifth- and sixth-graders to reflect on a book that has made a personal impact on their lives. More than 300 young readers submitted essays to participating public libraries in the Mid-Atlantic region in this second year of the contest. Launched in 2012 with the D.C. Public Library, the contest expanded to include public libraries in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Local libraries offered the contest as part of their summer reading programs. The Grand Prize winners read their essays at the 2013 National Book Festival.

First Place Grand Prize & Virginia State Winner Sofie Dalton, Adirington Public Library, Adirington, VA, wrote about “Juno’s Son” by Kimberly Bradley.

Second Place Grand Prize and Washington, D.C. Winner Jessica Holloway, D.C. Public Library, wrote about “Juno’s Son” by Kimberly Bradley.

Third Place Grand Prize and Delaware State Winner Julian Jackson, II, Brandwine Hundred Library, New Castle County, Del., wrote about “The Bouctouche” by Deborah Ellis.

LEDGERS

FedLINK Awards. FedLINK serves federal libraries and information centers as their purchasing, training and resource-sharing consortium. Each year, FedLINK announces the winners of its national awards for federal librarianship, which recognize the many innovative ways federal librarians, librarians and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholars and the public. In May, the following 2012 winners were announced.

Large Library/Information Center Research Library, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Small Library/Information Center


Federal Librarian of the Year

Joyce C. Greene, George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

Federal Library Technician of the Year

Tiffany Hughy, U.S. Army Garrison Kaiserslautern Library, Landstuhl, Germany

History Prize. Danielle Johnson, an eighth-grade student at Fais Middle School in Las Vegas, Nev., received the inaugural Discovery and Exploration in History Prize for her project on the Erie Canal. The award was presented at the annual National History Day program held at the University of Maryland in June. The prize is sponsored by the Elizabeth Ridgway Fund, which was established in memory of the former director of Educational Outreach at the Library.

Letters About Literature. More than 50,000 young readers from across the country participated in the 2012–2013 Letters About Literature competition, sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Open to students in grades four through 12, the competition challenged young people to write letters to their favorite authors explaining how their writing changed their lives. The top letters in each competition level for each state were chosen. Then, national, national honor and national runner-up winners were chosen from each of the three competition levels: level 1 (grades four-six), level 2 (grades seven and eight) and level 3 (grades nine and 10). The following are the national winners in the three competition levels:

Level 1: Alessandra Sebastiani of Washington, D.C., who wrote to Amy Tan about her book The Joy Luck Club.

Level 2: Manihla Berke of California, who wrote to Amy Tan about her book The Joy Luck Club.

Level 3: Emily Waller of Illinois, who wrote to Laura Ruby about her book The Bell and the Wing.
LIBRARY STAFF RECOGNITION

Three staff members received the Marjorie and James Billington Staff Recognition Award for sustained and meaningful contributions to the Library of Congress. Grant Harris of the European Division was recognized for playing a key role in building and providing access to the Library’s European collections. Shirley Loo of the Congressional Research Service was honored for allowing current and future analysts to easily access the institutional knowledge of the Congressional Research Service. Linda Stubbs of Library Services was cited for effectively directing more than 60 specialists in acquiring and cataloging the masses of material streaming into the Library. Madison Council member Marjorie Fisher funds the award, which is given periodically.

Donna W. Scheeder, deputy chief information officer for the Congressional Research Service (CRS), was elected to serve as president of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. She will serve as president-elect for the term 2013–15 and as president for the term 2015–17.

Lavonda Broadnax of the Collections Access, Loan and Management Division received the American Library Association’s 2013 Zora Neale Hurston Award for leadership in promoting African-American literature.

Colleen Cahill of the Geography and Map Division received the American Library Association’s 2013 MAGIRT (Map and Geospatial Information Round Table) Honors Award for outstanding contributions to map and geospatial librarianship.

Barbara J. Perkins, legislative analyst, was named recipient of the CRS Director’s Award for outstanding contributions in support of the Congress and the mission of the Congressional Research Service.

The Recording Academy presented the Library with a special Grammy Award at a ceremony in Washington, D.C., on April 17 in recognition of its work in preserving historic audio recordings.

The U.S. Department of State honored the Law Library of Congress for legal research work it provides in support of global criminal justice programs. The award for Outstanding Partnership in Criminal Justice Assistance was presented to Law Librarian David Mao at the State Department’s headquarters on May 13.

The Library’s National Recording Registry was honored with a George Foster Peabody Award in May for its role in producing a radio series that highlights the important sound recordings preserved in the registry.

Lavonda Broadnax, the Library’s director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, received the 2013 Melvil Dewey Medal from the American Library Association for his “outstanding leadership, deep knowledge and broad experience in librarianship—especially in acquisitions, cataloging and classification.”
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

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

CRS attorneys, analysts and information professionals worked collaboratively during the year to deliver to Congress assessments of key public issues on the legislative agenda. CRS supported Congress as it considered increasingly complex legislative domestic issues such as the Affordable Care Act and health policy, immigration reform and the Farm Bill. CRS also provided assistance to lawmakers throughout the numerous debates regarding the budget, banking oversight, appropriations and housing finance. CRS analysts ensured that environmental, technical and economic issues were effectively addressed during congressional discussions of hydraulic fracturing, the Keystone XL Pipeline and liquefied natural gas exports. They also helped Congress assess implementation of the America COMPETES Act, analyze the cost of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and prepare estimates of options for funding student financial aid. Congress called on CRS for consultation in numerous other areas such as the federal response to Hurricane Sandy, intelligence issues and the National Security Agency leaks, gun control, government procurement and the federal government shutdown.

In the areas of foreign affairs and defense, CRS supported congressional review of the unrest in the Middle East, including the civil war in Syria, instability in Egypt and the Iran sanctions and ongoing monitoring of Iranian nuclear programs. CRS experts supported numerous hearings addressing security issues stemming from the Benghazi attacks, reviewed strategic priorities and long-term trends in the fiscal year 2014 defense budget and consulted with policymakers regarding exchange-rate policies, export finance and promotion, export controls and intellectual property rights.

As Congress discussed a rising China and rebalancing to the Pacific, CRS provided studies of China’s political transition, detailed examinations of its economic institutions and military capabilities, and studies of East Asian maritime territorial disputes and U.S.-Taiwan relations. CRS also responded to congressional concerns regarding military matters, including the future of military operations in Afghanistan, the military use of force in Syria, reform of defense acquisition and the adequacy of military benefits for combat injuries including brain injuries and post-traumatic stress disorder.

With the U.S. House of Representatives, CRS co-sponsored “Legislative Issues and Procedures, The CRS Seminar for New Members,” held Jan. 5-8, 2013, in Williamsburg, Va. The seminar provided incoming Members of the 113th Congress with an opportunity to meet with nationally recognized experts from outside and within CRS to discuss domestic and foreign policy issues of immediate interest to Congress. More than 60 percent of new Members attended the seminar, which promoted discussion of policy issues within the legislative framework in a bipartisan setting. The program included general sessions addressing broad-based issues, small-group discussions focused on current legislative issues and a unique session explaining House legislative rules and procedures.

CRS contributed to the Library’s multi-year effort to develop and implement Congress.gov, a single, modern system that will replace two legacy legislative information systems (THOMAS and LEXIS). CRS also worked with other Library offices and the Government Printing Office to publish and announce the centennial version of The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation, known as the Constitution Annotated. During its centennial year, the publication was produced in print, online and as a mobile app for Apple devices (see page 17).

Improvements continued to be made to the CRS website. The search window was expanded in size and moved to the center of the home page to highlight its prominence. Other improvements included implementation of full-text search; enhanced ability to filter search results by topic, author, date and content type; “fixes”; and a feature that displays search results to emphasize analysts, attorneys and information professionals within the search results.

CRS launched a video pilot during the fiscal year to evaluate the ability to produce and publish streaming videos to the CRS website. Streaming videos made their debut during the year, in addition to published CRS event and seminar DVDs. At the end of the fiscal year, 10 streaming videos were available to Congress on topics including immigration reform, border security, natural hazards and disasters, financial challenges to the U.S. Postal Service, major cases from the recent Supreme Court term and the fiscal year 2014 defense budget.

“We want Congress to turn to CRS first when it is in need of research and analysis to support its deliberations and legislative decisions.”

—Mary Mazanec, Director
Congressional Research Service

In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, the Congressional Research Service held an open house on Nov. 2, 2012, for Members of Congress and congressional staff to address their concerns and those of their constituents in affected areas. Photo by Cory Howell

In a bipartisan setting. The program included general sessions addressing broad-based issues, small-group discussions focused on current legislative issues and a unique session explaining House legislative rules and procedures.
Under the direction of Register Maria A. Pallante, the Copyright Office achieved goals outlined in a two-year work plan announced in October 2011. With Columbia Law School, the Copyright Office co-hosted a public symposium on reform of section 108 of the copyright law (exceptions to the law for library and archives). The office also solicited recommendations from stakeholders and technical experts to improve its online registration service and re-engineer its recordation and licensing services, and it made substantial progress toward revising its copyright registration service and re-engineering its recordation and licensing services. Additionally, the office processed hundreds of notices terminating transfers of copyrights made in the 1970s, about 95 percent of which related to musical works.

In March 2013, the Register of Copyrights delivered the Horace S. Manges Lecture at Columbia Law School. In her lecture, titled "The Next Great Copyright Art," she called for a broad review of existing copyright law to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Following the lecture, Reg. Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.), chair of the House Judiciary Committee, invited the Register to testify before the Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet of the House Judiciary Committee, invited the Register to testify before the Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet.

Throughout the year, the Copyright Office assisted the U.S. Department of Justice in several important court cases. In the case of Kirtsaeng v. John Wiley and Sons, the U.S. Supreme Court held that a student who imported copyrighted textbooks from Thailand to sell in the United States did not violate the copyright law. The Supreme Court declined to hear Capitol Records v. Jammie Thomas-Rasset, in which a jury found Thomas-Rasset liable for copyright infringement for downloading and sharing music files over the Internet. The Copyright Office advised the Justice Department when it filed a brief before the Supreme Court asserting the constitutionality of the damages awarded in that case.

The Register of Copyrights and other senior members of the Copyright Office participated in conferences and negotiations and worked with executive branch agencies on copyright law and policy affecting other countries. The Associate Register for Policy and International Affairs served on the U.S. delegation to a World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) diplomatic conference in June 2013, in which member states negotiated the conclusion of a treaty to increase access to books and other printed materials by those who are visually impaired. The office also assisted with issues related to ratifying and implementing in U.S. law the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, the first multi-lateral copyright treaty adopted by WIPO since 1996.

Following a year-long public process, in October 2012 the Copyright Office concluded its fifth triennial rulemaking under section 1201 of title 17. Section 1201 provides that, upon the recommendation of the Register of Copyrights, the Librarian of Congress may designate certain classes of works as exempt from the prohibition against circumvention of technological measures that control access to copyrighted works. The office invited comments and held public hearings to prepare recommendations for the Librarian.

"It is both possible and necessary to have a copyright law that combines safeguards for free expression, guarantees of due process, mechanisms for access and respect for intellectual property.”

—Maria Pallante
Register of Copyrights
In fiscal 2013, senior Library managers led a concerted effort to eliminate identified weaknesses and improve the performance of contracting operations. Organizational changes to facilitate these actions included reassigning the Office of Contracts and Grants Management to the Office of the Librarian with the director reporting to the Deputy Librarian of Congress. A wide range of initiatives resulted in improved oversight and accountability, development of functional expertise in contracting teams, increased professional expertise for the contracting specialists, more formal work processes and better management and accomplishment of the workload.

The Office of the Librarian continued to lead the Library-wide effort to update and implement the organization’s Strategic Plan (2011–2016) and the related Planning and Budgeting Framework. In fiscal 2013, the Librarian of Congress initiated a Futures Program to chart a course for the institution and to lay the foundation for a new Strategic Plan.

The Office of the Librarian also has oversight for guiding such initiatives as the World Digital Library website (see page 30).

Under the leadership of the Deputy Librarian, the Governing Documents Working Group began migrating existing policies, regulations and directories into the framework that was established in fiscal 2012. Once complete, the governing documents framework will include a single Library of Congress Manual and a series of supplemental Library of Congress Handbooks and Library of Congress Technical Guidance.

The Office of the General Counsel provided legal counsel to Library management regarding Library initiatives, collections and operations; reviewed Library contracts and agreements; served as the Library ethics and privacy office; supported the Library’s legislative and regulatory activities; and represented the Library in negotiations, disputes and litigation.

During fiscal 2013, the Library’s development efforts brought in a total of $14.06 million, representing 872 gifts from 654 donors. Those gifts, including $2.35 million in cash gifts, $10.06 million in new pledges, $342,151 in in-kind gifts and $316,044 received through planned gifts were made to 67 Library initiatives. Gifts from the James Madison Council—the Library’s private-sector advisory group—took the total to $165 million.

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During fiscal 2013, senior Library managers led a concerted effort to eliminate identified weaknesses and improve the performance of contracting operations. Organizational changes to facilitate these actions included reassigning the Office of Contracts and Grants Management to the Office of the Librarian with the director reporting to the Deputy Librarian of Congress. A wide range of initiatives resulted in improved oversight and accountability, development of functional expertise in contracting teams, increased professional expertise for the contracting specialists, more formal work processes and better management and accomplishment of the workload.

The Office of the Librarian continued to lead the Library-wide effort to update and implement the organization’s Strategic Plan (2011–2016) and the related Planning and Budgeting Framework. In fiscal 2013, the Librarian of Congress initiated a Futures Program to chart a course for the institution and to lay the foundation for a new Strategic Plan.

The Office of the Librarian also has oversight for guiding such initiatives as the World Digital Library website (see page 30).

Under the leadership of the Deputy Librarian, the Governing Documents Working Group began migrating existing policies, regulations and directories into the framework that was established in fiscal 2012. Once complete, the governing documents framework will include a single Library of Congress Manual and a series of supplemental Library of Congress Handbooks and Library of Congress Technical Guidance.

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This year marked the midpoint of the Law Library’s five-year strategic plan. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Law Library leadership team began planning an organizational realignment to bring together the Law Library’s research and collection units in order to take advantage of resource sharing; to make services more efficient and consistent; and to facilitate collaboration with other Library of Congress units. In May of 2013, the Law Library implemented the realignment.

In fiscal 2013, the Law Library prepared 376 legal research reports, special studies and memoranda in response to inquiries from Congress. Foreign law specialists provided Members of Congress with reports related to many pressing U.S. legislative issues, including firearms control, mental health provisions, judicial tort systems, laws on the sale of human organs, government authority to conduct electronic surveillance, humanitarian exemptions from import duties and European Union merger regulations. Many of these reports are accessible to the public on the Law Library’s website.

In addition to serving Congress, the Law Library provided 963 research reports and reference services to executive and judicial branch agencies, the U.S. bar, and members of the public both in the United States and abroad.

The Law Library answered 3,959 congressional inquiries and served 41,706 patrons in its reading room, on the phone or electronically. Its Public Services Division staff answered a total of 4,267 inquiries through Ask a Librarian, the Library’s virtual reference service.

The Law Library continued to expand its use of social networking. Twitter followers increased to 37,123, and a second Twitter account, focused on the public legislative information system known as THOMAS, was launched. The Law Library had 12,070 Facebook friends and continued to offer RSS feeds and e-mail alerts in order to notify subscribers about the availability of selected resources. The Law Library’s blog, In Guaita’s Law, published 263 posts and recorded 267,524 page views in 2013.

The Global Legal Monitor, a continually updated online publication covering legal news and developments worldwide, received 302,301 page views for the year. The Guide to Law Online, an annotated portal of Internet sources of interest to legal researchers, had 714,051 page views. Both resources are accessible on the Law Library’s website.

At the request of the House, and in partnership with other Library units, the Law Library developed and issued two competitive challenges that will help advance the exchange of legislative information worldwide. The challenges were posted on Challenge.gov, an online platform administered by the U.S. General Services Administration in partnership with ChallengePost. The Law Library also contributed to the Library’s effort to launch the Constitution Annotated app for smart devices and the addition of the Congressional Record to the Congress.gov website. (See page 17.)

The Law Library hosted its first Scholar-in-Residence for the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation Program on Democracy, Technology and Criminal Justice. Orin S. Kerr, a nationally recognized scholar of criminal procedure and computer crime law at The George Washington University Law School, held the position. On May 21 and May 22, 2013, the Law Library hosted a two-day online webinar featuring a panel discussion on the issues raised in Kerr’s work on “The Next Generation Privacy Act.”

The Law Library joined with the Prints and Photographs Division and private donors in supporting the Library’s exhibition, A Day Like No Other, which commemorated the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington. The Law Library also marked the 50th anniversary of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, Human Rights Day, Constitution Day and Law Day with public programs. The Librarian of Congress approved the Law Library’s proposal to mount a major exhibition celebrating the 800th anniversary of Magna Carta. Planned for fall 2014, the exhibition will feature a rare 13th-century copy of Magna Carta, one of the most important legal documents in the history of democracy.
Library Services performs the traditional functions of a national library: acquisitions, cataloging, preservation and reference services for both digital and traditional collections.

Library Services’ major milestones of 2013—discussed elsewhere in this report—included approval of a Collection Development Office; beginning the transformation of the Main Reading Room into a “Center for Knowledge”; and implementation of the new cataloging standard, Resource Description and Access (RDA).

The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate played a leadership role in the implementation of the RDA cataloging standard. The new instructions replace older cataloging codes developed before the dawn of the digital information era.

Major activities of the Collections and Services Directorate during the past year included developing the Library’s collections in all languages, subject areas and formats; organizing and managing the secure storage of more than 136 million items in the Library’s collections; physically serving requested collections and providing onsite as well as online reference and information services through the Library’s research centers and collection access points on Capitol Hill and via the Internet; and coordinating collections-based digitization projects to increase public access to high-research-value Library materials.

Collections and Services divisions also played critical roles in effective collections inventory control, essential to the security of the Library’s collections. As part of the space management program, the Collections Access, Loan and Management Division manages collections storage on the Library’s Capitoll Hill campus, at the state-of-the-art high-density storage modules at Fort Meade, Md., at the Packard Campus in Culpeper, Va., at the annex in Landover, Md., and at the National Archives and Records Administration’s Valmeyer, Ill., records storage site.

The Library’s Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation consolidates, develops, preserves and provides broad public access to a comprehensive collection of the world’s audiovisual heritage of moving images and recorded sounds. With its new systems for born-digital collections acquisition, preservation and reformatting, and playback-on-demand access, the facility significantly increases the amount of Library audiovisual material digitized for preservation and available for public service.

The Partnerships and Outreach Programs Directorate presents the Library’s collections to new and broader audiences, contributes to scholarship and research through onsite activities and provides an entertaining and educational visitor experience. Visitors learn about the Library’s work and collections through exhibitions, publications, tours, public programs and retail services that present the Library’s rich resources in engaging ways. Scholars and researchers make good use of the Library’s collections through fellowships and research programs in the John W. Kluge Center. The directorate also maintains and operates several laboratories to test the chemical and physical properties of library materials to maximize their longevity. During the year, the Preservation Directorate housed, stabilized, mass-deacidified, bound, reformatted or prepared for use in exhibitions, scanning projects and research more than 3.6 million items in diverse formats.

The Technology Policy Directorate comprises the Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO), the Integrated Library System Program Office (ILSPO) and the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO). In fiscal 2013, APLO provided technical support for many Library Services construction projects throughout the Library’s three Capitol Hill buildings, which required relocation of work stations and associated peripheral equipment and telecommunication services. ILSPO continued to support enterprise systems such as the Integrated Library System and the Electronic Resource Management System. NDMSO continued to play a pivotal role in the bibliographic framework initiative, which aims to implement BIBFRAME, a replacement for MARC 21, as a cataloging metadata standard.

The more than 15 offices that make up Library Services are organized within five directorates: Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access; Collections and Services; Partnerships and Outreach Programs; Preservation; and Technology Policy. The Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation and the American Folklife Center (including the Veterans History Project) also report to Library Services.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

The Office of Strategic Initiatives directs the Library’s digital strategic planning effort, integrates the delivery of information technology services and leads the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program.

During the year, OSI’s Web Services Division provided library-wide operational support for the Library website and led the implementation of the Library’s web strategy. Key projects included the development and management of congress.gov, with six releases in fiscal 2013, which provided new content and new functionality to users (see page 17). The Web Services team worked with content owners throughout the Library to upgrade dozens of online presentations and improve the delivery of hundreds of thousands of digital items, including audio, video, images, maps, and manuscripts. Web Services also continued to manage the technical and policy aspects of the Library’s use of social networking sites (see page 31).

OSI’s Repository Development Center continued to develop tools and strengthen the infrastructure at the Library for long-term storage and preservation of at-risk digital content. Through its Educational Outreach Office, OSI educates students and teachers about the use of digitized primary sources in the classroom (see page 40). OSI also supports major Library initiatives such as the World Digital Library, the National Digital Newspaper Program and the National Book Festival, which are described elsewhere in this report. OSI continued to add high-quality digital content to the Library’s website through internal scanning operations, contracted services and collaborations with outside partners. In fiscal 2013, 7.6 million new digital files were added, bringing the total to 45.2 million, including files from the National Digital Newspaper Program.

NATIONAL DIGITAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND PRESERVATION PROGRAM

The National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) is mandated by Congress to develop a nationwide collection strategy to build a national repository of digital materials. Since 2000, NDIIPP has grown to a distributed network of 300 national and international partners in 49 states and 27 countries. The primary collaborative mechanism is the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA), a national membership organization that works collaboratively to ensure long-term access to digital content. Founded in 2010 by the Library and more than 30 other stewardship organizations, the NDSA grew to 160 members in fiscal year 2013. Recent collaborations include the publication of digital stewardship guidelines and reports.

OSI’s Web Archiving Team continued to support the acquisition of born-digital web content for the Library. During the year, the Web Archiving Team managed 20 web archive collections comprising more than 8 billion files or 475 terabytes of data.

NDIIPP also disseminated information about digital stewardship to a wide audience through social media channels, newsletters, podcasts, videos and its popular blog, The Signal. Through the Digital Preservation Outreach & Education network of 52 institutions in 14 states, more than 85 trainers provided instruction to more than 1,500 digital preservation practitioners across the country.

WEB www.digitalpreservation.gov

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Information Technology Services (ITS) supports the technology needs of the Library of Congress and its external customers and maintains a reliable, secure and high-performance data communications and information processing infrastructure.

In collaboration with the Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness, ITS works to ensure continuity of operations in the event of a pandemic or other emergency, including enhancing the Alternate Computing Facility and remote access. ITS supports a wide variety of IT initiatives and operational needs of the Congressional Research Service, the U.S. Copyright Office, the Law Library, Library Services, the Office of the Librarian and the Office of Support Operations.

Throughout the year, ITS ensured that the Library’s information technology infrastructure and the services it provides continued to adapt to new technology and respond to other changes and requirements. The Library’s current IT infrastructure includes five data centers in four buildings across the country.

The ITS Help Desk resolved more than 16,000 trouble reports from end users and supported the use of two-factor authentication for webmail access. The ITS Multimedia Team’s Video Production Section produced nearly 400 programs for streaming from the Library’s website and YouTube channel. The ITS Digital Scan Section produced more than 105,000 high-quality digital images for use by many divisions within the Library. The Technology Assessment Group continued to provide computer support for users with disabilities in compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act.
The Office of Support Operations provides oversight and direction to four diverse and interdependent infrastructure programs which support the Library’s mission and strategic objectives: the Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness; Human Resources Services; the Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance; and Integrated Support Services.

During fiscal 2013, the programs comprising the Office of Support Operations delivered comprehensive services, managed institutional programs and oversee regulatory compliance in the areas of human capital, administration, facilities, asset management and protection, personnel security, emergency preparedness, safety and health services.

The Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness continued to maintain and improve security at the Library’s Capitol Hill buildings and outlying facilities. In fiscal 2013, the Library’s Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) was revised to enhance vital records management and remote access capabilities. The office completed operational planning, testing and relocation of the Library’s remote COOP site, thereby improving the Library’s overall emergency preparedness. Work focused on updating survival equipment and supplies, enhancing technology and communication systems, training staff and emergency coordinators, hosting forums and conducting drills.

Human Resources Services continued to direct and guide the Human Capital Planning Board, an agency-wide committee made up of senior managers from each service unit, designated by and reporting to the Library’s Executive Committee. Established in 2012, the Planning Board is leading the Library’s efforts to enhance its workforce and ensure alignment with the agency’s strategic goals. Through the Planning Board, the Library is addressing key human capital challenges, including succession management, workforce planning, leadership, managing for results, recruitment and retention, and diversity and inclusion. In fiscal 2013, the Planning Board focused on telework policy, succession planning, temporary promotions, phased retirement, veterans’ preference in hiring and the Library’s Multi-Year Affirmative Employment Program Plan.

The Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance supported the Library’s commitment to principles of fairness and inclusion by increasing awareness and competency through service unit engagement, educational forums, workforce training and assistive technology demonstrations. In fiscal 2013, the office initiated a reassessment of the agency’s Multi-Year Affirmative Employment Program Plan, which was originally issued in 2010. Revisions to the plan are intended to focus on how the Library’s strategic goals are achieved through a diverse workforce, an inclusive workplace and diversity management programs.

Integrated Support Services and its various divisions support the Library’s physical infrastructure, operational requirements and regulatory compliance through a broad range of specialized services and programs in the areas of facilities, health and safety, printing, office systems, records management and logistics support. In fiscal 2013, Integrated Support Services continued its multi-year planning and implementation of an automated workplace management system to enhance and automate an array of programs and operations. These included collections development, web search strategy, cloud computing and implementation of the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010. Through its reviews, the OIG identified $47,408 in funds to be put to better use and recovered $377,190 in stolen property.

Under OIG oversight, the accounting firm of CliftonLarsonAllen LLP audited the Library’s fiscal 2012 consolidated financial statements. For the 17th consecutive year, the Library received an unqualified “clean” audit opinion. CliftonLarsonAllen also audited and issued an unqualified audit opinion on the fiscal 2012 financial statements of the Open World Leadership Center, a separate legislative-branch agency housed at the Library of Congress.

The OIG investigated theft of copyright deposits; attempted removal, misuse and theft of government property; prohibited lottery operations; disruption of government business; threats to Library employees; attacks on the Library’s website and networks; and other misconduct. The OIG also provided several referrals and assistance to other law enforcement agencies.

During the year, the OIG opened 82 investigations and closed 79 investigations. Of the five cases referred to the U.S. Attorney General, two were accepted for criminal prosecution. The OIG referred seven cases to Library management for administrative action. The OIG also reviewed 11 new or revised Library of Congress Regulations.

Other activities included commenting on the fiscal 2011 financial statements of the Charitable Trust for the Benefit of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and overseeing the fiscal 2012 financial statements audit of the federal Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE). The Inspector General participated on the CIGIE Legislation and Investigations Committees and as the Vice Chair of the CIGIE Audit Committee.

To comply with its statutory reporting requirements, the OIG issued semianual reports to the Congress summarizing its activities for the periods ending March 31 and Sept. 30, 2013. These reports, audit reports, audit plans, OIG testimony and Strategic Plan are available on the OIG website.
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY BOARD

The Copyright Royalty Board administers the royalty provisions of the Copyright Act. The act requires artists, copyright owners and recording and distribution companies to license their works to broadcast media. The three Copyright Royalty Judges who comprise the board make determinations regarding royalty rates, terms and distributions relating to these compulsory statutory licenses.

In fiscal 2013, licensors remitted $315.5 million in royalties. The judges approved distribution of more than $324 million to copyright owners from 19 different funds. The judges finalized two proceedings by stipulation or adjudication, published agreed terms for comment and commenced two distribution proceedings. The judges published final rates and terms for use of certain works in connection with non-commercial broadcasting, which resulted from agreement of copyright owners and public broadcasting entities.

The judges also published final rates and terms for digital transmissions of sound recordings and ephemeral recordings by pre-existing subscription services and satellite digital audio radio services. In December 2012, the judges published cost-of-living adjustments for certain established rates.

In July, the judges published for comment the agreed terms and rates for business establishment services for the 2014–2018 license period. The judges completed the hearing phase for and issued their initial determination in a proceeding to distribute royalties deposited by cable system operators for retransmission to their subscribers of over-the-air television and music broadcasts. The judges initiated proceedings for distribution of cable retransmission royalties for broadcast years 2004–2009 and satellite retransmission royalties for broadcast years 1999–2009.

During the year, the Librarian of Congress appointed Judge David Strickler to serve as the judge with an economics specialty. The Librarian also appointed Jesse Feder as interim Copyright Royalty Judge to serve as the body’s copyright specialist to fill the position vacated by Judge William Roberts, who accepted a position in the U.S. Copyright Office.

WEB www.loc.gov/crb/
APPENDIX A. Library of Congress Advisory Bodies

JAMES MADISON COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP

H. F. (Gerry) Lenfest, Chair
West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania

John W. Kluge (deceased), Founding Chair
New York, New York

Edwin L. Cox, Chair Emeritus
Dallas, Texas

Leonard L. Silverstein, Treasurer
Washington, D.C.

Richard H. Brown and Mary Jo Otsea

Arturo and Hilda Brillembourg

Geoffrey and Renee Boisi

Norma K. Asnes

John and Teresa Amend

Ruth S. Altshuler

MARRIOTT K. BREVARD

Julienne Krasnow, Emeritus

Robert P. Gwinn (deceased), Emeritus

David and Rosalee McCullough

James Earl and Cecilia Jones, Honorary

Treasurer

Robert P. Gwinn (deceased)

David and Rosalee McCullough,

JAMES MADISON COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP

James Earl and Cecilia Jones, Honorary

Treasurer

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Robert P. Gwinn (deceased)

David and Rosalee McCullough,

James Earl and Cecilia Jones, Honorary

Treasurer

Robert P. Gwinn (deceased)

David and Rosalee McCullough,
WORLD DIGITAL LIBRARY
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ismail Serageldin, Chair
Director, International Digital Library Foundation
Barbara Schneider-Kempf
General Director, World Digital Library
Mónica Rizzio Soares Pitto
Brazilian National Library Foundation
Wei Daoxi
Deputy Director, National Library of China
Claudia Lux
Project Director, Qatar National Library

Ex Officio
James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress
Janis Karklins
UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information
Phyllis Pickett
North Carolina General Assembly

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON THE LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

M. Elizabeth Medaglia, Chair
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Tedson J. Meyers, Special Adviser
Faulkner, Alabama

Blake Tartt, Special Adviser
Beirne Maynard & Parsons LLP
Houston, Texas

Nicholas Allard
Brooklyn Law School
Brooklyn, New York

David A. Breenen
University of Kentucky
College of Law
Lexington, Kentucky

Lillian Gaskin
The Federal Administrative Law Judges Conference
Washington, D.C.

Allen G. Goolsby
Huntton & Williams LLP
Richmond, Virginia

Katrina Miller
Florida State University College of Law
Tallahassee, Florida

David S. Mao, Ex Officio
Law Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Phyllis Pickett
North Carolina General Assembly
Raleigh, North Carolina

Michelle Wu
Georgetown University Law Center
Washington, D.C.

American Bar Association Staff

Ken Goldsmith
Legislative Counsel

AMERICAN FOLKLORE CENTER
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Congressional Appointees
C. Kurt Deschurts, Chair
Director, Michigan State University Museum
East Lansing, Michigan

Patricia Atkinson
Folklore Program Coordinator
Nevada Arts Council
Carson City, Nevada

Jean M. Dorton
Paintsville, Kentucky

Joanna Hess
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Margaret Z. Robson
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Presidential Appointees
Susan Hildreth
President
Institute of Museum and Library Services
Washington, D.C.

Robert Stanton
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Librarian’s Appointees
Marilyn Alvarez
Professor of English
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Bob Edwards
Sirus XM Radio
Washington, D.C.

Thomas S. Rankin
Executive Director
Center for Documentary Studies
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Donald Scott
Brigadier General, U.S. Army (ret.)
Former Deputy Librarian of Congress
Henderson, Nevada

Ex Officio
James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Harris M. Berger
Society for Ethnomusicology
Washington, D.C.

G. Wayne Clough
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

Diane Goldstein
President
American Folklore Society
Bloomington, Indiana

Rocco Landesman
Chairman
National Endowment for the Arts
Washington, D.C.

Jim A. Leach
Chairman
National Endowment for the Humanities
Washington, D.C.

Betsy Peterson
Director
American Folklore Center
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Escaita
Judith McCalloph
Urbania, Illinois

NATIONAL FILM
PRESERVATION BOARD

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences
Member: Sid Ganis
Alternate: Martha Coolidge

Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers
Member: Carol Lombardini
Alternate: Tracy Cahill

American Film Institute
Member: John Patak
Alternate: Cecilia DeMille Presley

American Society of Cinematographers and International Photographers Guild
Member: Caleb Deschanel
Alternate: John Bailey

Association of Moving Image Archivists
Member: Tom Regal
Alternate: Wendy Shays

Department of Film and Television of the School of Theater, Film and Television at the University of California, Los Angeles
Member: Bob Rosen
Alternate: Jean-Christopher Horak

Department of Film and Television of the Tisch School of the Arts at New York University
Member: Antonia Lust
Alternate: Dan Strebile

Directors Guild of America
Director
American Film Institute
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Member: Martin Scorsese
Alternate: Curtis Hanson

Motion Picture Association of America
Member: Robert Pisano
Alternate: Greg Frazier

National Association of Theater Owners
Member: Ted Pedas
Alternate: Patrick Corcoran

National Society of Film Critics
Member: David Kehr
Alternate: Martha Coolidge

2013 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
APENDIX A. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ADVISORY BODIES

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Screen Actors Guild  
Member: Richard Masur  
Alternate: Valerie Yaros
Society for Cinema and Media Studies  
Member: Matthew Bernstein  
Alternate: Jennifer Horne
Society of Composers and Lyricists  
Member: Alan Bergman  
Alternate: Ray Colcord
United States Members of the International Federation of Film Archives  
Member: Susan Oxtoby  
Alternate: Rajendra Roy
University Film and Video Association  
Member: Ben Levin  
Alternate: Simon Tarre
Writers Guild of America  
East Member: Richard Wesley  
West Alternate: vacant
At-large  
Member: Grover Crisp  
Alternate: Roger Mayer
Member: Hanay Geigamah  
Alternate: Schawn Belston
Member: Alfre Woodard  
Alternate: Caroline Frick
Member: Bruce Goldstein  
Alternate: Charles Ramirez Berg
Member: Leonard Maltin  
Alternate: Jacqueline Stewart
Pro Bono Counsel  
Eric Schwartz  
Mitchell Silverberg & Knupp LLP
**NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION FOUNDATION BOARD**
Roger Mayer, Board Chair and President
Cecilia DeMille Presley, Faye Chair Trustee, Cecil B. DeMille Foundation
Julia Argivos
Hawk Koch  
Film Producer
Leonard Maltin  
Film Critic/Historian
Scott M. Martin  
Executive Vice President  
Intellectual Property
Paramount Pictures
John Puck  
Arensky Agency
Robert G. Rehme  
President  
Rehme Productions
Eric Schwartz  
Mitchell Silverberg & Knupp LLP
Martin Scorsese  
Filmmaker and President
The Film Foundation
Paula Wagner  
Film Producer  
Chesnaut Ridge Productions
Alfre Woodard  
Actress, Producer
Ev Offic冑  
James H. Billington  
Librarian of Congress
Foundation Staff  
Annette Meville  
Director
Jeff Lambert  
Assistant Director
Rebecca Payne Collins  
Office Manager
David Wells  
Programs Manager
Ilhan Amanatullah  
Programs Assistant
**NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION BOARD**
American Federation of Musicians  
Member: Billy Lineman  
Alternate: vacant
American Folklore Society  
Member: Bert Feintuch  
Alternate: Timothy Lloyd
American Musiological Society  
Member: Mark Katz  
Alternate: José Antonio Bowen
American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers  
Member: Sue Drew  
Alternate: Loreta Munoz
Association for Recorded Sound Collections  
Member: David Seubert  
Alternate: Bill Klinger
Audio Engineering Society  
Member: George Masenburg  
Alternate: Elizabeth Cohen
Broadcast Music, Incorporated  
Member: Del Bryant  
Alternate: Robin Ahrol
Country Music Foundation  
Member: Kyle Young  
Alternate: Alan Stoker
Digital Media Association  
Member: Lee Knife  
Alternate: Gregory Alan Barnes
Music Library Association  
Member: James Faris  
Alternate: Philip Vandermeer
National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences  
Member: Kristen Madsen  
Alternate: Maureen Droney
National Archives and Records Administration  
Member: Daniel Rooney  
Alternate: Tom Nastick
National Association of Recording Merchandisers  
Member: Rachelle Friedman  
Alternate: Jim Donio
Recording Industry Association of America  
Member: David Hughes  
Alternate: Patrick Kraus
SESAC  
Member: Shannah Tipton-Hatch  
Alternate: Justin Levenson
Society for Ethnomusicology  
Member: Jon Kertzer  
Alternate: Alan Burdette
Songwriters Hall of Fame  
Member: vacant  
Alternate: Oscar Brand
At-large  
Member: Michael Feinstein  
Alternate: Sam Bylowski
Member: Sandy Pearlman  
Alternate: Christopher Sterling
Member: Brenda Nelson-Strauss  
Alternate: William Ivey
Member: Bob Santelli  
Alternate: Jay Carr
Member: Eric Schwartz  
Alternate: John Simon
**NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION FOUNDATION BOARD**
Charter Members  
T Bone Burnett  
Musician and Producer
Bruce Landvall  
President and CEO of Blue Note Label Group
George Masenburg  
Producer, Engineer and Designer
Ricky Minor  
Bandleader
Jonathan Poneman  
Music executive and Co-founder of Sub Pop Records
Bob Santelli  
Executive Director, Grammy Museum
John L. Simson  
Former Executive Director, SoundExchange
Jack White  
Musician, Producer
Davia Nelson  
Producer and member of The Kitchen Sisters
Ex Officer  
James H. Billington  
Librarian of Congress
Foundation Staff  
Gerald Seigman  
Executive Director
Kenneth Silverman  
Office Counsel
APPENDIX B. Publications

2013 BOOKS

Football Nation: Four Hundred Years of America’s Game by Susan Keyharn features essays, along with 400 collection items—in various formats—that document football from its early days in colonial America to the professional and college game in the 21st century. (In association with Abrams Books)

Mary Pickford, Queen of the Movies, edited by Christel Schmidt, features essays and more than 200 color and black-and-white illustrations and posters from the Library’s collections and other institutions that shed light on the life and cinematic work of America’s Sweetheart. (In association with the University of Kentucky Press)

A Renaissance Glolemaker’s Toolbox: Johannes Schöner and the Revolution of Modern Science 1474–1550 by John Hessler is the first scholarly publication on Schöner, a German glolemaker and disseminator of “New World” science and mathematics. (In association with D Giles Ltd.)

The Southern Journey of Alan Lomax: Words, Photographs, and Music by Tom Piazza is a new look at the legendary folklorist who photographed and recorded the folk and blues music that is now considered uniquely American. (In association with W.W. Norton & Company)

The Starry Messenger, Venice 1610: “From Doubt to Assentment” by John Hessler and Daniel De Simone offers a full-color facsimile of Galilei’s Sermo unus the Starry Messenger, produced from the Library’s rare untruncated copy. (In association with Leverpress Publishing)

2013 CALENDARS

Antique Maps

This calendar revisited the golden age of mapmaking, when European explorers had just begun to survey previously unknown continents. The magnificent atlases of that time have now become rich cultural artifacts. The dozen maps in this calendar were selected from more than five million in the collections of the Geography and Map Division. (In association with Pomegranate)

Movie Posters

From the screwball comedy of Preston Sturges to the neo-noir of the Coen Brothers, these 12 movie posters showcased some of the finest talents ever to grace the silver screen. Each poster in this calendar celebrated a movie selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry of the Library of Congress. (In association with Universe/Rizzoli)

Ciao, Italia!

Vintage Italian Travel Posters During the Golden Age of Travel, the great cities of Italy became glamorous destinations for European and American tourists. Nearly a century later, vintage travel posters, like those drawn from the Library’s Prints and Photographs Division and featured in this calendar, have become coveted examples of 20th-century graphic design. (In association with Universe/Rizzoli)

APPENDIX C. Selected Acquisitions

To complement its existing Civil War collections in various formats, the Library purchased 100 reels of microfilm on The Civil War and Reconstruction: The Making of Modern America. The Prints and Photographs Division purchased 21 rare stereo-views of Civil War-era South Carolina made by Sam Cosley and Hubbard & Mix in the 1860s. The Manuscript Division purchased a letter from Jesse Root Grant (father of Ulysses S. Grant) to Governor Todd of Ohio, July 11, 1862, and three pocket diaries of Nathaniel C. Barker, 1862-1864. The Library purchased Civil War campaign sketches by Winslow Homer and the very rare Constitution of the Confederate States of America, one of the 100 copies ordered to be printed by the Confederate government.

The Library purchased electronic resources, such as the American Antiquarian Society’s Historical Periodicals Collection, Asian Studies in Video and Ethnographic Video Online; Daiching peri 1949 Provincial Full-Text Database (from the China National Publica-

The Law Library also purchased Pope Clement V’s Constitutiones (Cum Appearit Joannis Andreaus [with glosses by Giovanni d’Andrea]), printed in Rome in 1476.

The Manuscript Division received the Lilli Vincenz Collection, the personal and professional papers of Lilli Vincenz documenting her life and work on behalf of the gay and lesbian civil rights movement, including her service as an early member of the Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C. This donation complements the papers of gay rights leader Frank Kameny, which the division acquired in 2006. Also donated to the Manuscript Division during the year were 1,600 boxes of papers from the collection of former Senator Joseph I. Lieberman (I-Conn.).

The Manuscript Division purchased a variety of items during the year, including an autograph manuscript page by Walt Whitman, circa 1865; an autograph letter signed by William Henry Harrison (1737–1841) to William Corwin, Dec. 18, 1839, regarding the future president’s view on slavery; and a typed letter along with “Theodore Roosevelt to Colonel William C. Church,” written from a military camp near Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 5, 1898, regarding the Spanish-American War. This letter was written a few weeks after Roosevelt led the Rough Riders’ famous July 1898 charge up San Juan Hill.

The Law Library purchased Baldo degli Ubaldelli’s 1436 manuscript, Lectura super Siderius nuncius, the Elder’s Allegationes urbaris. The Law Library also purchased Pope Clement V’s Constitutiones (Cum Appearit Joannis Andreaus [with glosses by Giovanni d’Andrea]), printed in Rome in 1476.

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The division also purchased a three-page manuscript list of books that Thomas Jefferson ordered to be printed by the Confederate States, asked newspaper publisher and political ally William Duane to buy in Paris for the recently established Library of Congress.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division received the gift of the Dick Cavett Collection, consisting of approximately 750 talk show programs hosted by Cavett between 1968 and 1975 on ABC Television and between 1977 and 1982 on the Public Broadcasting Service. The division purchased the Ernest Adams Collection of motion picture sounds, voice recordings and silent-film sheet music, and from the British Film Institute, a collection of more than a dozen 35 mm nitrate prints of U.S.-made silent films. The division also purchased the Bob Wolff Sports Broadcasting Collection that spans nine decades of broadcasting; and the Unshredded Nostalgia Collection, consisting of more than 300 collections of oral histories.

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APPENDIX D. Exhibitions

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

NEW EXHIBITIONS

Words Like Sapphires: 100 Years of Hebraica at the Library of Congress
Oct. 25, 2012–April 13, 2013

A century ago, New York philanthropist Jacob H. Schiff purchased an initial collection of nearly 10,000 Hebrew books and pamphlets from bibliophile and book dealer Ephraim Delmar for the Library of Congress. This gift formed the nucleus of what is today one of the world’s greatest collections of Hebraic material, consisting of some 200,000 items. To celebrate the centennial of the Library’s Hebraic Collection, the Library displayed more than 60 items dating from the seventh century through the present. Items from 13 countries in nine languages include Hebrew manuscripts, incunabula (pre-1501 books), a Torah scroll, Yiddish sheet music and contemporary limited edition artists’ books. Seven of the volumes on display came to the Library through Schiff’s original gift in 1912. On display in the South Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building, the exhibition was made possible with support from the Abby and Emily Rapoport and the Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Trust Funds at the Library of Congress.

The Civil War in America
Nov. 12, 2012–Jan. 4, 2014

On display in the Southwest Exhibition Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building, the Library’s exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of that great conflict is the Library’s most ambitious exhibition to date. More than 200 unique items from the Library of Congress—many never before on public view—offer a human perspective on the war and shed new light on the ways this terrible conflict helped shape the American people and the nation. Among the highlights were an autograph letter from Mary Todd Lincoln to Mrs. John C. Spring in which she mourned the loss of her son Willie Lincoln from typhus; a rare copy of the Emancipation Proclamation intended for auction at the Philadelphia Sanitary Commission, June 6, 1864, that was signed by President Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of State William H. Seward and Presidential Secretary John G. Nicolay; the Johns copy of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address; and the diary of Georgia teenager LeRoy Gresham, who lived through

APPENDIX D. Exhibitions

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

Gen. William T. Sherman’s “March to the Sea.” The exhibition was made possible with support of the James Madison Council, with additional funding provided by Union Pacific Corporation, the Liljenquist family and AARP.


Danny Kaye was a versatile American actor and comedian who enthralled audiences in the 1940s, ’50s and ’60s with his lively singing and dancing—on stage, on television and in films such as White Christmas and Hans Christian Andersen. His wife, Sylvia Fine, played a major role in his success, writing the music and lyrics for his songs and artfully managing and producing his engagements. On display in the Performing Arts Reading Room Gallery in the James Madison Memorial Building, the 36-item exhibition featured a broad range of materials, including music holographs, typed lyric sheets, performance materials, scripts, correspondence, business papers, photographs, programs, recordings, videos and more. The items were drawn from the Danny Kaye and Sylvia Fine Collection and the Library’s Prints and Photographs Division. Following its closing at the Library on July 27, 2013, the exhibition opened in the Library of Congress/Ira Gershwin Gallery at the Walt Disney Concert Hall in Los Angeles, Calif., on Aug. 31, 2013, and remained on view through Feb. 15, 2014.


In the 1890s, illustrator Charles Dana Gibson (1867–1944) created the “Gibson Girl,” a new feminine ideal—a young woman who pursued higher education, romance, marriage, physical well-being and individuality with unprecedented independence. Until World War I, the Gibson Girl set the standard for beauty, fashion and manners. The artist, an acknowledged master of pen-and-ink drawings, experienced unrivaled professional and popular success at the turn of the 20th century. His skills and prolific output meshed with the high-volume demand at the time for magazine illustrations. The exhibition, displayed in the Graphic Arts Galleries in the Thomas Jefferson Building, presented 24
works that illuminated how women’s increasing presence in the public sphere contributed to the social fabric of turn-of-the-20th century America. The items were drawn from the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, which holds the premier public collection of original drawings by Gibbons.

**A Night at the Opera**
*Aug. 15, 2013-Jan. 25, 2014*

This exhibition celebrated opera, a majestic art form that has transfixed audiences for more than 400 years. The 50-object display also commemorated the bicentennials of iconic opera composers Giuseppe Verdi and Richard Wagner, both born in 1813. Included were manuscripts and printed scores, librettis, photographs, correspondence and set designs, dating from the late 18th century through the beginning of the 20th century. The display highlighted the diversity and breadth of the opera holdings in the Music Division at the Library of Congress. On display in the Performing Arts Reading Room Gallery in the James Madison Memorial Building, the exhibit was made possible through the sponsorship of the Library’s Music Division and the support of The Irene and Leonore Gershwin Trust for the benefit of the Library of Congress.

**A Day Like No Other: Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the March on Washington**
*Aug. 28, 2013–March 1, 2014*

This exhibition opened in the Graphic Arts Galleries of the Thomas Jefferson Building exactly 50 years after the historic day when 250,000 people participated in the largest non-violent demonstration for civil rights America had ever witnessed. With a rallying cry of “jobs and freedom,” a diverse crowd gathered in front of the Lincoln Memorial to urge Congress to act on proposed legislation. The exhibit consisted of 40 black-and-white images. These photographs—from newspaper and other media photographers, independent photojournalists and people who participated in the march—represent the cross-section of individuals who were there. The images, part of the collections in the Library’s Prints and Photography Division, convey the immediacy of being at the march and the palpable excitement of the American and European worlds. The Kislak exhibit features two extraordinary maps by Martin Waldseemüller—a 1507 world map that uses the word “America” for the first time, and a marine chart made in 1516 that depicts a European view of the world enlarged by the presence of the Western Hemisphere. In January 2011, David M. Rubenstein placed in the Library’s stewardship for a period of five years Abel Buell’s *A New and Correct Map of the United States of North America* Leafed Down from the Latest Observations and Best Authorities, Alike to the Peace of 1783. It was the first map of the new American nation to be printed and published in America. It was created shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. The original, which was displayed briefly in March 2011, was later replaced with a facsimile copy. A state-of-the-art display case will be constructed by the Library in collaboration with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to allow the original to be on continuous public view.

**The Library of Congress Bible Collection**
*On display in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress, the Giant Bible of Mainz signifies the end of the handwritten book while the Gutenberg Bible marks the beginning of the printed book and the explosion of knowledge and creativity the use of movable type engendered. This exhibition explores the significance of the two 15th-century Bibles and, through interactive presentations, examines the relationship between the Mainz Bible and the Gutenberg Bible and 16 selected Bibles from the Library’s collections.**

**The Library of Congress’s Collecting Strategy**
*Visitors can experience the Thomas Jefferson Building’s 19th-century architecture and its elaborately decorated interior, enriched by works of art from nearly 50 American artists.**

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

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

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

**The Herblock Gallery**
*The Herblock Gallery celebrates the work of editorial cartoonist Herbert L. Block with an ongoing display of 19 original drawings, selected from the Library’s extensive Herbert L. Block Collection. Herblock Looks at 1963: Fifty Years Ago in Editorial Cartoons opened on March 30, 2013, and remained on view through Sept. 21, 2013.**

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

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

**The Jay I. Kislak Collection**
*This exhibition features selections from more than 3,000 rare maps, documents, paintings, prints and artifacts that comprise the Jay I. Kislak Collection at the Library of Congress. The exhibition offers insight into Native American cultures, the dramatic first encounters between Native Americans and European explorers and settlers, and the pivotal changes caused by the meeting of the American and European worlds. The Kislak exhibit features two extraordinary maps by Martin Waldseemüller—a 1507 world map that uses the word “America” for the first time, and a marine chart made in 1516 that depicts a European view of the world enlarged by the presence of the Western Hemisphere. In January 2011, David M. Rubenstein placed in the Library’s stewardship for a period of five years Abel Buell’s *A New and Correct Map of the United States of North America* Leafed Down from the Latest Observations and Best Authorities, Alike to the Peace of 1783. It was the first map of the new American nation to be printed and published in America. It was created shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. The original, which was displayed briefly in March 2011, was later replaced with a facsimile copy. A state-of-the-art display case will be constructed by the Library in collaboration with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to allow the original to be on continuous public view.*
Throughout the year, the Library of Congress was featured on no fewer than 13 section covers of major newspapers. The New York Times and The Washington Post carried front page stories in their Arts and Style sections about the Library’s Civil War in America exhibition. The exhibition was also covered by the Associated Press (AP), CNN, ABC News, Fox News, MSNBC, Roll Call, USA Today and The Huffington Post, to name a few newspapers, specialty publications and blogs across the nation.

The New York Times also gave prominent coverage to the Library’s acquisition of the Bob Wolff Collection of sports broadcasts, the Poet Laureate and the effect of sequestration on the Library’s budget and mission. For its part, The Washington Post covered the Library’s ongoing work accessioning the Twitter Archive; its award to author Don DeLillo of the Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction; the announcement that Natasha Trethewey would serve a second term as the Library’s Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry; preservation of television programs at the Library’s Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation; and the presentation of the Library’s Gershwin Prize for American Song to singer-songwriter Carole King. The awarding of the Library’s Gershwin Prize also garnered coverage in The New York Times, The Washington Post, AP, USA Today, CBS, NPR, Salon, The Huffington Post, ABC Radio, Bloomberg, Playbill, NBC’s Today Show and MSNBC.

The March 2013 issue of the popular children’s magazine Cobblestone focused on the Library’s history, collections and services. The Library’s Office of Communications facilitated some 75 national and international radio, television and video productions and photography shoots featuring the Library for various news and production projects. These included a profile of the Library on CBS Sunday Morning, and features on the audio-visual preservation work at the Packard Campus by CBS Evening News and the PBS Newshour. A special segment about the Library was produced for broadcast on CNN’s airport channel.

The launch of Congress.gov, the public legislative information beta site, continued to garner press following its launch on Sept. 19, 2012. Other stories popular with the press were the Dec. 28, 2012, announcement of the additions to the 2012 National Film Registry and the release of the list of 2012 National Recording Registry selections on March 21, 2013.

The Library’s media campaign for the 2013 National Book Festival resulted in more than 250 media placements, totaling nearly 737 million impressions. Twitter captured most of the festival buzz, accounting for 85 percent of the online volume. The Library’s Facebook page received 816 posts. There were some 5,600 author mentions on social media.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington is interviewed by CBS Sunday Morning. Photo by Abby Brack Lewis

APPENDIX E. The Library in the News

Table 1. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation – Fiscal 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses</td>
<td>$398,439,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>101,204,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>50,735,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>48,024,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$598,402,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-6), signed by the President on March 26, 2013, enacted a full-year continuing resolution, providing an appropriation for the Library of $598.402 million, including authority to spend up to $40.5 million in offsetting collections. The Library operated under an earlier continuing resolution from Oct. 1, 2012, until March 27, 2013.

Table 2. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation – Fiscal 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$598,402,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-46), signed by the President on Oct. 17, 2013, ended a federal government-wide shutdown of operations, providing funding to the Library through Jan. 15, 2014, at the fiscal 2013 level.

APPENDIX F. Statistical Tables

Cobblestone magazine, March 2013
Table 3. Financial Statistics: Summary Statement
The independent firm of CliftonLarsonAllen was retained by the Office of the Inspector General to audit the Library of Congress fiscal 2013 financial statements.

A condensed version of the Library of Congress Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2012 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, 2013, and 2012 total $506.9 million dollars, and $527.6 million dollars, respectively.

The Condensed Statements of Net Costs provide users with information about the net costs for the Library’s six programs. Net costs include allocated management support costs. For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2013, and 2012, the net cost of the Library’s six programs was $667.7 million and $762.3 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 $673.8 million and $764.6 million for the years ended Sept. 30, 2013, and 2012, 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, 2013, and 2012, the Library’s budgetary resources were $825.6 million and $859.5 million, respectively.

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

The Library of Congress Condensed Balance Sheets
As of Sept. 30, 2013, and 2012 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental Assets</td>
<td>$319,919</td>
<td>$365,556</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pledges Receivable-Donations</td>
<td>8,718</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>115,554</td>
<td>90,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Equipment, Net</td>
<td>39,531</td>
<td>62,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>3,344</td>
<td>3,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$506,886</td>
<td>$527,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental Liabilities</td>
<td>$46,464</td>
<td>$43,147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable and Accrued Funded Payroll, Benefits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposit Account Liability</td>
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<td>Accrued Unfunded Liabilities</td>
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<td>Other Liabilities</td>
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<td>4,719</td>
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<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>$149,849</td>
<td>$165,792</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unexpended Appropriations</td>
<td>$141,486</td>
<td>$151,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Results of Operations</td>
<td>216,351</td>
<td>210,315</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Net Position</td>
<td>$357,837</td>
<td>$361,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities and Net Position</td>
<td>$506,886</td>
<td>$527,626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Net Costs
For the Fiscal Years Ended Sept. 30, 2013, and 2012 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Library</td>
<td>$403,212</td>
<td>$465,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>22,555</td>
<td>25,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>57,684</td>
<td>46,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>133,018</td>
<td>136,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>51,265</td>
<td>70,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving and Reimbursable Funds</td>
<td>20,848</td>
<td>17,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Costs of Operations</td>
<td>$667,722</td>
<td>$762,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended Sept. 30, 2013, and 2012 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Results of Operations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$210,315</td>
<td>$207,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgetary Financing Sources:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>562,134</td>
<td>612,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations-Cash or Securities</td>
<td>6,776</td>
<td>8,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,996</td>
<td>2,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Financing Sources (Non-exchange):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations-Property and Services</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>27,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imputed Financing</td>
<td>91,046</td>
<td>102,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,465</td>
<td>12,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Financing Sources</td>
<td>673,758</td>
<td>764,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Cost of Operations</td>
<td>(667,722)</td>
<td>(762,314)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Results of Operations, Ending</td>
<td>$216,351</td>
<td>$210,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended Appropriations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$131,519</td>
<td>$182,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgetary Financing Sources:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Received</td>
<td>588,607</td>
<td>587,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Transferred and Other Adjustments</td>
<td>36,598</td>
<td>5,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>(562,134)</td>
<td>(612,482)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Budgetary Financing Sources</td>
<td>(10,033)</td>
<td>(31,071)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended Appropriations, Ending</td>
<td>141,486</td>
<td>151,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Position, Ending</td>
<td>$357,837</td>
<td>$361,834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The independent firm of CliftonLarsonAllen was retained by the Office of the Inspector General to audit the Library of Congress fiscal 2013 financial statements.
### The Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources
For the Fiscal Years Ended Sept. 30, 2013, and 2012 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budgetary Resources:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated Balances, brought forward, Oct. 1</td>
<td>90,065</td>
<td>99,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoveries of prior year obligations</td>
<td>23,761</td>
<td>16,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budgetary Resources:</strong></td>
<td><strong>825,603</strong></td>
<td><strong>859,470</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of Budgetary Resources:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obligations incurred</td>
<td>744,427</td>
<td>769,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated balance</td>
<td>81,176</td>
<td>90,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Status of Budgetary Resources:</strong></td>
<td><strong>825,603</strong></td>
<td><strong>859,470</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Outlays:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Outlays</td>
<td>754,401</td>
<td>773,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Outlays, recoveries and change in uncollected payments</td>
<td>(760,731)</td>
<td>(765,719)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period</strong></td>
<td><strong>191,080</strong></td>
<td><strong>237,384</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. Additions to the Collections—Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B-HJ (Philosophy)</td>
<td>9,907</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>447,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL-BX (Religion)</td>
<td>20,684</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>905,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>2,878</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>314,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>34,317</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,748,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>4,076</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>326,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>8,894</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>556,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>13,447</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>757,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (Sociological Sciences)</td>
<td>48,792</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,457,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>5,170</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>915,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
<td>17,182</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,862,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class I (Education)</td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>618,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>9,088</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>822,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>13,586</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>802,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>86,292</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,427,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>15,235</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,387,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>6,064</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>632,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>3,044</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>405,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>12,531</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,546,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>3,322</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>240,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (Nuclear Science)</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>116,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>5,778</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>676,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>315,975</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,592,066</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Print Materials or Products</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books in Large Type</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books in Raised Characters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incunabula</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-Level Cataloging (Monographs and Serials)</td>
<td>31,190</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,172,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers (Bound)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>57,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>272,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Reports</td>
<td>34,992</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,759,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>639,514</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,006,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Print Materials</strong></td>
<td><strong>705,704</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,344,477</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Print Collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,021,679</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,936,543</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials</td>
<td>40,389</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,460,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talking Books</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>852,823</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>68,971,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>29,583</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,507,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microforms</td>
<td>76,397</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,816,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>162,013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,751,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visual Materials</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>343,430</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1,697,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs (negative, prints, and slides)</td>
<td>87,791</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,728,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Drawings</td>
<td>33,731</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>639,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (broadside, photographs, nonpictorial material, etc.)</td>
<td>7,052</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,356,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable Material</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,966,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Collections</strong></td>
<td>1,628,177</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>12,070,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (items)</strong></td>
<td>2,649,856</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>15,807,115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### Print Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A (General Works)</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>97,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (Philosophy)</td>
<td>5,504</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>266,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BL-BX (Religion)</td>
<td>14,399</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>726,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History, Auxiliary Sciences</td>
<td>2,056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>158,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History except American</td>
<td>22,878</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,215,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American History</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>164,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American History</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>318,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography, Anthropology</td>
<td>12,573</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>670,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
<td>27,195</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,813,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>5,170</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>354,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>17,182</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>924,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4,508</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>321,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>6,059</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>544,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td>9,683</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>501,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language and Literature</td>
<td>57,528</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,773,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>11,490</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>773,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>7,064</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>374,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2,844</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>241,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>13,531</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>818,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Science</td>
<td>1,661</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>101,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Science</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>255,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td>230,350</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,450,319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unprocessed Arrearages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Items in Arrearage</th>
<th>FY13</th>
<th>FY12</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>16,850,017</td>
<td>15,572,836</td>
<td>1,477,181</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>662,717</td>
<td>325,287</td>
<td>337,430</td>
<td>103.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>2,891,104</td>
<td>2,876,936</td>
<td>14,168</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Recordings</td>
<td>1,038,608</td>
<td>1,029,662</td>
<td>9,946</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>21,448,978</td>
<td>19,604,943</td>
<td>1,844,035</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY13</th>
<th>FY12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Full-level Catalog Records</td>
<td>166,973</td>
<td>212,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative New Titles Fully Cataloged</td>
<td>74,646</td>
<td>98,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-level Cataloging Titles</td>
<td>31,190</td>
<td>40,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Cataloging</td>
<td>64,782</td>
<td>74,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection-level Cataloging</td>
<td>2,217</td>
<td>3,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Work Cataloged</td>
<td>363,467</td>
<td>380,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and Series Authorities Established</td>
<td>75,318</td>
<td>91,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Name and Series Authorities Established</td>
<td>186,612</td>
<td>220,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Headings Established</td>
<td>4,016</td>
<td>1,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Subject Headings Established</td>
<td>2,314</td>
<td>2,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books Received for Processing in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate</td>
<td>1,829,184</td>
<td>1,255,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books Completely Processed in the ABA Directorate</td>
<td>747,087</td>
<td>942,465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Net Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>13,388,324</td>
<td>259,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Resources</td>
<td>42,932</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>17,312</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>338,712</td>
<td>5,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>651,705</td>
<td>19,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials &amp; Integrating Resources</td>
<td>1,300,222</td>
<td>12,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Materials</td>
<td>561,116</td>
<td>22,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Authorities</td>
<td>41,439</td>
<td>4,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name Authorities</td>
<td>8,806,838</td>
<td>262,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings Records</td>
<td>19,158,667</td>
<td>397,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44,380,227</td>
<td>984,556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9. Preservation Treatment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>FY13</th>
<th>FY12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes Treated</td>
<td>4,901</td>
<td>39,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbound Paper-based Items Treated</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>162,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Treated</td>
<td>399,574</td>
<td>2,401,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Library Binding (volumes)</td>
<td>6,885</td>
<td>41,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (volumes)</td>
<td>12,732</td>
<td>2,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (sheets)</td>
<td>3,673</td>
<td>2,401,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Net Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>13,388,324</td>
<td>259,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Resources</td>
<td>42,932</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>17,312</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>338,712</td>
<td>5,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>651,705</td>
<td>19,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials &amp; Integrating Resources</td>
<td>1,300,222</td>
<td>12,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Materials</td>
<td>561,116</td>
<td>22,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Authorities</td>
<td>41,439</td>
<td>4,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name Authorities</td>
<td>8,806,838</td>
<td>262,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings Records</td>
<td>19,158,667</td>
<td>397,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44,380,227</td>
<td>984,556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes 4,137 volumes commercially bound in the Library’s overseas offices.
2. Includes 1,428,647 pages microfilmed or microfiched in the Library’s overseas offices.
### Table 10. Number of Copyright Registrations by Subject Matter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Material</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Unpublished</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-dramatic literary works:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monographs and computer-related works</td>
<td>136,173</td>
<td>44,442</td>
<td>180,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials (non-group)</td>
<td>37,160</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Daily Newspapers</td>
<td>5,977</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Serials</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total literary works</td>
<td>180,353</td>
<td>44,442</td>
<td>224,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips</td>
<td>57,764</td>
<td>58,338</td>
<td>116,102</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 and works of applied arts</td>
<td>47,521</td>
<td>35,359</td>
<td>82,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound recordings</td>
<td>25,414</td>
<td>48,963</td>
<td>72,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic registrations</td>
<td>309,052</td>
<td>187,102</td>
<td>496,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total all registrations</td>
<td>309,206</td>
<td>187,102</td>
<td>496,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>496,599</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Receipts Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Registrations</td>
<td>$ 21,298,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask Work Registrations</td>
<td>110,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Design Registrations</td>
<td>10,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal Registrations</td>
<td>16,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$21,436,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation of Documents</td>
<td>5,451,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications</td>
<td>412,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td>35,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Handling/Expedited Services</td>
<td>1,652,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>99,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>415,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$31,494,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts Recorded</td>
<td>$27,590,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts Applied to the Appropriation</td>
<td>$27,715,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earned on Deposit Accounts</td>
<td>4,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation</td>
<td>$27,719,632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Receipts Recorded* are the receipt amounts entered into the Copyright Office's systems.

### Table 12. Services to Individuals Who Are Blind or Physically Handicapped

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items Circulated</th>
<th>Number of Readers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional and Subregional Libraries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>4,454,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>14,055,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>3,167,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>404,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Braille</td>
<td>157,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>2,505,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>75,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLS Service to Overseas Patrons:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>3,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>6,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>11,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Braille</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLS Service to Music Patrons:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>2,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>23,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>1,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Braille</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>48,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>1,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>55,291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NLS = National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

N/A = not applicable

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1 "Items circulated" include containers, volumes, digital downloads and magazine issues. Analog discs are being phased out.
2 "Fees and Interest Applied to the Appropriation" are income from fees and deposit account interest that were fully cleared for deposit to the Copyright Office appropriation account within the fiscal year. The amount of the Fees and Interest Applied to the Appropriation during the FY does not equal the Total Receipts Recorded, because some receipts recorded at the end of a year are applied in the next fiscal year.
### Table 13. Reader Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Person</td>
<td>Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African and Middle Eastern Division</td>
<td>5,282</td>
<td>3,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Folklife Center/Veterans History Project</td>
<td>3,325</td>
<td>4,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Division</td>
<td>5,418</td>
<td>4,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections Access, Loan and Management Division</td>
<td>180,635</td>
<td>20,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Division</td>
<td>32,568</td>
<td>4,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Research Division</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography and Map Division</td>
<td>237,440</td>
<td>2,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Division</td>
<td>3,865</td>
<td>11,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities and Social Sciences Division</td>
<td>14,324</td>
<td>37,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library¹</td>
<td>20,261</td>
<td>30,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript Division</td>
<td>71,342</td>
<td>35,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division</td>
<td>3,732</td>
<td>2,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Division</td>
<td>131,132</td>
<td>4,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Photographs Division</td>
<td>282,223</td>
<td>12,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Book and Special Collections Division</td>
<td>14,803</td>
<td>3,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Technology and Business Division</td>
<td>3,239</td>
<td>26,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial and Government Publications Division</td>
<td>83,542</td>
<td>43,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,013,123</td>
<td>248,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which completed 530,137 responses to requests and services for Members and committees of Congress, and the U.S. Copyright Office, which answered 255,078 reference inquiries in fiscal 2013.

²Not included here are the 1,339 research reports, special studies and memoranda the Law Library prepared for Congress, other government agencies and the public.

### Table 14. Cataloging Distribution Service: Financial Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Total Fees Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$2,393,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Libraries</td>
<td>59,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Libraries</td>
<td>788,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Sales</td>
<td>$3,242,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of Total Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataloger’s Desktop</td>
<td>801,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification Web</td>
<td>1,172,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC Files &amp; MARC Publications</td>
<td>972,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Publications</td>
<td>6,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Publications</td>
<td>289,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Sales</td>
<td>$3,242,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments</td>
<td>94,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Sales</td>
<td>$3,148,002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfers**

Fees Transferred to Appropriation | $3,148,002 |
Fees Transferred to Miscellaneous Receipts | 0 |
Total Fees Transferred | $3,148,002 |
### Table 15. Human Resources (as of Sept. 30, 2013)

**Library Employees by Service Unit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Unit</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of the Librarian</strong></td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes Office of the Librarian; Office of the Deputy Librarian; Communications; Development; Congressional Relations; Special Events and Public Programs; General Counsel; Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Office of Contracts and Grants Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Services</td>
<td>1,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Strategic Initiatives</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Support Operations</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanent Library Employees</strong></td>
<td>3,224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Demographics

- **Average Years of Library of Congress Service**: 17
- **Average Years of Federal Service**: 18
- **Average Age**: 50
- **Males**: 1,437
- **Females**: 1,787
- **American Indian**: 14
- **Asian**: 241
- **Black**: 1,044
- **Hispanic/Latino**: 76
- **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander**: 1
- **White**: 1,835
- **Two-or-More Races**: 13

**Total Permanent Library Employees**: 3,224

1 Does not include temporary employees or those in not-to-exceed positions. Includes employees funded by both appropriated and nonappropriated sources. The Library’s attrition rate for permanent employees was 5.2 percent in fiscal 2013.