

FOIA Marker

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Scheduling and Advance, Office of

Presidential Daily Diary

Stack:	Row:	Sect.:	Shelf:	Pos.:	FRC ID:	Location or Hollinger ID:	NARA Number:	OA Number:
M	15	18	11	3	9984	9828		

Folder Title:

01/09/2017

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

Obama Presidential Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Schedule	The Daily Diary of President Barack H. Obama	3	01/09/2017	P6/b6;
002	Schedule	The Daily Diary of President Barack H. Obama	3	01/09/2017	P6/b6;
003	Schedule	Meeting Breakdown for President Barack Obama	4	01/09/2017	P6/b6;
004	Schedule	[Schedule]	4	01/09/2017	P6/b6;
005	Report	POTUS Report	1	01/09/2017	PRM;
006	Schedule	Meeting Breakdown for President Barack Obama	4	01/09/2017	P6/b6;
007	Q and A	Potential Questions to Consider	1	N. D.	P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:
Scheduling and Advance, Office of

SERIES:
Presidential Daily Diary

FOLDER TITLE:
01/09/2017

FRC ID:
9984

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

Obama Presidential Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
008	Q and A	Topline Points and Q&A	13	N. D.	P5;
009	Email	Fwd: White House Pool Report #1 - To: Carter, Debbie G. - From: White House Press Office	1	01/09/2017	P6/b6;
010	Email	Fw: WH Pool Report #2 - To: Carter, Debbie G. - From: White House Press Office	1	01/09/2017	P6/b6;
011	Schedule	Meeting Breakdown for President Barack Obama	4	01/09/2017	P6/b6;

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THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 9, 2017
1:28 AM MONDAY

START	END		DESCRIPTION
1:28 AM	1:28 AM	P	The President talked with White House Administration Switchboard operator, Lilia Claude.
7:20 AM	7:20 AM	R	The President received a wake up call from White House Administration Switchboard operator, Ms. Claude.
7:25 AM		R	The President was telephoned by the White House Administration Switchboard operator. The follow-up wake up call was not completed.
10:14 AM			The President went to the Oval Office.
10:14 AM	10:50 AM		The President met for a daily intelligence briefing with: James R. Clapper Junior, Director of National Intelligence Denis McDonough, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff Susan E. Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Avril D. Haines, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor Lisa O. Monaco, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism and Deputy National Security Advisor Colin H. Kahl, Deputy Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor to the Vice President Benjamin J. Rhodes, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications
11:00 AM	12:06 PM		The President met for speech preparation with his Assistant and Speechwriter, Cody Keenan.
12:10 PM			The President went to the East Room.
12:10 PM	12:20 PM *		The President participated in a farewell group photo opportunity with the Office of Administration staff.
12:20 PM *			The President went to the State Dining Room.
12:20 PM *	12:30 PM		The President participated in a farewell group photo opportunity with historically retained staff.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 9, 2017
12:30 PM MONDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
12:30 PM	12:31 PM	[REDACTED]
12:31 PM	1:30 PM	[REDACTED]
1:30 PM		The President returned to the Oval Office.
1:45 PM	2:04 PM	The President had a drop by meeting with Thomas "Tom" Wheeler, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission [FCC].
2:35 PM	3:20 PM	The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with White House staff and their families.
3:45 PM		[REDACTED]
3:45 PM	3:55 PM *	The President participated in a press pre-brief with: Joshua R. Earnest, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary Ms. Monaco Robert F. "Rob" O'Donnell, Director of Broadcast Media Jennifer R. Psaki, Assistant to the President and Director of Communications Benjamin J. Rhodes, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications [REDACTED]
3:55 PM *	4:00 PM *	The President went to the State Dining Room.
4:04 PM	4:59 PM	The President participated in an interview with Steve Kroft, reporter for CBS' "60 Minutes."
5:04 PM	5:47 PM	The President participated in a walk and talk interview with Steve Kroft, reporter for CBS' "60 Minutes." [The President and Mr. Kroft walked through the Lower Cross Hall, the Palm Room, and the Colonnade en route to the Oval Office; interview ended in Oval Office private study.] [The 60 Minutes film crew recorded the Oval Office portion with virtual reality cameras.]

P6/b(6)

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 9, 2017
5:47 PM MONDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
5:47 PM		The President returned to the Oval Office.
5:50 PM	6:25 PM	The President met for a daily wrap up: Robert F. "Bob" Bauer, the President's lawyer; partner, Perkins Coie Michael S. Bosworth, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel Anita J. Decker Breckenridge, Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff (Operations) W. Neil Eggleston, Assistant to the President and Counsel Dana A. Remus, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Counsel to the President Eric H. Schultz, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary Nicholas L. McQuaid, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to the President
6:25 PM	6:35 PM	The President met with Mr. Schultz.
6:35 PM		The President went to the Second Floor Residence.
7:26 PM	7:26 PM	P The President talked with White House Assistant Usher Katie Hinson.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 9, 2017
1:28 AM MONDAY

ID	START	END		DESCRIPTION
103705	1:28 AM	1:28 AM	P	The President talked with White House Administration Switchboard operator, Lilia Claude.
103706	7:20 AM	7:20 AM	R	The President received a wake up call from White House Administration Switchboard operator, Ms. Claude.
103707	7:25 AM		R	The President was telephoned by the White House Administration Switchboard operator. The follow-up wake up call was not completed.
103709	10:14 AM			The President went to the Oval Office.
103710	10:14 AM	10:50 AM		The President met for a daily intelligence briefing with: James R. Clapper Junior, Director of National Intelligence Denis McDonough, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff [tentative] Susan E. Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Avril D. Haines, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor [tentative] Lisa O. Monaco, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism and Deputy National Security Advisor Colin H. Kahl, Deputy Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor to the Vice President Benjamin J. Rhodes, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications
103711	11:00 AM	12:06 PM		The President met for speech preparation with his Assistant and Speechwriter, Cody Keenan.
103712	12:10 PM			The President went to the East Room.
103713	12:10 PM	12:20 PM *		The President participated in a farewell group photo opportunity with the Office of Administration staff.
103714	12:20 PM *	12:30 PM		The President participated in a farewell group photo opportunity with historically retained staff.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 9, 2017
12:30 PM MONDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
103715	12:30 PM	12:31 PM	[REDACTED]
103716	12:31 PM	1:30 PM	[REDACTED]
103717	1:30 PM		The President returned to the Oval Office.
103718	1:45 PM	2:04 PM	The President had a drop by meeting with Thomas "Tom" Wheeler, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission [FCC].
103719	2:35 PM	3:20 PM	The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with White House staff and their families.
103720	3:45 PM		[REDACTED]
103721	3:45 PM	3:55 PM *	The President participated in a press pre-brief with: Joshua R. Earnest, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary Ms. Monaco Robert F. "Rob" O'Donnell, Director of Broadcast Media Jennifer R. Psaki, Assistant to the President and Director of Communications Benjamin J. Rhodes, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications
			[REDACTED]
103722	3:55 PM *	4:00 PM *	The President went to the State Dining Room.
103723	4:04 PM	4:59 PM	The President participated in an interview with Steve Kroft, reporter for CBS' "60 Minutes."
103724	5:04 PM	5:47 PM	The President participated in a walk and talk interview with Steve Kroft, reporter for CBS' "60 Minutes." [The President and Mr. Kroft walked through the Lower Cross Hall, the Palm Room, and the Colonnade en route to the Oval Office; interview ended in Oval Office private study.] [The 60 Minutes film crew recorded the Oval Office portion with virtual reality cameras.]

P6/b(6)

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 9, 2017
5:47 PM MONDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
103725	5:47 PM		The President returned to the Oval Office.
103726	5:50 PM	6:25 PM	The President met for a daily wrap up: Robert F. "Bob" Bauer, the President's lawyer; partner, Perkins Coie Michael S. Bosworth, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel Anita J. Decker Breckenridge, Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff (Operations) W. Neil Eggleston, Assistant to the President and Counsel Dana A. Remus, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Counsel to the President Eric H. Schultz, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary Nicholas L. McQuaid, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to the President
103727	6:25 PM	6:35 PM	The President met with Mr. Schultz.
103728	6:35 PM		The President went to the Second Floor Residence.
103708	7:26 PM	7:26 PM	P The President talked with White House Assistant Usher Katie Hinson.

PRIVATE

**MEETING BREAKDOWN FOR PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA
MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2017
WASHINGTON, DC**

10:00 – 10:30 am PRESIDENTIAL DAILY BRIEFING

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. *Denis McDonough (t)*
2. Susan Rice
3. *Avril Haines (t)*
4. Lisa Monaco
5. Colin Kahl
6. Ben Rhodes
7. Director Clapper

11:00 – 11:30 am SPEECH PREP

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Cody Keenan
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. Cody Keenan

11:45 – 11:50 am MOVE TO THE EAST ROOM

11:50 – 12:10 pm GROUP DEPARTURE PHOTOS

Location: The East Room // The State Dining Room
POC: Divya Kantamneni // Tess Udall
Attendees: 178 participants // 2 clicks
Setup: Standing Photos
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- **YOU** enter the East Room and greet Office of Administration staff, who will be pre-set on risers
- **YOU** pose for a group photo with Office of Administration staff (120 participants // 1 click)
- Following the group photo, **YOU** briefly thank the Office of Administration staff for their work and move to the State Dining Room
- **YOU** enter the State Dining Room and greet 50 historically-retained staff, who will be pre-set on risers (58 participants // 1 click)
- **YOU** pose for a group photo with the historically-retained staff

- Following the group photo, **YOU** briefly thank the historically-retained staff for their work and depart

Attendees manifested in event memo

12:10 – 12:15 pm

MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE

12:30 – 1:30 pm



1:45 – 2:00 pm

OVAL OFFICE DROP-BY

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Ferial Govashiri
PRESS: CLOSED

P6/b(6)

2:00 – 2:30 pm



2:30 – 3:30 pm

WHITE HOUSE DEPARTURE PHOTOS

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Tess Udall // Divya Kantamneni
Attendees: 200 participants // 48 clicks
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- Staff members and their families enter the Oval Office, pose for a photograph with **YOU**, and depart

Attendees manifested in event memo

3:40 – 3:45 pm

MOVE TO THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

3:45 – 3:55 pm

INTERVIEW PREP //

Location: The Doctor's Office
POC: Peter Velz // Desiree Barnes
PRESS: CLOSED

P6/b(6)

Attendees:

1. Josh Earnest
2. Lisa Monaco
3. Rob O'Donnell
4. Jen Psaki
5. Ben Rhodes

3:55 – 4:00 pm

MOVE TO THE STATE DINING ROOM

4:00 – 4:45 pm

SEATED INTERVIEW WITH STEVE KROFT OF 60 MINUTES

Location: The State Dining Room
POC: Liz Allen
Attendees: **YOU** + Steve Kroft, **YOUR** interviewer
Setup: Seated Interview
Sound: Lavalier Microphone
PRESS: CLOSED // TAPED TO AIR ON 1/15 // WH
VIDEOGRAPHER

Format:

- **YOU** greet Steve Kroft on-camera in the State Dining Room
- Cameras cut and **YOU** are lav'd
- **YOU** take your seat and cameras begin rolling
- **YOU** participate in a 40-minute seated interview
- Seated portion of the interview ends; cameras cut and reset for walk-and-talk portion of the interview
- **YOU** and Steve Kroft move to the bottom of the staircase on the State Floor

4:45 – 5:15 pm

WALK-AND-TALK INTERVIEW WITH STEVE KROFT OF 60 MINUTES

Location: The Lower Cross Hall, Colonnade, Oval Office, and Private Study
POC: Liz Allen
Attendees: **YOU** + Steve Kroft, **YOUR** Interviewer
Setup: Walk-and-Talk Interview
Sound: Lavalier Microphone
PRESS: CLOSED // TAPED TO AIR ON 1/15 // WH
VIDEOGRAPHER

Format:

- **YOU** participate in a 20-minute walk and talk interview, moving through the Lower Cross Hall, the Palm Room, the Colonnade and the Oval Office. Interview concludes in the Oval Office Private Study. (**NOTE:** The 60 Minutes crew will use Virtual Reality cameras to film the Oval portion of the interview)
- **YOU** thank Steve Kroft and he departs

5:15 – 5:20 pm **MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE**

5:30 – 6:00 pm **WRAP UP**

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Jenny Wang
PRESS: CLOSED

6:00 – 6:30 pm **DESK TIME**

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

P6/b(6)

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG
ADMIN SWITCHBOARD

Monday, January 9, 2017

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
Outgoing	1:28 AM	1:28 AM	WH Admin Switchboard Office: Washington, DC 202-456-1414	Wake up requested with follow up Talked Ok with Ms. Lilia Claude 1:28 AM
Incoming	7:20 AM	7:20 AM	WH Admin Switchboard Office: Washington, DC 202-456-1414	Wake up completed Talked Ok with Ms. Lilia Claude 7:20 AM
Incoming	7:25 AM		WH Admin Switchboard Office: Washington, DC 202-456-1414	Follow up not completed No Answer 7:25 AM
Outgoing	7:26 PM	7:26 PM	Usher's Office Office: Washington, DC 202-456-2650	Talked Ok with Ms. Katie Hinson 7:26 PM

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

Monday, January 9, 2017

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

January 9, 2017

[illegible]



United States Secret Service

Presidential Protective Division

POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 808189 **U #:** P56532 **Room #:** Press Lobby **Person to be Visited:** POTUS
Requestor: BROOKE LILLARD **Requestor Phone:** 65888
From Date/Time: 01/09/2017 07:00 AM **Type of Appointment:** Press
To Date/Time: 01/09/2017 11:59 PM **Location:** White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
FAGER, JEFFREY BULKLEY
FICA, VANESSA OLGA
FORTUNATO, ROBERT NMN
GAJDA, ARTUR NMN
GAVRILOVIC, MARIJA NMN
KARZIS, MIKE GERASIMOS
KROFT, STEPHEN FREDERICK
LAGANGA, MARK ALLEN
LUSTIG, WARREN IRVING
MAGRATTEN, MATTHEW WILLIAM
MCMANUS, KEITH WILLIAM
MIKUTSKY, DAVID SCOTT
NORFLUS, JACK CARL
PATTYSON, JOHN BAXTER
TOMLINSON, AARON E
WHITE, RICHARD ALOYSIUS
WHITEHEAD, RYAN EDWARD
WILSON, MARK DAVID



United States Secret Service
Presidential Protective Division
POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 806413 **U #:** U41952 **Room #:** Oval Office **Person to be Visited:** The President
Requestor: AMY BECKS **Requestor Phone:** 57354
From Date/Time: 01/09/2017 08:00 AM **Type of Appointment:** Appointment
To Date/Time: 01/09/2017 11:59 PM **Location:** White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
YARGOSZ, AMY MARIE
YARGOSZ, DONNA LOUISE
YARGOSZ, STEPHEN MICHAEL

Withdrawal Marker

Obama Presidential Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	POTUS Report	1	01/09/2017	PRM;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Scheduling and Advance, Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary

FOLDER TITLE:

01/09/2017

FRC ID:

9984

OA Num.:**NARA Num.:****FOIA ID and Segment:**

25-74956-F

24-01042-F

22-17857-F

22-16567-F

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United States Secret Service

Presidential Protective Division

POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 808098 **U #:** U42243 **Room #:** Oval Office **Person to be Visited:** POTUS
Requestor: EMMANUEL CHAN **Requestor Phone:** 65427
From Date/Time: 01/09/2017 01:30 PM **Type of Appointment:** Appointment
To Date/Time: 01/09/2017 11:59 PM **Location:** White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
Abenstein, Carly Paige
Abenstein, Evan Ross
Abenstein, Stacey Lynn
Abenstein, Ted NMN
ambrosini, Katheen mary
AMBROSINI, PETER ANTHONY
Amin, Dillon Noman
AMIN, FAISAL NMN
Amin, Kathryn Urban
Amin, Tobias Jamil
Aron, Melanie Willa
AronDine, Aviva Ronit
Babler, Joseph Loeber
Banez, Joseph Honesto
BANEZ, JOSEPHINE APILADO
Banez, Julian Federico
BANSAL, GAURAB NMN
Bansal, Madhur NMN
BANSAL, OM PRAKASH
BARIDANSKY, MIRTA LILIANA
Becnel, Ashley Ann
Becnel, Bradley Douglas
Becnel, Evan Andrew
BESSE, MAXWELL DONGKYOO
besse, robert chase
Bishop, Ava Marie
Bishop, Jason William
Bishop, Madden Marie
Bishop, Theresa Marie

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
Brady, Hugh L
Brown, Darryl Leigh
Canchola, Aissa Renee
Coursey, Charles Thomas
Coursey, Emily Perry
Coursey, Samuel Alden
Coursey, Thomas Hendrick
DANSKYBARI, DOMINIQUE ANA
DanskyBari, Kevin Anders
DANSKYULLMANN, CLAUDIO ALBERTO
Deri, Margrit Ann
Devine, Carrie Suzanne
Devine, Ciara Bella
devine, Deaclan Willis
devine, Sofia Willis
DEVINE, THOMAS J
DINE, MICHAEL NMN
DoreyStein, Caroline Sansom
DoreyStein, Gary Gussman
DoreyStein, Linda Lucas
DoreyStein, Rebecca Collins
DoreyStein, Zachariah Lucas
Dorgelo, Cristin Ann
Dotzour, Althea NMN
Dotzour, Andrew Gordon
Dotzour, Sylvia NMN
Eppsteiner, Cheryl Marcia
Eppsteiner, David Mark
EPPSTEINER, HARRIS ROSS
Eppsteiner, Rosalind Emma
EVANS, LAURIE TINA
Fiedler, David Lee
Fiedler, Matthew Aaron
Fiedler, Nancy Bowllan
GALOYAN, HASMIK NMN
GALOYAN, LUSINE NMN
GHOSH, JAYA NMN
GOLDSTEIN, JANNA RACHEL
Goldstein, Jeffrey Samuel

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
Goldstein, Kaela Adele
Goldstein, Michael Asher
GONZALEZ, JUAN SEBASTIAN
Gray, Alana Marie
Gray, Danielle Carim
Gray, Denise Lynn
Gray, Patrick Ernest
Grimm, Geoffrey Evans
Grimm, Kevin Thomas
Grimm, Rebecca Lillian
Haller, Terry Linden
Handelsman, Jo Emily
HARRIS, DALEN ANDERSON
Harris, LaVerne Lena
Heller, Sloane Elizabeth
Hoover, Amanda Claire
Hoover, Eden I
Hoover, George R
Hoover, Janet NMN
Hoover, Kian G
HOOVER, ZEALAN T
Hornsby, Leah Amel
Hornsby, Malcolm Andreas
Hornsby, Michael Andreas
Hornung, Daniel Zachary
HORNUNG, MARK NEIL
Hornung, Max Pardo
HUDSON, GREGORY MICHAEL
Inspektor, Eva Stone
INSPEKTOR, YAIR NMN
JENKINS, ANDREW CHRISTOPHER
Jenkins, Kedron Davis
JENKINS, WILLIAM DANIEL
JENKINS, WILLIAM DAVID
JENKINS, WILLIAM DELMAR
Jones, Deloise Brewington
JONES, JOHN NMN
Kalil, John McCormick
Kalil, Katherine NMN

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
Kalil, Madeline Anna
KALIL, THOMAS AMADEUS
Keene, Jamie Dakota
LaBelle, Marguerite Anne
LaBelle, Phyllis Elizabeth
LaBelle, Regina Marie
LaBelleVanKeuren, Suzanne Elise
Leary, MaryLou NMN
LewisHornsby, Carina Louise
Maley, Donna Marie
Maley, Keith Richard
Maley, Richard Albert
Mark, Aquinnah Irene
Mark, Kristie Leigh
McAllister, Matthew James
McAllister, Rachael Erin
McAllister, Robert Edward
McAllister, Sharry Kay
MCCORMICK, LORENNE JULIALEMAIRE
Mccormick, Maryanne NMN
MCCORMICK, MATTHEW BAKERLEMAIRE
MCCORMICK, MICHAEL JOHN
McCormick, Sophia MarieLemaire
McGrane, Billie Syres
McGrane, Dorothy D
McGrane, Logan Syres
McGrane, Quinton Syres
McGrane, William Joseph
MEIRELLES, FERNANDA ALVARENGA
Melero, Elizabeth NMN
MELERO, JOSE LUIS
Melero, Juan Luis
MELERO, LUIS NMN
MELERO, SOFIA NMN
Nagy, Casey Abraham
Nowrouzzadeh, Sahar Dawn
NOWROUZZADEH, SEDIGHEH NMN
Pardo, Jacqueline D
Piantedosi, Kristin Marie

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
Piantedosi, Matthew Anthony
Piantedosi, Reegan Marie
Pignatelli, Donna Marie
Pignatelli, Scott M
Pignatelli, William Smitty
Platts, Sarah Ashley
Sands, Amy Palmer
Sands, David Ryder
Sands, Ellen Palmer
Sands, Nora Madeline
SANDS, WILLIAM CURTIS
Schiff, Laurie P
Shambaugh, Jack Curtis
Shambaugh, Jay Curtis
Shambaugh, Katherine Rose
Shambaugh, Lisa Ann
Silberthau, Paula Rae
Slabey, Debra Hannan
Slabey, Jill Donna
Slabey, William Robert
Slosek, Lisa P
Smith, Kathrin Ann
Sobel, Julie Rebecca
Solomon, Amy Beth
SOLOMON, CATHERINE GREEN
Solomon, Julie Anne
Solomon, Robert Irving
Soucier, Lawrence D
STONE, AMANDA ELLIN
Stone, Barbara Prince
STONE, HOWARD IRA
Suntum, Margaret Mary
Syres, Marie Elaine
TAGHIOSKOU, MAZDAK NMN
Taverna, Andrea Teresa
Taverna, Jennifer Lynn
Taverna, Joseph James
TEITZ, JEFFREY J
Teitz, Jonathan Michael

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
THOMAS, JONATHAN EDWARD
Treanor, Luke NMN
Treanor, Timothy Francis
VICTOR, ELIZABETH BATISTE
VOGEL, JACOB KALMANOFF
VOGEL, MATTHEW ALLEN
Vogel, Talia Meredith
Warburg, Avital Haya
WELLS, AMY MARIE
Wilkins, Tamera Asha
WOLF, JACK BALINT
YARGOSZ, AMY MARIE
Yargosz, Donna Louise
Yargosz, Stephen Michael
YOUNG, CAITLIN NMN
YOUNG, JACQUELINE ESTELLA



United States Secret Service
Presidential Protective Division
POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 808577 **U #:** U42625 **Room #:** West Wing **Person to be Visited:** POTUS
Requestor: AMY BECKS **Requestor Phone:** 57354
From Date/Time: 01/09/2017 01:30 PM **Type of Appointment:** Appointment
To Date/Time: 01/09/2017 11:59 PM **Location:** White House (WH)

Visitor's Name

Ambrosini, Peter Anthony



United States Secret Service

Presidential Protective Division

POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 808489 **U #:** U42650 **Room #:** Oval **Person to be Visited:** POTUS

Requestor: FERAL GOVASHIRI

Requestor Phone: 65795

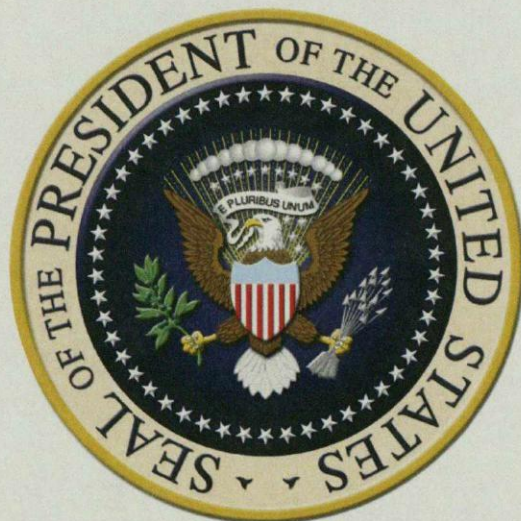
From Date/Time: 01/09/2017 02:00 PM

Type of Appointment: Appointment

To Date/Time: 01/09/2017 11:59 PM

Location: White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
WHEELER, THOMAS NMN



PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

For

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2017

Presidential Diarist

PRIVATE

**MEETING BREAKDOWN FOR PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA
MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2017
WASHINGTON, DC**

10:00 – 10:30 am

PRESIDENTIAL DAILY BRIEFING

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. Denis McDonough (t)
2. Susan Rice
3. Avril Haines (t)
4. Lisa Monaco
5. Colin Kahl
6. Ben Rhodes
7. Director Clapper

11:00 – 11:30 am

SPEECH PREP

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Cody Keenan
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. Cody Keenan

11:45 – 11:50 am

MOVE TO THE EAST ROOM

11:50 – 12:10 pm

GROUP DEPARTURE PHOTOS

Location: The East Room // The State Dining Room
POC: Divya Kantamneni // Tess Udall
Attendees: 178 participants // 2 clicks
Setup: Standing Photos
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- **YOU** enter the East Room and greet Office of Administration staff, who will be pre-set on risers
- **YOU** pose for a group photo with Office of Administration staff (120 participants // 1 click)
- Following the group photo, **YOU** briefly thank the Office of Administration staff for their work and move to the State Dining Room
- **YOU** enter the State Dining Room and greet 50 historically-retained staff, who will be pre-set on risers (58 participants // 1 click)
- **YOU** pose for a group photo with the historically-retained staff

- Following the group photo, **YOU** briefly thank the historically-retained staff for their work and depart

Attendees manifested in event memo

12:10 – 12:15 pm

MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE

12:30 – 1:30 pm



1:45 – 2:00 pm

OVAL OFFICE DROP-BY

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Ferial Govashiri
PRESS: CLOSED

2:00 – 2:30 pm



2:30 – 3:30 pm

WHITE HOUSE DEPARTURE PHOTOS

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Tess Udall // Divya Kantamneni
Attendees: 200 participants // 48 clicks
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- Staff members and their families enter the Oval Office, pose for a photograph with **YOU**, and depart

Attendees manifested in event memo

3:40 – 3:45 pm

MOVE TO THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

3:45 – 3:55 pm

INTERVIEW PREP //

Location: The Doctor's Office
POC: Peter Velz // Desiree Barnes
PRESS: CLOSED

P6/b(6)

Attendees:

1. Josh Earnest
2. Lisa Monaco
3. Rob O'Donnell
4. Jen Psaki
5. Ben Rhodes

3:55 – 4:00 pm

MOVE TO THE STATE DINING ROOM

4:00 – 4:45 pm

SEATED INTERVIEW WITH STEVE KROFT OF 60 MINUTES

Location: The State Dining Room
POC: Liz Allen
Attendees: **YOU** + Steve Kroft, **YOUR** interviewer
Setup: Seated Interview
Sound: Lavalier Microphone
PRESS: CLOSED // TAPED TO AIR ON 1/15 // WH
VIDEOGRAPHER

Format:

- **YOU** greet Steve Kroft on-camera in the State Dining Room
- Cameras cut and **YOU** are lav'd
- **YOU** take your seat and cameras begin rolling
- **YOU** participate in a 40-minute seated interview
- Seated portion of the interview ends; cameras cut and reset for walk-and-talk portion of the interview
- **YOU** and Steve Kroft move to the bottom of the staircase on the State Floor

4:45 – 5:15 pm

WALK-AND-TALK INTERVIEW WITH STEVE KROFT OF 60 MINUTES

Location: The Lower Cross Hall, Colonnade, Oval Office, and Private Study
POC: Liz Allen
Attendees: **YOU** + Steve Kroft, **YOUR** Interviewer
Setup: Walk-and-Talk Interview
Sound: Lavalier Microphone
PRESS: CLOSED // TAPED TO AIR ON 1/15 // WH
VIDEOGRAPHER

Format:

- **YOU** participate in a 20-minute walk and talk interview, moving through the Lower Cross Hall, the Palm Room, the Colonnade and the Oval Office. Interview concludes in the Oval Office Private Study. (**NOTE:** The 60 Minutes crew will use Virtual Reality cameras to film the Oval portion of the interview)
- **YOU** thank Steve Kroft and he departs

5:15 – 5:20 pm **MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE**

5:30 – 6:00 pm **WRAP UP**

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Jenny Wang
PRESS: CLOSED

6:00 – 6:30 pm **DESK TIME**

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

January 9, 2017

DEPARTURE PHOTO

DATE: January 9, 2017
LOCATION: East Room & State Dining Room
TIME: 11:50 AM – 12:10 PM
From: Anita Breckenridge

I. PURPOSE

YOU will take two group departure photos with Office of Administration staff as well as Historically-Retained staff.

Historically-Retained participants include staff from the Office of Calligraphy, Clerks Office, Switchboard, Office of Presidential Correspondence and Office of Records Management.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Attached at Tab A and Tab B

III. PRESS PLAN

CLOSED Press.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU enter the East Room and greet Office of Administration staff.
- YOU pose for a group photo with Office of Administration staff.
- YOU briefly thank Office of Administration staff for their work.
- YOU move to the State Dining Room.
- YOU enter the State Dining Room and greet Historically-Retained Staff.
- YOU pose for a group photo with Historically-Retained Staff.
- YOU briefly thank Historically-Retained staff for their work.
- YOU depart

V. REMARKS

N/A

VI. ATTACHMENTS

- A. List of Participants for Group Click with Office of Administration Staff
- B. List of Participants for Group Click with Historically-Retained Staff

A. Participants in Office of Administration Staff Photo

This group photo includes 120 Office of Administration staff from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer and White House Information Technology.

Leadership attending:

Cathy Solomon, DAP and Director of the Office of Administration

Michael Hornsby, Chief of Staff

David Recordon, SAP and Director of WHIT

Fasial Amin, Chief Financial Officer (also Deputy Chief of Staff to VPOTUS)

Don Hertig, Deputy Chief of Financial Officer

Cory Louie, Chief Information Security Officer

Ben Pauwels, Director of Program Management and Operations

B. Participants in Historically-Retained Staff Photo

Patricia Blair, Chief Calligrapher

Patricia Blount, Records Management Analyst

Mary Brooke, Supervisor of Correspondence Review

Debra Brown, Calligrapher

Frances Campbell, Supervisor, Document Management and Tracking Unit

Lilia Claude, Information Services Operator

Nicole D'arcangelo, Information Services Operator

Brian Deguzman, Director of the White House Switchboard

Danilo Deguzman, Jr., Presidential Support Specialist

Philip Droege, Director of Records Management

Anita Edmonds, Assistant Supervisor for Classifications

Jocelyn Fama, Information Services Operator

Artemus Gwynn, II, Information Services Operator

Vy Hoang, Records Management Analyst

Theresa Jackson, Information Services Operator

Linda Johnson, Information Services Operator

Crystal Jones, Assistant Supervisor, Document Management & Tracking Unit

Sidney Jones, Information Services Operator

Takesha Jones, Information Services Operator

David Kalbaugh, Executive Clerk

Nijah Kelly, Information Services Operator

Taeshonnda King, Records Management Analyst

Becky Larimer, Calligrapher

Solomon Lartey, Records Management Analyst

Jonathan Lee, Associate Director for Arrangements for the Office of Calligraphy

Philip Mattson, Special Assistant

Karen Mawdsley, Records Management Analyst

William McCathran, Assistant Executive Clerk

Chad Millison, Senior Records Management Analyst

Sidrah Mirraaj, Raza, Information Services Operator

Colleen Moran, Records Management Analyst

Marea Munro, Records Management Analyst

Wanda Neiman, Assistant to the Executive Clerk

Brian Pate, Assistant to the Executive Clerk for Legislation
Caroline Poese, Records Management Analyst
Hina Rafi, Deputy Director for Information Services
Paul Raizk, Deputy Director and Senior Advisor for Records Management
Mariel Ridgwa, Assistant to the Executive Clerk
Danielle Rizk, Records Management Analyst
Gertrude Roddick, Presidential Support Specialist
Wendell Samuels, Jr., Records Management Information Systems Specialist
Joan Sass, Information Services Operator
Wendy Showers, Director, Office of Presidential Support
Hugh Taggart, Jr., Assistant Supervisor of Search and File
Edwin Thomas, III, Assistant Executive Clerk for Messages and Executive Actions
Gregory Trainor, Special Assistant
Phyllis Tucker, Supervisor of Computer Administration
Elizabeth Varghese, Supervisor for Classification
Sherman Williams, Assistant to the Executive Clerk
Reginald Young, Jr., Senior Management Analyst

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

January 9, 2017

DEPARTURE PHOTOS

DATE: January 9, 2017
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 2:30 PM – 3:30 PM
FROM: Anita Breckenridge

I. PURPOSE

To take photographs with 41 current and 7 former staffers who are departing the White House.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Attached at Tab A

III. PRESS PLAN

CLOSED Press.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Staff members and their families enter the Oval Office one-by-one, pose for a photograph with YOU, and depart.

V. REMARKS

N/A.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

A. List of Participants

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Carly Abenstein

Current Position: Digital Engagement Specialist, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- Stacey Abenstein, mother
- Ted Abenstein, father
- Evan Abenstein, brother

Faisal Amin

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President & Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President

Guests:

- Kathryn Amin, wife
- Dillon Amin, son
- Tobias Amin, son

Joe Babler

Current Position: Deputy Director of White House Personnel and Strategic Planning

Guests:

- Terry Haller, father
- Althea Dotzour, sister
- Andrew Dotzour, nephew
- Sylvia Dotzour, niece

Joseph Banez

Current Position: Program Support Specialist (Correspondence), Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- Aissa Canchola, partner
- Josephine Banez, mother
- Julian Banez, brother

Gaurab Bansal

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Cabinet Secretary

Guests:

- Madhur Bansal, sister
- Jaya Ghosh, mother
- Om Bansal, father

Bradley Becnel (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Advance Lead

Current Position: Law firm & commercial property management in New Orleans

Guests:

- Ashley Becnel, wife
- Evan Becnel, son

Hugh Brady

Current Position: General Counsel, Office of Administration

Guests:

- Lawrence Soucier, husband

Charles Coursey

Current Position: Policy Analyst, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- Emily Coursey, wife
- Thomas Coursey, son
- Samuel Coursey, son

Dominique Dansky Bari

Current Position: Deputy Director of Stenography

Guests:

- Claudio Dansky Ullmann, father
- Mirta Bari Dansky, mother
- Kevin Dansky Bari, brother

Carrie Devine (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Special Assistant and Advance Lead

Current Position: Director JFK Jr. Forum, Harvard Institute of Politics

Guests:

- Thomas Devine, brother
- Deaclan Devine, sister-in-law
- Sofia Devine, niece
- Ciara Devine, nephew

Rebecca Dorey-Stein

Current Position: Stenographer

Guests:

- Caroline Dorey-Stein, sister
- Elizabeth Victor, sister
- Linda Dorey-Stein, mother
- Gary Dorey-Stein, father
- Zachariah Dorey-Stein, brother

Cristin Dorgelo

Current Position: Chief of Staff, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Guests:

- Jonathan Thomas, partner
- Margrit Deri, sister
- Kathrin Smith, sister

Harris Eppsteiner

Current Position: Special Assistant to the Chairman and Research Economist, Council of Economic Advisors

Guests:

- Sloane Heller, partner
- Cheryl Eppsteiner, mother
- David Eppsteiner, father
- Rosalind Eppsteiner, sister

Matthew Fiedler

Current Position: Chief Economist, Council of Economic Advisors

Guests:

- Melanie Aron, mother-in-law
- Aviva Aron-Dine, wife
- David Fiedler, parent
- Nancy Fiedler, parent
- Michael Dine, father-in-law

Lusine Galoyan

Current Position: Confidential Assistant, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Guests:

- Hasmik Galoyan, mother

Jeffrey Goldstein

Current Position: Deputy Chief of Staff and Special Assistant to the Chairman

Guests:

- Avital Warburg, partner
- Michael Goldstein, brother
- Janna Goldstein, sister
- Kaela Goldstein, sister

Juan Gonzalez (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: NSC Director for Western Hemisphere Affairs

Current Position: Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs

Guests:

- Sarah Platts, Fiancé

Danielle Gray (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary

Current Position: Partner at O'Melveny & Myers LLP

Guests:

- Denise Gray, mother
- Patrick Gray, father
- Amy Wells, sister-in-law
- Alana Gray, niece
- Deloise Jones, godmother

- John Jones, godfather

Rebecca Grimm

Current Position: Policy Advisor, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Guests:

- Geoffrey Grimm, brother
- Gregory Hudson, partner
- Laurie Evans, mother
- Kevin Grimm, father
- Fernanda Meirelles, sister-in-law

Jo Handelsman

Current Position: Associate Director for Science, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Guests:

- Casey Nagy, husband

Dalen Harris (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Associate Director, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Current Position: Director of External Affairs and Outreach, The Trust for America's Health

Guests:

- LaVerne Harris, mother
- Tamera Wilkins, wife
- Darryl Brown, brother

Zealan Hoover

Current Position: Policy Advisor to the Senior Advisor

Guests:

- George Hoover, father
- Janet Hoover, mother
- Eden Hoover, sister
- Kian Hoover, brother
- Amanda Hoover, wife

Michael Hornsby

Current Position: Chief of Staff, Office of Administration

Guests:

- Malcolm Hornsby, son
- Leah Hornsby, daughter
- Carina Hornsby, wife

Daniel Hornung

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and Senior Policy Advisor

Guests:

- Max Hornung, brother
- Jacqueline Pardo, mother

- Mark Hornung, father

William Jenkins

Current Position: Associate Director, Office of Public Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- William Jenkins, son
- Andrew Jenkins, brother
- William Jenkins, parent
- Kedron Jenkins, parent

Thomas Kalil

Current Position: Deputy Director for Technology and Innovation, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Guests:

- Katherine Kalil, mother
- Maryanne McCormick, wife
- Madeline Kalil, daughter
- John Kalil, son

Jamie Keene

Current Position: Special Assistant to the Members, Council for Economic Advisers

Regina LaBelle

Current Position: Chief of Staff, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- Timothy Treanor, husband
- Suzanne LaBelle-VanKeuren, sister
- Phyllis LaBelle, sister
- Marguerite LaBelle, sister
- Luke Treanor, son

Mary Lou Leary

Current Position: Deputy Director for State, Local and Tribal Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- Kathleen Ambrosini, sister
- Peter Ambrosini, brother
- Robert Besse, husband
- Maxwell Besse, son

Keith Maley

Current Position: Senior Director of Regional Media

Guests:

- Richard Maley, father
- Donna Maley, mother

- Kristin Piantedosi, sister
- Matthew Piantedosi, brother-in-law
- Reegan Piantedosi, niece

Kristie Mark

Current Position: Chief Administrative Officer, Office of Administration

Guests:

- Aquinnah Mark, daughter

Matthew McAllister

Current Position: Special Assistant and Policy Advisor, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Guests:

- Robert McAllister, father
- Sharry McAllister, mother
- Rachael McAllister, sister

Michael McCormick

Current Position: Deputy Director of Stenography

Guests:

- Lorene McCormick, wife
- Jack Wolf, son
- Sophia McCormick, daughter
- Matthew McCormick, son

Billie McGrane

Current Position: Executive Assistant, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Guests:

- Logan McGrane, brother
- Quinton McGrane, brother
- Marie Syres, mother
- William McGrane, father
- Dorothy McGrane, grandmother

Jose Melero

Current Position: Policy Advisor, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- Juan Melero, brother
- Luis Melero, father
- Sofia Melero, mother
- Elizabeth Melero, sister

Sahar Nowrouzzadeh (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Director, National Security Council Staff

Current Position: Secretary of State's Policy Planning Staff

Guests:

- Sedigheh Nowrouzzadeh, mother

Donna Pignatelli

Current Position: Legislative Affairs Director in the Office of Science and Technology Policy

Guests:

- Lisa Slosek, sister
- William Pignatelli, brother
- Laurie Schiff, sister
- Scott Pignatelli, brother

Amy Sands

Current Position: Stenographer

Guests:

- Nora Sands, sister
- David Sands, father
- William Sands, brother
- Ellen Sands, mother

Jay Shambaugh

Current Position: Member, Council for Economic Advisers

Guests:

- Lisa Shambaugh, wife
- Katherine Shambaugh, daughter
- Jack Shambaugh, son

Jill Slabey (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Senior Scheduler

Current Position: Senior Executive Business Administrator for bgC3

Guests:

- Debra Slabey, mother
- William Slabey, father

Catherine Solomon

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President & Director of the Office of Administration

Guests:

- Julie Solomon, daughter
- Robert Solomon, husband
- Amy Solomon, daughter

Amanda Stone

Current Position: Deputy Director of Technology & Platforms for the Office of Digital Strategy

Guests:

- Barbara Stone, mother
- Howard Stone, father
- Yair Inspektor, husband

- Eva Inspektor, daughter

Peggy Suntum

Current Position: Director of Stenography

Guests:

- Jason Bishop, son
- Theresa Bishop, family
- Madden Bishop, granddaughter
- Ava Bishop, granddaughter

Andrea Taverna

Current Position: Chief of Staff, Council of Economic Advisers

Guests:

- Jennifer Taverna, mother
- Joseph Taverna, brother

Jeffrey Teitz

Current Position: General Counsel, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- Paula Silberthau, wife
- Jonathan Teitz, son

Matthew Vogel

Current Position: Chief of Staff, United States Trade Representative

Guests:

- Julie Sobel, wife
- Jacob Vogel, son
- Talia Vogel, daughter

Stephen Yargosz

Current Position: Policy Analyst, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:

- Amy Yargosz, wife
- Donna Yargosz, mother

Caitlin Young

Current Position: Stenographer

Guests:

- Jacqueline Young, mother

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

January 6, 2017

INTERVIEW WITH STEVE KROFT OF 60 MINUTES

DATE: January 9, 2017
LOCATION: State Floor and Lower Cross Hall, Oval Office,
Private Study
TIME: 4:00 – 5:15 PM
From: Rob O'Donnell and Brooke Lillard

I. PURPOSE

YOU will participate in a two-part interview with Steve Kroft for 60 Minutes. This is the second in a series of exit interviews you will do over the next several days leading up to your farewell address. We expect this to be a far-reaching and reflective discussion about your experiences as president that is focused primarily on what you've learned along the way.

Steve views this as a continuation of his many conversations with you over the years – this will be your 13th interview with Steve as President – and he will therefore, in the course of the discussion, look back on moments from previous interviews as well as larger themes of your presidency.

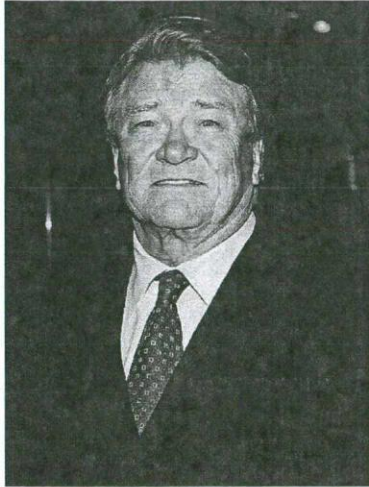
While we expect the theme of the interview to be big-picture, reflective and personal, Steve will ask a number of questions about other prominent topics that are in the news these last two weeks. He's most interested in the intelligence community report on hacking and what it means for our relationship with Russia, but he will likely also ask about the future of the Affordable Care Act, the changing role of technology in our lives, the ongoing transition, potential Guantanamo reductions, Presidential pardons, your future and the future of the Democratic Party.

The first part of the interview will be a 45-minute sit-down in the State Dining Room. The second portion will be a 30 minute walk-talk interview starting at the bottom of the staircase in the state floor and finishing in your private study just off of the Oval Office. The interview will air Sunday, January 15.

II. PARTICIPANT

- Steve Kroft, Correspondent, 60 Minutes

III. BACKGROUND ON STEVE KROFT



NOTE: This will be your 13th and final interview with Steve Kroft as President.

The five-time Peabody Award winner, Steve Kroft, delivered his first report for the broadcast in September 1989, the 2016-17 season is his 28th on 60 Minutes.

In 2010, Kroft was chosen for the Paul White Award by the Radio, Television and Digital News Association (RTDNA) - the highest honor from the industry's largest peer association. At the same time, he became the only 60 Minutes correspondent to win two Peabody Awards in the same year. One was for a story on the vulnerability to computer hackers of crucial infrastructures like the power grid, and the other for a story examining the enormous

sums of money spent prolonging the lives of dying Americans, bringing his total number of Peabodys to five. Also in the same remarkable year, he won a George Polk award for his report attributing wild swings in the price of oil to Wall Street speculation and an Emmy for his report on rising Islamic militancy in Pakistan.

His joint investigation with the Washington Post exposing the deeply flawed forensic science of bullet lead analysis won the Robert F. Kennedy Journalism award earlier in 2008 and was one of four major awards he won in the space of a year. He won the Sigma Delta Chi award for the same story and electronic journalism's highest honor, the Alfred I. duPont-Columbia University Silver Baton, for an investigation into the disappearance of over \$500 million from Iraq's treasury. He also received the Fred Friendly First Amendment award from Quinnipiac University, one of the industry's most prestigious recognitions.

His considerable body of work also was recognized with a Lifetime Achievement Emmy in September 2003. And one of his finest investigative stories, a report examining the conflicts of interest between military contractors and the government in the awarding of contracts, "All in the Family" (April 2003), earned him a Peabody Award.

Kroft's 60 Minutes reports have been recognized by awards committees since his earliest days on the program, winning an Emmy in his second season for the Chernobyl story and his first Peabody in his third season for "Friendly Fire," which explored the tragic, yet common occurrence of soldiers accidentally killing their own men. In 1998, two of Kroft's 60 Minutes reports were honored with another Peabody Award: "Veronica Guerin," a piece about an Irish reporter gunned down by drug dealers, and "West Side Story," an uplifting account of racial tension turned into racial harmony.

His report "America's Worst Nightmare" (Oct. 2000), on Pakistan's political instability, nuclear weapons and ties to Islamic militant groups such as the Taliban, won him his first Alfred I. duPont-Columbia University Silver Baton for a report the committee called "strikingly prophetic."

Before joining 60 Minutes, Kroft was a principal correspondent on the CBS News magazine "West 57th," after serving as foreign correspondent for CBS News based in the London bureau, a period during which he covered international terrorism in Europe and the Middle East, including the TWA hijacking in Beirut, the massacres at the Rome and Vienna airports by the Abu Nidal terrorist cell and the Achille Lauro hijacking. He also covered the war in Beirut and the sectarian violence in Northern Ireland. His report for the CBS Evening News on the assassination of Indira Gandhi won an Emmy Award.

Prior to his assignment in London, Kroft was a correspondent in the CBS News Miami bureau (1983) and traveled extensively in Latin America and the Caribbean. During that time, he covered the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the civil war in el Salvador, where he conducted one of his most famous interviews: as Kroft spoke to a soldier on-camera, a sniper's bullet hit inches from the man's head, abruptly ending the interview.

Kroft joined CBS News in January 1980 as a reporter in the Northeast bureau in New York. He was named a correspondent in May 1981 and worked out of the Dallas bureau (January 1981-May 1983). Before joining CBS News, Kroft was a reporter for WPLG-TV Miami, WJXT-TV Jacksonville, Fla., and WSYR-TV Syracuse, N.Y.

He was born Aug. 22, 1945, in Kokomo, Ind., and was graduated from Syracuse University in 1967 with a bachelor of science degree. He was honored by his alma mater in 1992 with the George Arents Medal, the highest honor the university gives to an alumnus. Kroft earned a master's degree from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and received an honorary doctorate of humane letters from Indiana University. He served with the United States Army in Vietnam as a correspondent and photographer for Pacific Stars and Stripes.

Kroft is married to journalist Jennet Conant. They live in New York and have a son, John Conant Kroft.

IV. PRESS PLAN

CBS will begin promoting the interview on Wednesday, January 11 and it will air on CBS 60 Minutes on Sunday, January 15. For the Oval portion of the interview, CBS will also film it using Virtual Reality cameras.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU greet Steve Kroft on-camera in the State Dining Room.
- YOU take your seat and the sit-down portion of the interview begins.
- Sit-down portion of the interview ends.
- Cameras will then be cut to reset for walk and talk portion of the interview.
- YOU and Steve move to the bottom of the staircase on the State Floor.
- Walk and talk portion of the interview begins, heading towards the Oval Office.
- Interview ends in the private study just off of the Oval Office. Steve departs.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

- A. Questions to Consider
- B. Talking Points and Q&A

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Q and A	Potential Questions to Consider	1	N. D.	P5;

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COLLECTION:

Scheduling and Advance, Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary

FOLDER TITLE:

01/09/2017

FRC ID:

9984

OA Num.:**NARA Num.:****FOIA ID and Segment:**

25-74956-F

24-01042-F

22-17857-F

22-16567-F

RESTRICTION CODES**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Q and A	Topline Points and Q&A	13	N. D.	P5;

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The irreversible momentum of clean energy

By **Barack Obama**

President of the United States, Washington, DC 20500, USA.

Email: press@who.eop.gov. After 20 January 2017: contact@obamaoffice44.org

Private-sector efforts help drive decoupling of emissions and economic growth

The release of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) due to human activity is increasing global average surface air temperatures, disrupting weather patterns, and acidifying the ocean (1). Left unchecked, the continued growth of GHG emissions could cause global average temperatures to increase by another 4°C or more by 2100 and by 1.5 to 2 times as much in many midcontinent and far northern locations (1). Although our understanding of the impacts of climate change is increasingly and disturbingly clear, there is still debate about the proper course for U.S. policy—a debate that is very much on display during the current presidential transition. But putting near-term politics aside, the mounting economic and scientific evidence leave me confident that trends toward a clean-energy economy that have emerged during my presidency will continue and that the economic opportunity for our country to harness that trend will only grow. This Policy Forum will focus on the four reasons I believe the trend toward clean energy is irreversible.

ECONOMIES GROW, EMISSIONS FALL

The United States is showing that GHG mitigation need not conflict with economic growth. Rather, it can boost efficiency, productivity, and innovation.

Since 2008, the United States has experienced the first sustained period of rapid GHG emissions reductions and simultaneous economic growth on record. Specifically, CO₂ emissions from the energy sector fell by 9.5% from 2008 to 2015, while the economy grew by more than 10%. In this same period, the amount of energy consumed per dollar of real gross domestic product (GDP) fell by almost 11%, the amount of CO₂ emitted per unit of energy consumed declined by 8%, and CO₂ emitted per dollar of GDP declined by 18% (2).

The importance of this trend cannot be understated. This “decoupling” of energy sector emissions and economic growth should put to rest the argument that combatting climate change requires accepting lower growth or a lower standard of living. In fact, although this decoupling is most pronounced in the United States, evidence that economies can grow while emissions do not is emerging around the world. The International Energy Agency’s (IEA’s) prelimi-

nary estimate of energy-related CO₂ emissions in 2015 reveals that emissions stayed flat compared with the year before, whereas the global economy grew (3). The IEA noted that “There have been only four periods in the past 40 years in which CO₂ emission levels were flat or fell compared with the previous year, with three of those—the early 1980s, 1992, and 2009—being associated with global economic weakness. By contrast, the recent halt in emissions growth comes in a period of economic growth.”

At the same time, evidence is mounting that any economic strategy that ignores carbon pollution will impose tremendous costs to the global economy and will result in fewer jobs and less economic growth over the long term. Estimates of the economic damages from warming of 4°C over preindustrial levels range from 1% to 5% of global GDP each year by 2100 (4). One of the most frequently cited economic models pins the estimate of annual damages from warming of 4°C at ~4% of global GDP (4–6), which could lead to lost U.S. federal revenue of roughly \$340 billion to \$690 billion annually (7).

Moreover, these estimates do not include the possibility of GHG increases triggering catastrophic events, such as the accelerated shrinkage of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets, drastic changes in ocean currents, or sizable releases of GHGs from previously frozen soils and sediments that rapidly accelerate warming. In addition, these estimates factor in economic damages but do not address the critical question of whether the underlying rate of economic growth (rather than just the level of GDP) is affected by climate change, so these studies could substantially understate the potential damage of climate change on the global macroeconomy (8, 9).

As a result, it is becoming increasingly clear that, regardless of the inherent uncertainties in predicting future climate and weather patterns, the investments needed to reduce emissions—and to increase resilience and preparedness for the changes in climate that can no longer be avoided—will be modest in comparison with the benefits from avoided climate-change damages. This means, in the coming years, states, localities, and businesses will need to continue making these critical investments, in addition to taking common-sense steps to disclose climate risk to taxpayers,

homeowners, shareholders, and customers. Global insurance and reinsurance businesses are already taking such steps as their analytical models reveal growing climate risk.

PRIVATE-SECTOR EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Beyond the macroeconomic case, businesses are coming to the conclusion that reducing emissions is not just good for the environment—it can also boost bottom lines, cut costs for consumers, and deliver returns for shareholders.

Perhaps the most compelling example is energy efficiency. Government has played a role in encouraging this kind of investment and innovation: My Administration has put in place (i) fuel economy standards that are net beneficial and are projected to cut more than 8 billion tons of carbon pollution over the lifetime of new vehicles sold between 2012 and 2029 (10) and (ii) 44 appliance standards and new building codes that are projected to cut 2.4 billion tons of carbon pollution and save \$550 billion for consumers by 2030 (11).

But ultimately, these investments are being made by firms that decide to cut their energy waste in order to save money and invest in other areas of their businesses. For example, Alcoa has set a goal of reducing its GHG intensity 30% by 2020 from its 2005 baseline, and General Motors is working to reduce its energy intensity from facilities by 20% from its 2011 baseline over the same timeframe (12). Investments like these are contributing to what we are seeing take place across the economy: Total energy consumption in 2015 was 2.5% lower than it was in 2008, whereas the economy was 10% larger (2).

This kind of corporate decision-making can save money, but it also has the potential to create jobs that pay well. A U.S. Department of Energy report released this week found that ~2.2 million Americans are currently employed in the design, installation, and manufacture of energy-efficiency products and services. This compares with the roughly 1.1 million Americans who are employed in the production of fossil fuels and their use for electric power generation (13). Policies that continue to encourage businesses to save money by cutting energy waste could pay a major employment dividend and are based on stronger economic logic than continuing the nearly \$5 billion per year in federal fossil-fuel subsidies, a market distortion that should be corrected on its own or in the context of corporate tax reform (14).

MARKET FORCES IN THE POWER SECTOR

The American electric-power sector—the largest source of GHG emissions in our economy—is being transformed, in large part, because of market dynamics. In 2008, natural gas made up ~21% of U.S. electricity generation. Today, it makes up ~33%, an increase due almost entirely to the shift from higher-emitting coal to lower-emitting natural gas, brought

about primarily by the increased availability of low-cost gas due to new production techniques (2, 15). Because the cost of new electricity generation using natural gas is projected to remain low relative to coal, it is unlikely that utilities will change course and choose to build coal-fired power plants, which would be more expensive than natural gas plants, regardless of any near-term changes in federal policy. Although methane emissions from natural gas production are a serious concern, firms have an economic incentive over the long term to put in place waste-reducing measures consistent with standards my Administration has put in place, and states will continue making important progress toward addressing this issue, irrespective of near-term federal policy.

Renewable electricity costs also fell dramatically between 2008 and 2015: the cost of electricity fell 41% for wind, 54% for rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) installations, and 64% for utility-scale PV (16). According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance, 2015 was a record year for clean-energy investment, with those energy sources attracting twice as much global capital as fossil fuels (17).

Public policy—ranging from Recovery Act investments to recent tax credit extensions—has played a crucial role, but technology advances and market forces will continue to drive renewable deployment. The levelized cost of electricity from new renewables like wind and solar in some parts of the United States is already lower than that for new coal generation, without counting subsidies for renewables (2).

That is why American businesses are making the move toward renewable energy sources. Google, for example, announced last month that, in 2017, it plans to power 100% of its operations using renewable energy—in large part through large-scale, long-term contracts to buy renewable energy directly (18). Walmart, the nation's largest retailer, has set a goal of getting 100% of its energy from renewables in the coming years (19). And economy-wide, solar and wind firms now employ more than 360,000 Americans, compared with around 160,000 Americans who work in coal electric generation and support (13).

Beyond market forces, state-level policy will continue to drive clean-energy momentum. States representing 40% of the U.S. population are continuing to move ahead with clean-energy plans, and even outside of those states, clean energy is expanding. For example, wind power alone made up 12% of Texas's electricity production in 2015 and, at certain points in 2015, that number was >40%, and wind provided 32% of Iowa's total electricity generation in 2015, up from 8% in 2008 (a higher fraction than in any other state) (15, 20).

GLOBAL MOMENTUM

Outside the United States, countries and their businesses are moving forward, seeking to reap benefits for their countries by being at the front of the clean-energy race. This has

not always been the case. A short time ago, many believed that only a small number of advanced economies should be responsible for reducing GHG emissions and contributing to the fight against climate change. But nations agreed in Paris that all countries should put forward increasingly ambitious climate policies and be subject to consistent transparency and accountability requirements. This was a fundamental shift in the diplomatic landscape, which has already yielded substantial dividends. The Paris Agreement entered into force in less than a year, and, at the follow-up meeting this fall in Marrakesh, countries agreed that, with more than 110 countries representing more than 75% of global emissions having already joined the Paris Agreement, climate action “momentum is irreversible” (21).

Although substantive action over decades will be required to realize the vision of Paris, analysis of countries’ individual contributions suggests that meeting medium-term respective targets and increasing their ambition in the years ahead—coupled with scaled-up investment in clean-energy technologies—could increase the international community’s probability of limiting warming to 2°C by as much as 50% (22).

Were the United States to step away from Paris, it would lose its seat at the table to hold other countries to their commitments, demand transparency, and encourage ambition. This does not mean the next Administration needs to follow identical domestic policies to my Administration’s. There are multiple paths and mechanisms by which this country can achieve—efficiently and economically—the targets we embraced in the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement itself is based on a nationally determined structure whereby each country sets and updates its own commitments. Regardless of U.S. domestic policies, it would undermine our economic interests to walk away from the opportunity to hold countries representing two-thirds of global emissions—including China, India, Mexico, European Union members, and others—accountable.

This should not be a partisan issue. It is good business and good economics to lead a technological revolution and define market trends. And it is smart planning to set long-term emission-reduction targets and give American companies, entrepreneurs, and investors certainty so they can invest and manufacture the emission-reducing technologies that we can use domestically and export to the rest of the world. That is why hundreds of major companies—including energy-related companies from ExxonMobil and Shell, to DuPont and Rio Tinto, to Berkshire Hathaway Energy, Calpine, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company—have supported the Paris process, and leading investors have committed \$1 billion in patient, private capital to support clean-energy breakthroughs that could make even greater climate ambition possible.

CONCLUSION

We have long known, on the basis of a massive scientific record, that the urgency of acting to mitigate climate change is real and cannot be ignored. In recent years, we have also seen that the economic case for action—and against inaction—is just as clear, the business case for clean energy is growing, and the trend toward a cleaner power sector can be sustained regardless of near-term federal policies.

Despite the policy uncertainty that we face, I remain convinced that no country is better suited to confront the climate challenge and reap the economic benefits of a low-carbon future than the United States and that continued participation in the Paris process will yield great benefit for the American people, as well as the international community. Prudent U.S. policy over the next several decades would prioritize, among other actions, decarbonizing the U.S. energy system, storing carbon and reducing emissions within U.S. lands, and reducing non-CO₂ emissions (23).

Of course, one of the great advantages of our system of government is that each president is able to chart his or her own policy course. And President-elect Donald Trump will have the opportunity to do so. The latest science and economics provide a helpful guide for what the future may bring, in many cases independent of near-term policy choices, when it comes to combatting climate change and transitioning to a clean-energy economy.

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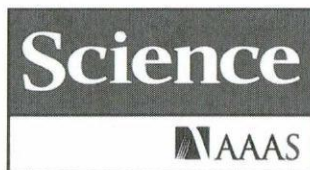
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The irreversible momentum of clean energy

Barack Obama (January 9, 2017)

published online January 9, 2017

Editor's Summary



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Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: Dansky Bari, Dominique A. EOP/WHO
Sent: Monday, January 9, 2017 7:02 PM
Subject: Interview of the President in Walk and Talk with Steve Kroft, "60 Minutes"

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript

January

9, 2017

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT
IN WALK AND TALK WITH STEVE KROFT, "60 MINUTES"

Colonnade and Oval Office

5:04 P.M. EST

Q What are you going to miss most about this place?

THE PRESIDENT: This walk is one of them. In some ways, whenever I take this walk, the images of all the previous Presidents who took the walk comes to mind. I feel like I got a bunch of ghosts following me, whispering in my ear.

Q With Eisenhower's putting green out there?

THE PRESIDENT: I do. (Laughter.) You know, you miss the people, you miss the team. I'll miss the short commute. I've said this before, that I think my family life actually thrived here in a way that I didn't expect it because it took me 30 seconds to get home.

Q Does your family feel the same way?

THE PRESIDENT: No. (Laughter.)

Q How do they feel?

THE PRESIDENT: They're ready to go. I mean, the girls obviously, they're now of an age in which the constraints of Secret Service and bubbles and all that stuff has gotten pretty old. Michelle never fully took to the scrutiny. I mean, she's thrived as a First Lady, but it's not her preference.

Q She was the hardest sell.

THE PRESIDENT: She was the hardest sell. And she never fully embraced being in the public spotlight, which is ironic given how good she is. But I think that having said that, she would acknowledge, and I certainly feel, that we just have a lot of memories here. Our kids grew up here. Some of our best friends have been made here in this place. There have been moments that were highlights for us that are going to be hard to duplicate.

Q She's glad you did it, though.

THE PRESIDENT: She is now -- now that we're done. (Laughter.) She's -- well, I think I've said this story before. She used to say to our friends, "Barack is exactly the kind of guy I want to be President, I just wish he didn't want to do it when I was married to him." (Laughter.) So now that we're --

Q But you're still all right? I mean, everything is okay?

THE PRESIDENT: So far, as far as I know. I better check later. Yeah.

Q You have said -- I mean, you said that you're going to leave, you're going to go write your book, you're going to take a big vacation, you're going to write your book, you're going to work on your library, you're going to set up a foundation. I mean, that sounds very professorial compared to what you've been doing, like the ivory tower of -- puttering around the garden. (Laughter.) Are you going to be happy doing this?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, look, I'm going to try to get some sleep and do a little puttering, because I haven't had a lot of chance to reflect and absorb all this. And one of the great things about the writing process for me is the self-discovery that comes from writing stuff down, trying to figure out, all right, what happened here. And by understanding what happened, you get a sense of what happened to you and what is it that you believe.

So spending that first chunk of time on that I think is really important regardless of what I want to do. I do not expect to be behind a desk a lot. I look forward to teaching the occasional class, because I was a professor and I had fun doing it.

Q You're not going to go to Wall Street and make a lot of money?

THE PRESIDENT: Not going to Wall Street. I think that the amount of time that I'll be investing in issues is going to be high, but it will be necessarily in a different capacity. I meant what I said about wanting to nurture that next generation of leadership -- something I know I'm good at. I can get young people inspired. And I can get them interested. And I can put them in touch with the resources and the networks and the bully

pulpits that lift them up. And if 20 years from now I can look back and I can say, look at all those folks all across the country, across different disciplines, who care about the things I care about and who are leading the charge to make the country better and to make the world better, that will be a pretty good legacy on top of whatever I did in this office.

Q Speaking of your legacy, I mean, Franklin Roosevelt -- which question is that -- because I want to make sure I get this right. Here it is.

THE PRESIDENT: You're so old school, by the way.

Q I'm so old. I'm 10 years older than you are.

THE PRESIDENT: Give him an iPad or something. (Laughter.)

Q Look, Roosevelt was remembered for Social Security. Eisenhower was remembered for a speech about the military industrial complex. What are people going to remember -- 10 years from now, what are they going to say about you? What are they going to remember you for?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think you know now. I think you're not going to know until 10 years from now. Look, there are all kinds of things that we started that may turn out to be remarkably important. Something like the BRAIN Initiative -- if we end up discovering a whole new way of thinking about brain diseases, or Joe's Cancer Moonshoot takes off, or precision medicine and all the work --

Q So you will get credit for all that.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if we make an investment in it and something important happens -- the point is, you just can't anticipate it. I do think that saving the economy was a pretty big deal. We did a lot of stuff early that ended up having an impact. I believe that the work that we've done in moving our energy future in a cleaner direction is going to stick, even if some of the individual steps that we took are reversed by future administrations. I think that it's embedded itself in the economy and we've been able to organize the international community around it in ways that aren't going to go back.

I think we've set the bar with respect to the notion that it is possible to provide health care for people. Now, I know that the incoming Congress and administration talks about repealing it, but we've set a bar that shows that this can be done. And that core principle is one that the majority of Americans, including supporters of Donald Trump, believe in.

But again, my most lasting legacy, I suspect -- and I think this is true of a lot of Presidents -- is how did it shape how young Americans think about themselves. And my hope, at least, is, is that there are a lot of young Americans out there who will believe their voice matters and believe in being involved in the civic life of their communities and their countries in a way that they might not have understood before.

Q What are your memories of this office? What's going to stick in your mind? What are you going to remember from here?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the number of decisions that you make just with your advisors sitting here. We've had some big pow-wows around is the banking system about to collapse and what do we do about it, to questions of war and peace. So you remember the decisions that were made in this room. The objects in this room, only a few of them I really attached to. I think that I'll always remember the bust of Dr. King, partly because it generated a brief controversy when I put that there instead of the bust of Churchill. And I always tried to explain that I'm a big admirer of Churchill, I've got a bust of Churchill up right in front of my office on the second floor of the residence, but I thought having an American here who represented that civic spirit that got me into this office was useful.

Over there I've got the original program for the March on Washington that was framed and given to me by a friend. And that is, again, a connection for me to that grassroots spirit that I believed in so strongly.

I'll remember the fact that because we came in during an economic crisis, we, unlike previous Presidents, didn't redecorate for two years. So we inherited the furniture from George W. Bush, which was perfectly fine until some of the arms on the chairs started to get real faded, and we finally decided this is a little tacky for us; at the very least we need to reupholster. So I'll remember that.

I'll remember the view out this window, because this is where we had our -- the playground that we put in when Malia and Sasha came in. And we just took it out because we were going to donate it to a group that serves families in need here in Washington. But being able every once in a while to look out the window and see your daughters during the summer swinging on that swing set, that made the presidency a little bit sweeter.

Q You feel older?

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah. It's interesting, physically I feel probably as good as I've ever felt, and I've got as much energy as I ever did. But what you feel after eight years -- and I think you'd feel this no matter what, but anytime you have a big transition, it gets magnified -- is time passes. Your kids grow up. I think they more than anything are making me feel as if you want to squeeze everything you've got every single day out of this thing because it passes quick.

Q You having trouble letting go?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I am looking forward to getting out of the bubble. I am glad that I'm leaving this place at a relatively young age, at 55, so I have the opportunity for a second, maybe even a third act in a

way that I think would be tougher if I were the age of some presidents when they left.

There are some bittersweet feelings about leaving the people here, because even though all the team you assemble, you know you're going to stay in touch with them, it's not the same. The band kind of breaks up. And I think I'm the best President I've ever been right now, and I think the team that is operating right now functions as well as any team that I've had. And so there is a part of you that thinks, man, we're pretty good at this stuff. And you hate to see that talent disperse.

Q You going to have reunions?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think we're going to have, like, t-shirts and all that stuff. (Laughter.) That sounds kind of sad. And so many of my staff is young enough that they're going to do amazing things and I'm going to be helping them try to do them.

So, overall, though, I have a deep appreciation for the wisdom of this guy right there, George Washington. It's good to get fresh legs in here. I think that it refreshes our democracy. I think sustaining the pace over more than eight years is pretty tough. I think eventually you'd lose just the excitement and the adrenaline that's required. You never end up taking this for granted. Every day, something remarkable, something really hard, something troubling happens that keeps you pretty alert to the fact that there's a lot of weight on your shoulders.

But the need for you to just constantly be creative and to put everything you've got every minute of every day into it -- that's something that I think is tough to sustain over 12 years or 16 years.

Q What are you going to do on the 21st when you wake up? I don't know where you're going to be when you wake up, but you're going to wake up someplace where you're not President.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, here's one thing is, I'm not setting my alarm. (Laughter.) That I'm certain of. That I am absolutely positive of. I'm going to spend time with Michelle, and we've got some catching up to do. We've both been busy.

Q Going to be spending your own money, right?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the truth, though, is, is that we've been --

Q Have you been spending your own? When was the last time you spent your own money?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will say this, I mentioned how I've got a pretty thick skin in this job; you've got to have it. One thing that did kind of get under my craw sometimes was people talking as if when we went on vacation, that people would be like, oh, spending taxpayer money. It's

like, no, no, actually I'm paying for all of this. The only thing I don't pay for is Secret Service and an airplane.

Q And communications.

THE PRESIDENT: And communications, because I don't have any choice. But we buy our own toilet paper even here in the White House.

Q Really?

THE PRESIDENT: It's not free. (Laughter.) I've got a grocery bill at the end of every month. Our toothpaste, our orange juice, that all gets paid.

But it is true that I don't carry my wallet that often. So I'm going to have some catching up to do in terms of how day-to-day things operate. It's not like George H.W. Bush with the barcode. I've been kind of monitoring how commerce takes place. But my staff, for example, told me that they just -- they don't use cash very much anymore. I'm still kind of a cash guy, so I'm going to have to get used to some of that stuff.

I can show you some things, by the way, if you want, as we walk through here that might be of interest.

Q I just have a couple questions that it would be nice to ask here in this room.

THE PRESIDENT: Okay. Hold on a second, guys.

* * * * *

Q It's been sort of customary and a lot of -- I don't know what you're going to say in your farewell address; it's still a couple of days off. It's not unusual for a President to issue an observation -- "beware of this," "be wary of that." What is the thing that concerns you most right now leaving office about the country?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we talked about this earlier: Making sure that our democracy stays healthy, and making sure that we maintain that sense of solidarity.

The thing that has disturbed me most about the Russian hacking episode is -- and the thing that surprised me most has not been the fact of Russian hacking, because Chinese, Russians, the Iranians, a lot of --

Q The United States.

THE PRESIDENT: -- well, the cyber world is full of information-gathering, propaganda, et cetera. I have been concerned about the degree to which, in some circles, you've seen people suggest that Vladimir Putin has more credibility than the U.S. government. I think that's something

new. And I think it's a measure of how the partisan divide has gotten so severe that people forget we're on the same team.

And that, I think, is something that I want to make sure we guard against. And there are a bunch of fault lines in our democracy that I think we have to close in order for us to be able to pass on to the next generation a country that is as strong as the one we received.

Q Where are the fault lines?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't want to preview the whole speech, Steve.

Q Oh, okay, okay. Cyberwar. And I just want to talk about -- just for a few minutes about technology. It has changed so much in the eight years --

THE PRESIDENT: Very fast.

Q -- that you have been in office. It has affected military actions. It's affected the media. It's affected the economy. Let's start with cyberwar. What about -- how serious is that threat?

THE PRESIDENT: It's serious enough that I've elevated Cyber Command to a separate command inside of our military structure that we have made huge investments in our capabilities. It is something that our adversaries and competitors are investing a lot of money in. And in some ways, the gap between our capabilities and theirs is much smaller in this area than in conventional warfare, for example.

So we've got to figure this out. And the points of vulnerability in the cyber world are so much greater. And hardening our defenses are so much more difficult because you have not just government facilities but you have our banks and you have companies and you have private sector and you've got individuals -- all of whom are plugged in. We live in a digitalized world and there are a lot of points of entry to that. And it's not just state actors we have to worry about -- it's non-state actors.

So this is something that we're going to have to spend a lot of time on, well into the future. And I think we've set up a framework to do it, but I'm the first to acknowledge that we're not even halfway there in terms of where we need to be on this. And it's going to be evolving so rapidly.

Q Because you have to have the cooperation of all the private sectors and --

THE PRESIDENT: We have to get the cooperation and this is where gaining -- regaining some sense of trust that the U.S. government is working on behalf of the American people is important. I will tell you -- you asked earlier about me looking in retrospectively -- you know, the

Snowden disclosures was hugely damaging, primarily because it fed into a notion that somehow big brother is out there snooping all over the place.

Now, I can tell you that the reforms that we initiated addressed what were situations in which our capabilities had outstripped the original legal frameworks that had been set up. But I can also say, unequivocally, we weren't going around snooping into people's emails and reading their phone messages. But that was the perception.

And so one of the things that we're going to have to figure out is, how do we maintain transparency about what we're doing in a way that gives people enough trust to say, we need --

Q Your help.

THE PRESIDENT: -- your help to make sure that our bank accounts and our medical records and our air-control systems and all those things are safe.

Q We did an interview a number of years ago with -- I'm not looking at my paper -- it was Michael Frank? The head of the -- right --

THE PRESIDENT: Mike McConnell.

Q We did an interview with Mike McConnell, who said -- very scary interview. He talked about all the things that can happen -- not could happen but are kind of, like, available in the arsenals now to shut down power grids. He said the things that bothered him most was the integrity of the money supply -- getting into banks -- somebody being able to get into banks, close down accounts, shift all the money around. Are we there?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, look, I don't want to be alarmist because all these institutions, private and public, are aware of the threats. They're dealing with them on an ongoing basis. You're never going to get 100 percent perfect protection from cyberattacks and hacking, but you can mitigate and minimize damage.

One of the things that I did was commission a bipartisan study of where we still have big gaps and what more we have to do. And I've shared this with the President-elect's team and hope that they build on that, because this is going to be something that we have to continue to work on over time.

But I think it's important to recognize that for all the vulnerabilities, there's also huge potential. These technologies are also giving us the possibilities of curing diseases that we didn't have before. It's giving us the ability to educate people or cure diseases or provide medical care from a distance that we couldn't do before. On net, the upside more than makes up for some of these vulnerabilities, but we have to think about them more systematically, create frameworks that work for us.

And then the big piece of business that emerged I think over the last couple of years that we have to think about is, how is it affecting the way we interact as a society? I am deeply concerned about the balkanization, the splintering of information -- set aside fake news. Just the fact that those who inhabit a Fox News/Rush Limbaugh world are getting a completely different set of facts and reality than those who read the New York Times or the Huffington Post -- the democracy starts having problems if we're not at least in the same ballpark talking about some of the same things. And that expresses itself in our politics, but also in our society. And we've all seen in our own lives how technologies that can bring people together also can isolate people.

Q And push them apart.

THE PRESIDENT: And push them apart. And I think what we've seen online in terms of basic civility breaking down because, if you're just sending out a message from a phone, you may show less restraint in terms of what you say about somebody, compared to when you're talking to them face to face and there's some human interaction. So these are all issues for our politics and our society that we're going to have to spend some time thinking about.

I'm confident we can work them through, but they're real.

Q One of the things that's come out in the last week is the --

THE PRESIDENT: You're getting cut off. Good try, though. How much time is Steve over already?

Q I thought we were here until 6:30.

THE PRESIDENT: He's got 10 minutes? Why don't we do this? Let me just point a couple things that you can splice in or out --

Q Okay, good.

THE PRESIDENT: -- and then we'll do a final sort of round of questions. Not to overproduce this thing.

All right, so, we go into the hallway here and I've got some mementos that I received that mean a lot to me. This is a letter that I got from a woman named Natoma Canfield when we were trying to get health care passed. She talked about the fact that because she had health care -- or because she had been diagnosed with cancer that her premiums had gone completely through the roof and she might end up losing her house. And that was one of the inspirations for making sure that we didn't give up, even when it got tough.

And then I put right behind it -- this is a wonderful portrait of Teddy Roosevelt that a great granddaughter of his sent to me. She said -- or maybe it was a great cousin or something -- she said it was her

favorite picture of her relative. And right in the middle of us trudging through the economic crisis, she said she thought it would be useful for me to have.

This is John Lewis signed one of the original covers of the march across the Edmund Pettus bridge.

This was taken in my grandmother's village in Kenya right before I was inaugurated.

This is a pen of the Civil Rights Act that a relative of one of the senators who had been present sent to me.

Pete Souza sent this to me -- one of the only pictures we have of Lincoln in Gettysburg without his hat on.

Q Where is he?

THE PRESIDENT: He's right there.

Q Oh, right there in the middle.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, it is one of my favorite pictures of Nelson Mandela.

Q What is this?

THE PRESIDENT: I got this from a yard sale when I was campaigning for Senate. It's an old picket fence -- somebody was making American flags. It always reminded me of those times when I used to drive around by myself out in some of the smaller towns down in southern Illinois.

Q All this stuff is coming with you?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. Well, not all of it. I think this famous painting of the peacemakers -- that goes with the territory. That, though, those are some notes at the top in JFK's hand that he made for one of his speeches. And below that is a painting that Ted Kennedy painted that he -- that I saw in his office when I first met him, and I admired, and then he sent me this framed picture. He said, you should have it.

Anyway, so a lot of lunches in here, a lot of meetings and a lot of good time spent.

Q How much stuff are you taking with you?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, one last thing that's really important. Those are --

Q That's what I was looking for.

THE PRESIDENT: -- boxing gloves from the champ -- Muhammad Ali. He brought those over after we got elected.

Q How much stuff are you going to take with you?

THE PRESIDENT: Not that much. I mean, we got -- I got books, I got clothes, I got mementos like these that I cherish. We got some furniture that we purchased that we'll try to use in the new place. Hopefully we don't have to buy all new stuff.

Q Do you like it -- the new house?

THE PRESIDENT: It's a nice home.

Q You've been there?

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah. It's temporary, and --

Q Two years.

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah. But it feels like a home. You know, it's not crazy big, but there's enough room for a treadmill and some workout equipment in the basement.

Q The question I was going to follow up in the other room -- do you think that -- technology seems to be playing a big role in dictating our lives right now.

THE PRESIDENT: It's a big disruptor.

Q It's a big disruptor.

THE PRESIDENT: Always has been, though.

Q But you have companies now that are becoming incredibly powerful -- Facebook, Apple, Amazon, all the stuff that Elon Musk is doing. I mean they're launching satellites on their own now.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, with some help from us.

Q With some help. Does that worry you? The size and the power that these companies have in terms of running our lives; deciding what our lives are going to be?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it has always been the case that technology disrupts, and it is then up to the democracy to make sure that technology works for us rather than we work for the technology. And I think we're in one of those periods of churn where we haven't gotten all of that right yet. But we have to keep on asking tough questions and get the right balance.

We don't want to squelch the dynamism and the enormous wealth and opportunities that can be created for all of us through these technologies, but we also have to make sure that we understand what values have to be preserved. A great example is something like self-driving cars.

Q Whose idea was that? Who decided we needed that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I tell you what, they can make things a lot safer. Truth is, human error is responsible for a lot of accidents. Computer programs don't drink and drive. And when you look at something like the environmental impact of our fleets operating optimally, that can reduce a lot of carbon. So there are a lot of good reasons why it could be helpful.

On the other hand, a lot of people make a living driving, and those are some of the remaining good jobs left for blue-collar workers. We want to make sure that how we set that up doesn't just think about efficiency but also thinks about equities.

And that's a good example of the kinds of choices we're going to have to be making generally. And they're happening really quick. It's part of the reason why our democracy has to sharpen a little bit, because if we don't ask good questions, if we can't find a process in which people of goodwill in both parties are kind of working off the same set of facts and trying to figure it out, then what you're going to end up having -- you're going to see this lurching back and forth.

Either those who are powerful and are advantaged by technology in this new age, they dominate and everybody feels left behind, or alternatively you get these populist surges in which people are against globalization and against technology and that may then be self-defeating. We may end up robbing ourselves of real opportunities for advancement. And the only way to, I think, get the balance right is if we get a good democratic conversation going.

Q You had -- your White House published a report, not long ago this year that said that in the next two decades, up to 47 percent of the jobs could be subject to being replaced by automation.

THE PRESIDENT: Which is why it's so important for us to think deeply and then execute on making sure that the jobs that can't be done by machines are accessible to everybody. That we're training our kids now, because this is going to happen fast and it's -- you know, one of the arguments I got into with actually, not just Donald Trump but Bernie Sanders during the campaign, was the role of trade, and countries like China taking jobs and manufacturing away from the United States.

It is absolutely true that over the past three decades, you saw some jobs being outsourced because of foreign competition and lower wages and so forth. Today though, the overwhelming majority of jobs that are lost -- and this is not just in factories but this is in offices all across the

country, and in some cases really high-paying professional jobs -- is automation.

Q Artificial intelligence.

THE PRESIDENT: And artificial intelligence is going to be coming -- embedded in all kinds of aspects of our lives. And so where our economy goes and where the jobs are going to be are honing the skills that people have that can't be duplicated by machines -- creativity, the ability to adapt, the ability to relate to other people and to bring folks together around a mission, the ability to care for people, and jobs in teaching, and in health care, and in the arts, and in design, and in, you know, high-level stuff. But also, making sure that people who are doing services like looking after an ailing grandparent, that those folks are decently paid. That's where a lot of our energy has to go, and right now we are a little flat-footed in going there.

We've tried to push during the course of this administration to get people to focus on it, but I think a lot of times we tend to fight the last battles instead of the ones that are coming up.

Q There's a potential source of unrest, isn't there? I mean the lack of jobs -- I mean are we heading in that direction where you --

THE PRESIDENT: Historically, when you have moments of big technological change, eventually the disruption lead to new jobs, new opportunities, new industries, and the overall economy increases and everybody's better off.

But that doesn't happen on its own. When we moved from an agricultural to an industrial society, we instituted things like free public education. When we moved out of the post-World War II era and built this burgeoning middle class, we put in place the GI Bill and FHAs so that people could get loans. We didn't always do it evenly. A lot of times, African Americans and minorities were left out of those programs, but the point was that we were very conscious of, what do we need to make sure that all people have ladders into these new opportunities.

And we've begun to do that here with the reforms we initiated on education, investments in community colleges, making sure that college is more affordable, but we have a lot more work to do on that front, and if we don't do it fast enough, then yes, it ends up having political ramifications because if people feel left out, sooner or later they're going to express themselves politically.

Q Thank you so much.

THE PRESIDENT: All right?

Q Okay.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, sir.

Q I've really enjoyed this, Mr. President.

END

5:44 P.M. EST

Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: Suntum, Peggy M. EOP/WHO
Sent: Monday, January 9, 2017 8:01 PM
Subject: Interview of the President by Steve Kroft, "60 Minutes"

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Internal
Transcript

January 9, 2017

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT
BY STEVE KROFT, "60 MINUTES"

State Dining Room

4:04 P.M EST

Q I've got something I want to show you.

THE PRESIDENT: What do we got here? Look at that. I've got to say that I feel as if I couldn't take this kind of Chicago winter right now.

Q It was really cold that day.

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not quite as well prepared. I look real comfortable in this picture. I think right now my blood has thinned a little bit.

Q That was 10 years ago. This was Super Bowl Sunday, 2007. You were trying to cut it short so you could make sure to see the Bears play. (Laughter.) There's nobody around. This is on the street that -- I think it's on the street that Michelle and you lived on for a while.

THE PRESIDENT: I think that's right. That's my mother-in-law's house, that block, I think.

Q Nobody around. Nobody. Nobody cared.

THE PRESIDENT: They didn't. How about that?

Q How about that.

So what's the difference between this guy and the guy you are now? How much have you -- how much smarter are you than this guy standing on the street corner?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let's see. Obviously, I'm grayer, a few more wrinkles. My daughters are a lot taller, and they're getting to the point where they're a little smarter than me, which is worrisome.

Q They think they are.

THE PRESIDENT: They think they are, anyway. I resent the fact that Michelle looks identical. She hasn't changed at all.

You know, I'll be honest with you, Steve, one of the things I'm proud about is that I think my basic character and outlook actually have not changed much. And people who are closest to me would tell you that the guy who came here is the same guy who's leaving.

And the reason I take pride for that is, one of the things you worry about when you're in the bubble, and there's all this pomp and circumstance and "Hail to the Chief," is, do you lose touch with what you thought was important and what brought you here. And I'm proud that I don't think I have lost touch with the values and the people who I cared about. Certainly more wisdom. I'm more aware of both the possibilities and constraints of this office than I was at the time. I think I have a deeper appreciation for the incredible importance of the United States in underwriting a lot of good that happens around the world that doesn't get attention.

Q Such as?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's a truism that America is the one indispensable nation. And I think sometimes there are folks who criticize that as either American arrogance or, alternatively, suggest that the main reason we're powerful is because we have the strongest military and we can throw our weight around. What you discover is that the basic economic framework of the world, the ability to respond to diseases and disasters, and to make sure that transportation systems run effectively, and that commerce between nations functions, and -- all those things require a lot of work, and America does a lot of that work.

Q How much time did those take up for you?

THE PRESIDENT: More than you would think. I'll give you just a very concrete example. There is no international meeting -- G20, G7 -- where things happen unless we set the agenda. And part of it is because our agencies, our teams, our experts -- we have a bandwidth that nobody else has. So other countries can look after their own interests. They rely on us to make sure that the big issues that cut across individual countries are attended to. And, by the way, some of our adversaries would

acknowledge that if we're not there at the table making things happen, things don't happen.

Q If you had to write a brief description of this job for somebody filling in -- beginning with "Wanted," -- (laughter) -- how would you describe this position, and what are the tasks and what skills do you think you need?

THE PRESIDENT: In some ways, it's a lot like a executive position. Look, I'm in charge of the largest organization on Earth. And what that means is that my first job is to set a vision for where this organization -- the U.S. government, but also our democracy and our country -- where it should be going -- having some clarity about what's our North Star, what are the things that we're trying to get done, and then bringing together the talent around that mission, and making sure that they work effectively together.

And one of the things I'm proudest of during the course of this administration is that I have had some of the best people in the country come to work for me. And they've occasionally made mistakes, they have sometimes disagreed with each other, but, generally speaking, they have functioned as a team and they've never lost sight of our mission, which is to make sure that we're creating security and prosperity not just for this generation of Americans, but for the next.

And then the final piece of the puzzle is, once you've got the right people in place, having the capacity both to steer those folks and help course-correct in achieving their mission, making sure that the team is working together well, and being the final decision-maker on tough issues.

I've said this before -- probably on your show, Steve -- that if something is easy then it doesn't reach my desk, because I've put good people in place, and they can make the easy decisions and even the moderately difficult decisions. But on big stuff -- questions of war and peace, balancing issues of security, liberty, where our values are at stake -- I think at that point, it's important for us to make sure that I'm well prepared, I have all the information, I can run a process that gives me the best options available. But then, ultimately, I've got to be able to make a decision and live with it.

Q That's a little long for a newspaper. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah, well that's always been a rap on me -- too long --

Q So you need to have executive experience. You need to have an eye for talent.

THE PRESIDENT: Thick skin helps.

Q Thick skin.

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah.

Q Stamina.

THE PRESIDENT: Stamina. There is a greater physical element to this job than you would think, just being able to grind it out. Because there's a lot of work and you have to project energy. And at some point, your team, your supporters, the country may be flagging, may be discouraged, may be concerned, and I think your ability to not just mentally and emotionally, but physically be able to say, we got this, we're going to be okay.

Q You ever taken a sick day?

THE PRESIDENT: You know, there have been days where I cut a day short -- strep throat, some stuff that really knocks you out. But on sick days, then you just read and operate off of phone calls. You're still working.

Q You ever say "I need a nap"?

THE PRESIDENT: You know, I didn't nap as much -- during the campaign I used to nap. Because back then, if you were on a plane, you couldn't make phone calls. Once you're on Air Force One, the napping thing fades a little bit because they're always wired. They can always reach you. (Laughter.)

Q Did you learn the executive stuff on the job? Because when we first talked, I must have asked you 100 times -- your only executive experience was running the Harvard Law Review and running your own campaign. Did you know that? I mean, did you have to learn a lot of this on the job?

THE PRESIDENT: I tell you, the campaign was a more significant training ground than I think people maybe give it credit for. Essentially, I started from scratch, and in the span of about a year and a half created, what, a billion-dollar enterprise with thousands of employees, and one of the most recognizable brands in the world. So we must have done something right during that time.

By the time I got here, I think I had a pretty good sense of what was required, but the circumstances in which I came in were different than most executives, right? The enterprise was in the midst of a major crisis. And so those first six months were a fire drill, and I relied heavily not just on my experience but made sure that I had a lot of people around me who had been at it for a long time, had seen previous crises.

And I think the one thing that I did well during that period that I brought with me was an ability to structure a team so that they played well in the sandbox together -- they listened to each other, they kept

their eye on the ball -- and that I was able to sort of narrow down what the core questions were.

So, for example, when we're making the decision about do we save the auto industry? If so, how? What are the risks? How much is it going to cost? How do we potentially restructure it? There are a lot of different opinions. And we used to have evening meetings that go late into the night. And I think that the thing that I had brought to the table was not expertise in the auto industry, but it was a pretty good sense of how to get a lot of disparate views focused on the core issues at hand, and then to be willing to make some big bets even if they weren't popular.

Q So anything that surprised you about this job?

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't have time at the beginning to be surprised because we were just too busy. And by the time we were able to catch our breath, I think that I felt pretty comfortable in the job.

I was surprised and continue to be surprised by the severity of partisanship in this town. And I think that -- I'd been warned about it. You'll remember in the campaign back in 2007, 2008, people would say, aw, he's being naïve. He thinks that there's no red states and blue states, and wait until he gets here. And I will confess that I didn't fully appreciate the ways in which a combination of gerrymandering, sort of the way the media has splintered, the way in which individual senators or members of Congress now are pushed to the extremes by their voter bases -- I did not expect, particularly in the midst of crisis, just how severe that partisanship would be.

Q You came into this office trying to unify the country. You said that many times during the campaign, you wanted to bring people together. You wanted to change Washington. You talked about transformative change.

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah.

Q Now you mention the fact that you were a little bit surprised by the division. Were you surprised by the -- you came in as a unifier and you became in some ways the deviser. You became the focal point of some of the division?

THE PRESIDENT: I did become some of the -- I became a lightning rod for some partisan battles.

I could not be prouder of the track record we've put together. By almost every measure, the country is significantly better off than when I came in. And in some ways, I tell my staff, that's the job. You got an eight-year run if you're lucky, and if you can look back and say the economy is better, our security is better, the environment is better, our kids' education is better -- if you can say that you've made things better, then, considering all the challenges out there, you should feel

good. But I'm the first to acknowledge that I did not crack the code in terms of reducing this partisan fever.

Q You didn't change Washington.

THE PRESIDENT: I changed those things that were in my direct control.

Look, I'm proud of the fact that, with two weeks to go, we're probably the first administration in modern history that hasn't had a major scandal in the White House. So the way we ran ethics in this White House, the way that we made sure that everybody was here for the right reason and did the right thing, and didn't get too close to the line on ethical issues, the ways that we've opened up a lot of government business so the people can see it more clearly -- in that sense, we changed some things.

I think we set a high bar for future administrations in terms of how to operate.

But in terms of reducing the role of big money, for example, once Citizens United is passed, I would have liked to have gotten that one last Supreme Court justice in there. I'd like the Supreme Court to take a look at --

Q Couldn't even get a hearing.

THE PRESIDENT: But we couldn't even get a hearing. Trying to get the other side of the aisle to work with us on issues, in some cases, that they professed originally an interest in, and saying to them, hold on a second, you guys used to think this was a good idea; now, just because I'm supporting it, you can't change your mind. But they did.

And what that did, I think, made me appreciate -- and I've said this before, but it's worth repeating because this is on me -- part of the job description is also shaping public opinion. And we were very effective and I was very effective in shaping public opinion around my campaigns. But there were big stretches while governing where, even though we were doing the right thing, we weren't able to mobilize public opinion firmly enough behind us to weaken the resolve of the Republicans to stop opposing us, or to cooperate with us.

And Abraham Lincoln, a pretty wise President, said, "With public opinion there's nothing you can't do and without public opinion, there's not much you can do." And there were times during my presidency where I lost the PR battle. And some of it was by virtue of the fact that I came in during a crisis period, and people were going to be hurting and, to some degree, whether or not the experts thought it was my fault, they still felt the pain.

Q Do you think that -- I mean Donald Trump, if you take away the particulars, was elected to the office basically on the same program that you were -- change, wants to change Washington.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I mean that's a lot of particulars you're taking away. (Laughter.) Fair enough.

Q But do you think --

THE PRESIDENT: He was a change election -- a change candidate.

Q Do you think anybody could change Washington?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the American people can change Washington. But I think that it is not going to change because somebody from on high directs that change. I think that it is going to change because we have enough civic participation -- people are paying attention enough that it changes behavior of elected officials on a day-to-day basis.

Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle are motivated by all kinds of issues. They're sincerely interested in the economy and in terrorism and in social issues. But the one overriding thing they are interested in is getting reelected. And if they think that it's harder for them to get reelected by cooperating with each other, then they won't cooperate. If they think that it's harder to be elected by setting aside special interests and doing what is best for the American people on a particular issue, that affects their outlook.

And this is why, as I come to the end of my presidency, I've been spending a lot of time thinking about, for example, how can we change the way in which congressional districts are drawn so that you don't have partisan gerrymandering. It makes it harder to change Washington. I think the more that we can do to reduce the reliance of congressional candidates on big money and special interests, that will change Washington. The more that we encourage voter participation, not just during presidential elections but during midterm elections, that will change Washington.

So a lot of these structural things inhibit Americans from having their voice heard. That makes them more cynical. Sometimes it means they withdraw more, or they just think the game is fixed.

Q A lot of people think the system is broken -- that the system -- the political system is broken. That seemed to be the message that you heard throughout this campaign. And you seem to be saying in some ways, maybe it is broken.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, here's what I'd say, that in the first two years when I had a strong majority in the House and the Senate, we were as productive as any administration has been since the '60s. We got a lot done. And so you can get a lot of stuff done through this system. But to sustain a governing majority, that requires an ability for Republicans and Democrats to find some common ground. And right now the structure of the system is such where it makes it really hard for people to work together.

And we mentioned an example earlier of the Supreme Court nominations. The fact that Mitch McConnell, the leader of the Republicans, was able to just stop a nomination almost a year before the next election and really not pay a political price for it, the degree to which that basic norm of the President makes an appointment -- in this case it was a very well qualified candidate, nobody argued that he wasn't. Many of the Republicans who had previously voted for him acknowledged that he was as qualified a candidate as there'd ever been. But you couldn't get a vote. That's a sign that incentives for politicians in this town to be so sharply partisan have gotten so out of hand that we're weakening ourselves. And if we're not even able to solve that problem, then we're continually going to miss the ability to really tackle some of the big challenges and big problems that we have going forward.

Q How serious do you think this is? How stable do you think that the political system -- the democratic system is? Are you worried?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it's stable. Well, look, I think it's stable because the framers, in their wisdom, designed the system so that power is pretty dispersed. We have states, and we have cities, and we have counties, and we have the private sector. So the country still works even when Washington is dysfunctional.

But the problem is, is that, over time, big pieces of business that have to get done, without leadership from Washington, don't get done. And our position in the world and our ability to meet some big problems going forward start eroding pretty badly.

Just a couple examples: Infrastructure. When I came into office --

Q You talked about it. You wanted to spend a lot of money on it.

THE PRESIDENT: I talked every year. Now, our Recovery Act was one of the biggest investments in infrastructure in our history and we rebuilt a lot of roads and bridges and put a lot of people back to work. But there's so much more that we can do. We got \$1 trillion or \$2 trillion worth of deferred maintenance. Anybody who flies through an airport in the United States and then sees airports in other countries recognizes we're falling behind in just basic infrastructure. Those are jobs that can't be exported overseas. The folks who work in construction are precisely the folks who too often are underemployed. And this would make up for job losses, in some cases, in manufacturing.

But we just couldn't do it. Not because nobody agreed that it needed to be done, but because you didn't see a Republican Party wanting to do it on a Democratic President's watch.

Climate change -- there are a lot of good things that are being done in the private sector, in states that are taking their own initiatives. But at some point, if you don't have a Congress that is

getting behind us shifting to a clean energy economy, then we're going to be too slow in dealing with this problem.

So I don't fear for the democracy somehow collapsing overnight. I do fear that we are missing the boat on some important challenges.

The one area that I do get concerned about -- and this is a structural problem -- is things like voting rights and political gerrymandering that start locking in systematic advantages for some people or some parties conversely start locking out people. And I think we have to pay a lot of attention to just the integrity of our electoral system and make sure that, look, the American people vote somebody in; if they don't like them, they got to be in a position where they can vote somebody out. And you don't want insiders being able to lock in their advantages so much that you can't then go ahead and change under different circumstances.

Q I want to go back just briefly on this. But I think, look, this election you had the political system -- well, first of all, you elected somebody who was -- the people elected somebody who went around saying that the system was rigged.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q You had two of the most unpopular presidential candidates selected by the two parties in history. Doesn't that say something is wrong, something serious is wrong?

THE PRESIDENT: It indicates that there is a lot of cynicism out there. It indicates that sort of the corrosive nature of everything from talk radio to fake news to negative advertising has made people lack confidence in a lot of our existing institutions.

I think it indicates, at least on the Democratic side, that we've got more work to do to strengthen our grassroots networks. I think Hillary Clinton was a terrific public servant and a terrific Secretary of State and would have been a terrific President. But in some ways, the Democratic Party hadn't constructed itself to get that message out to the places it needed to get to. And participation rates in our democracy are still some of the lowest among all advanced countries. We barely eke out --

Q People don't think that there's much difference. People don't think that they're vote makes a difference.

THE PRESIDENT: And that is a problem. And so one of the things that I've tried to do from the start of my political career is making sure that people understood that their voice did make a difference. And I think that in '08 and in '12, and throughout my presidency, we brought a lot of new people into the system.

The challenge -- and I've talked about this -- the challenge is that too often, they got involved because of their faith in me as an individual, as opposed to their faith in their own voices and the system as a whole. And I'm going to spend a lot of time in my post-presidency thinking about how can I encourage people generally to recognize that they're absolutely right -- the system doesn't work if you're not in it, but when you're in it --

Q You're saying you going to atone for the criticism and your guilty feelings about not doing enough to help the Democratic Party.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you know, it's not just helping the Democratic Party, and atonement maybe is too strong a word -- I feel like we did a lot of good work. But what is true is that I've got this amazing generation of young people that got involved in our campaigns, and they're now fanning across the country doing amazing things. And some of them are running for office, and some are running non-for-profits, and some of them are teaching. And I've seen how talented and gifted and inspired they are. But I want to grow those numbers. I want everybody in this country to feel as if they've got a stake in it.

And, look, it's not just on the Democratic side. The Tea Party I have huge disagreements with, obviously, but I give them credit for having activated themselves. And they made a difference in terms of moving the Republican Party and in terms of moving the country in a particular direction. It's a direction I disagreed with, but it showed that, in fact, you get involved, if your voice is heard, it has an impact.

Q Do you feel the same way about Donald Trump?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that he clearly was able to tap into a lot of grievances and concerns out there, and he has a talent for making a connection with his supporters that overrode some of the traditional benchmarks of how you'd run a campaign or how you conduct yourself as a presidential candidate.

What will be interesting to see is how that plays out during the course of his presidency. We are moving into an era where a lot of people get their information through tweets and soundbites and what comes -- some headline that comes over their phone, and I think that there's a power in that. There's also a danger. Because the one thing you discover as President is very few issues are simple. Most of the time, they're complicated, and what generates a soundbite or what generates a headline or stirs up a controversy and gets attention isn't the same as the process required to actually solve a problem.

Q You said you don't know how he's going to do when he governs. But we're in this transition period, and one of the first things that he has done in this transition period is to pick a fight with the intelligence agencies. Do you think that that's a smart move?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I've told him, and I will tell anybody who's interested, including his national security team, as they're getting briefed from ours, that as President of the United States, I came in with I think an appreciation that intelligence is never absolutely perfect. It's a human enterprise. People are making judgments all the time. And so the product that our intelligence communities generate should be scrutinized and questions need to be asked.

But what I can tell you is, is that at least during my time here, they are hardworking professionals. They are deeply experienced in the issues. As long as they're not getting pressure from the Oval Office, they don't have an interest in spinning things a certain way. Generally speaking, they want to play it straight because if they don't there will be consequences that may reflect poorly on them.

Q They're an institution.

THE PRESIDENT: They're an institution full of serious, patriotic people who are doing the very best they can. And what I find, in fact, is, is that the intelligence community tends to be pretty modest, pretty humble in their presentations. If they think that something is not airtight, then they'll say, this is our assessment -- we have moderate confidence, we have high confidence, we have low confidence -- this is our best guess.

There are times that they present information that's airtight. And as President of the United States you have the opportunity to see some of the raw intelligence that can't always be disclosed because it would reveal sources and methods. I can tell you that the integrity of the overwhelming majority of people who work in our intelligence community is exemplary. And you're not going to be able to make good decisions without building some relationship of trust between yourself and that community.

Q Do you see that happening?

THE PRESIDENT: Not yet, but, again, he hasn't gotten sworn into office yet.

Q Are you disturbed or do you think it's unusual that he chose to go after the intelligence community?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think there's no doubt that it's unusual. I recognize that the circumstances post-election with the Russian hacking issue has created an awkward relationship, an unusual one. And my hope is, having now been briefed on the details of this, that all of us do what we can to stick to the facts, work with Congress to make sure that we learn from what has happened; that we guard against future interference in our electoral process and in the process of our allies -- because this is a major strategic issue that I think we're all going to have to deal with.

Q You have to admit that this is one of the strangest transitions in history.

THE PRESIDENT: It's unusual. I'll agree with that. And I --

Q I mean, he seems --

THE PRESIDENT: I suspect the President-elect would agree with that. Look, he is an unconventional candidate. I don't think there's anybody who's run a campaign like his successfully in modern history -- not that I can think of. And as a consequence, because he didn't have the supports of many of the establishment in his own party because he ran sort of a improvisational campaign --

Q Can you run an improvisational presidency?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think so. And so now he's in the process of building up an organization, and we'll have to see how that works. And it will be a test, I think, for him and the people that he has designated to be able to execute on his vision.

Q Look, I think that the country deeply appreciates the fact that you have not spoken clearly, I think, probably what's on your mind in relation to the President-elect, but --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the people have spoken.

Q And I don't want to try -- and I don't want people to think that we're condemning Donald Trump. But as you said earlier, it's unusual. He seems to have spent a good deal of his time sending out tweets that the United States must strengthen and expand its nuclear ability; that Meryl Streep is an overrated Hillary flunky. You're watching this like everybody else. I mean, what's going on?

Q You know, you're going to have to talk to him.

But here's what I think. First of all, and I think everybody has to acknowledge -- don't underestimate the guy because he's going to be the 45th President of the United States in about two weeks. I think that the one thing I've said to him directly and I would advise my Republican friends in Congress and supporters around the country is, just make sure that as we go forward, certain norms, certain institutional traditions don't get eroded. Because there's a reason they're in place.

So for example, you know, you have hearings coming up on the President's nominees. The Government Ethics Office says we haven't completed the vetting process. Just pretty standard stuff, tax returns --

Q We're not ready.

THE PRESIDENT: We're not ready. When I hear Mitch McConnell, who insisted in 2009 -- gave me a letter, gave me a long list of, this is what is required before we should have a hearing, and we hope you abide by this, and this is what's required -- which, by the way, we were planning

to do anyway and which we followed to a tee, despite the fact that we were in the midst of the world economy collapsing, so it wasn't like we -- there wasn't a lot of urgency there.

When I hear Mitch McConnell now say, oh, that stuff is unimportant, that starts looking like we're cutting corners and weakening basic safeguards that, by the way, will protect the President-elect, not just protect the American people. Because what you don't want to do is find out after the vetting is completed that somebody has some huge conflict of interest that would impede their ability to serve the American people properly, and the President-elect doesn't want to be placed in a position where, a month into his administration, he suddenly has to start all over with a new Cabinet member.

So there are certain things that I'd like to see not just the incoming administration but also members of Congress and the press and the American people pay attention to and recognize that these norms that we've established -- they're there for a reason. They're not there to simply make life harder on whoever happens to occupy this office. There are all kinds of things that would have been convenient for me not to have to do, but we did them because it made sure that there was a level of transparency and accountability and, by the way, kept me and my team out of trouble.

And there's enough trouble coming at you, the world's hard enough, you don't want to create a situation where you're making trouble for yourself.

Q You mentioned conflict of interest. I mean, do you think the President has -- President-elect has conflict of interest -- potential conflicts of interests between his businesses and --

THE PRESIDENT: You know, it's unusual for somebody who has such wealth and so many existing relationships and business operations to occupy this White House. And so, I think his -- in fairness, I just didn't have a lot of assets. (Laughter.) I had to liquidate a few things and put them into Treasury bills, and that was kind of the end of the story. So it's more complicated for him.

I haven't been following carefully what he's been doing. I will say that the incoming administration, like every previous administration, is going to be scrutinized pretty hard. My practice was always to say to my White House Counsel and my ethics team, tell me how -- where the line is, and I want to stay real far away from it. And that worked for me.

Q I mean, you play golf.

THE PRESIDENT: I do.

Q Do you ever wish you had a mulligan? I mean, in the eight years that you've had, if you had three or four mulligans, would you use them?

THE PRESIDENT: There's no doubt that probably, at least once a week, maybe once a day, I said, oh, I should have done that better. I bet at the end of this interview I'll say, oh, that would have been a really good answer for that or this.

I think we've gotten the big stuff right. I think that how we frame things, how we operated tactically, there are always things you could have done better. There are some big, obvious fumbles --

Q Like?

THE PRESIDENT: -- or shanks, if you're using the golf analogy.

Well, HealthCare.gov is a good example. If you know you've got a controversial program and you're setting up a really big, complicated website, the website better work on the first day, or first week, or first month. The fact that it didn't obviously lost a little momentum. (Laughter.) Case in point. That wasn't for a lack of trying, by the way. (Laughter.) I asked every day, is this website working? But that was clearly a management failure.

So there are some execution problems that we've had, but I always go back to what Bob Gates, my former Secretary of Defense who had served in I guess seven previous administrations, told me the first week I was in -- I asked him, what's the best advice you can give me? He said, Mr. President, you've got 2 million people working for you; every day, somebody somewhere is screwing up. (Laughter.) And it's a big piece of business. And so what I can say is, is that in broad strokes, the big moves we made on the economy resulted in an economy that's growing and working. And I'm going to be able to hand off to the next President an economy that is healthy and in good shape. It doesn't mean that we've been able to slow some of the problem trends that are in there -- growing inequality, wages now have started to pick up but they haven't been picked up as fast as they need to for middle-class and working families to make up for some lost ground over the last couple of decades.

But on that front, broad strokes, we got it right.

Q I want to ask you about one specific -- you said you'd made some fumbles. I want to go back to, like, 2012. Two words: Red line.

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah.

Q You didn't have to say that.

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah.

Q And there have been reports that it wasn't in your speech.

THE PRESIDENT: No, it wasn't.

Q That you just sort of ad-libbed it. I think that your Defense Secretary at the time, Leon Panetta, said that he had no idea that you were thinking about doing this. If you could pull the -- it created problems for you with the military people. Would you take those words back? You didn't have to say them.

THE PRESIDENT: Look, I think that if you're putting all the weight on that particular phrase, then in terms of how it was interpreted in Washington, I think you make a legitimate point. I've got to tell you, though, if you look at the transcript, I don't regret at all saying that if I saw Bashar al-Assad using chemical weapons on his people that that would change my assessments in terms of what we were or were not willing to do in Syria.

Q But you didn't say that.

THE PRESIDENT: Well --

Q You said -- you drew the red line.

THE PRESIDENT: Look --

Q I don't want to make too big a deal out of it, but I think that

--

THE PRESIDENT: I understand --

Q -- but you think that that was -- would you take it back, if you had the opportunity to take it back?

THE PRESIDENT: You know, I guess what I'm saying, though, Steve, is that I don't parse my words that way in retrospect because the real issue in Syria has and always has been, to what degree were we willing to devote boots on the ground or significant military assets and interject ourselves into a civil war. And, in fact, had Assad not agreed to get rid of his chemical weapons, then I probably would have gone ahead and initiated a military confrontation of some sort for the narrow purpose of getting rid of those chemical weapons.

But that's not really why Syria has weighed on me -- and I think the conscience of a lot of Americans. It's like we don't like to see terrible things happening to people, and we feel like we should be able to do something about it. And I've wrestled with this over and over again. I joke with -- it's not a joke -- I talk to my chief of staff and my national security advisor about -- probably once a week, at least -- I reexamine sort of all the serious decisions we made there.

But the reason I'm hesitating is not to be defensive, it's simply, Steve, that I would have I think made a bigger mistake if I had said, eh, chemical weapons, that doesn't really change my calculus. I think it was important for me as President of the United States to send a message that, in fact, there is something different about chemical weapons. And

regardless of how it ended up playing I think in the Beltway, what is true is, Assad got rid of his chemical weapons. And the reason he got rid of them is because --

Q For a while.

THE PRESIDENT: -- well, look, if 90 percent or 95 percent of those chemical stockpiles were eliminated, that's a lot of chemical weapons that are not right now in the hands of ISIL or Nusra or, for that matter, the regime.

Q Right. I'm not questioning --

(Off the record.)

PRODUCER: Sorry to interrupt. We're just now over five minutes. We'd love to plead for a little more time because I think we're getting to the questions about how he sees the country going in terms of technology.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will tell you, Steve should -- has to use his time profitably then, because I've got -- my schedule is killing me right now. I've got a lot of -- as you might imagine, a lot of photos I got to take. A lot of go-rounds.

Q Well, aren't we going to go do the Oval Office?

THE PRESIDENT: So we're going to go do the Oval Office thing. So if you want to shift, if there's one particular question that hasn't been covered that you want to ask here, we can. And then I think we need to go do our walk-and-talk.

(On the record.)

Q Right. I think the point that I was making -- I'm not criticizing anything about the Syria --

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, no. I know.

Q -- All I'm saying is the political perceptions of those two words. Would you change them?

THE PRESIDENT: I understand.

Q If you went back and said, I'm not going to say that, would you do it?

THE PRESIDENT: Steve, asked and answered. Let's move on.

Q Okay. Israel. A few weeks ago, you allowed the United States - a few weeks ago, you allowed the U.N. Security Council to pass a resolution condemning Israel's settlements in the West Bank. I know that

it has been -- I know what the policy has been for the last year. I think most people in America know. It caused a major fallout between the United States and Israel, particularly I think given that President Trump's position on Israel seems to be diametrically opposed to yours. Why did you feel like you had to do that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, Steve, I don't think it caused a major rupture in relations between the United States and Israel. If you're saying that Prime Minister Netanyahu got fired up, he's been fired up repeatedly during the course of my presidency around the Iran deal and around our consistent objection to settlements. So that part of it wasn't new. And despite all the noise and hullabaloo, military cooperation, intelligence cooperation -- all of that has continued.

I believe deeply in Israel as a Jewish state that is safe and secure, and I believe in that for historical reasons. I believe that the world has a moral obligation to have Israel's back. We have defended them consistently in every imaginable way. But I also believe that, both for our national interests and Israel's national interests, that allowing an ongoing conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, well into the future that could get worse and worse over time, is a problem and that settlements contribute -- they're not the sole reason for it -- but they're a contributing factor to the inability to solve that problem.

Q And you wanted to make that point.

THE PRESIDENT: Not only did I want to make that point -- we are reaching a tipping point where the pace of settlements, during the course of my presidency, has gotten so substantial that it's getting harder and harder to imagine an effective, contiguous Palestinian state. And if there isn't the possibility of one, then what you're going to see is a reoccupation. Israel is going to, as John Kerry said in his speech and I completely concur, Israel is going to find it very difficult to be both a Jewish state and a democratic state. And I think that would be tragic, and I think it would have long-term consequences for peace and security in the region. And the United States, because of our investment in the region and because we care so deeply about Israel, I think has a legitimate interest in saying to a friend, this is a problem. And we've said it -- look, it's not as if we hadn't been saying it from day one. We'd been saying it for eight years now, it's just that nothing seemed to get a lot of attention.

Q Was it your decision to abstain?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, ultimately.

Q How hard did you have to think about it?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that until we saw the language of the resolution to make sure that it was clear about the responsibility of Palestinians to end violence and incitement, I was not going to prejudge it. I wanted to see what the text was. The text essentially reiterated

positions that not just I, but previous administrations have taken in the United Nations in previous resolutions.

END

4:59 P.M. EST

Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Monday, January 9, 2017 12:18 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: Fwd: White House pool report #1

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Linskey, Annie" <annie.linskey@globe.com<mailto:annie.linskey@globe.com>>
Date: January 9, 2017 at 12:13:08 PM EST
To: bgabriel@who.eop.gov<mailto:bgabriel@who.eop.gov>
Subject: White House pool report #1

The White House press staff has called a lunch lid until 2:30 p.m. (with the exception of the briefing).

Enjoy!

--

Annie Linskey
Boston Globe
DC Bureau
desk: 202-857-5131
cell: [REDACTED]
@annielinskey

P6/b(6)

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Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Monday, January 9, 2017 4:30 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: FW: WH pool report #2

From: Linskey, Annie [mailto:annie.linskey@globe.com]
Sent: Monday, January 9, 2017 4:25 PM
To: Gabriel, Brian A. EOP/WHO <Brian_A_Gabriel@who.eop.gov>
Subject: WH pool report #2

The WH press staff called at travel/photo lid at 4:23 p.m.!

--
Annie Linskey
Boston Globe
DC Bureau
desk: 202-857-5131
cell: [REDACTED]
@annielinskey

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P6/b(6)

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From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Monday, January 9, 2017 3:06 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: President Obama Honors Federally-Funded Early-Career Scientists

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 9, 2017

President Obama Honors Federally-Funded Early-Career Scientists

Today, President Obama named 102 scientists and researchers as recipients of the Presidential Early Career Awards for Scientists and Engineers (PECASE), the highest honor bestowed by the United States Government on science and engineering professionals in the early stages of their independent research careers.

"I congratulate these outstanding scientists and engineers on their impactful work," President Obama said. "These innovators are working to help keep the United States on the cutting edge, showing that Federal investments in science lead to advancements that expand our knowledge of the world around us and contribute to our economy."

The Presidential Early Career Awards highlight the key role that the Administration places in encouraging and accelerating American innovation to grow our economy and tackle our greatest challenges. This year's recipients are employed or funded by the following departments and agencies: Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of the Interior, Department of Veterans Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Smithsonian Institution, and the Intelligence Community. These departments and agencies join together annually to nominate the most meritorious scientists and engineers whose early accomplishments show the greatest promise for assuring America's preeminence in science and engineering and contributing to the awarding agencies' missions.

The awards, established by President Clinton in 1996, are coordinated by the Office of Science and Technology Policy within the Executive Office of the President. Awardees are selected for their pursuit of innovative research at the frontiers of science and technology and their commitment to community service as demonstrated through scientific leadership, public education, or community outreach.

The newest recipients are:

Department of Agriculture
Michelle Cilia, USDA Agricultural Research Service

Pankaj Lal, Montclair State University
Michael Ulyshen, USDA Forest Service

Department of Commerce

Nicholas Butch, NIST Center for Neutron Research
Mandy Karnauskas, NOAA Fisheries
Anne Perring, University of Colorado, Boulder
Corey Potvin, University of Oklahoma
John Teufel, NIST Physical Measurement Laboratory
Justin Zook, NIST Material Measurement Laboratory

Department of Defense

Michael Bell, Colorado State University
Nurcin Celik, University of Miami
Kaushik Chowdhury, Northeastern University
Shawn Douglas, University of California, San Francisco
Christopher Dyer, DeepMind and Carnegie Mellon University
Aaron Esser-Kahn, University of California, Irvine
Sinan Keten, Northwestern University
Jonathan Fan, Stanford University
Danna Freedman, Northwestern University
Thomas Harris, Northwestern University
David Hsieh, California Institute of Technology
Osama Nayfeh, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center-Pacific
Olukayode Okusaga, Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory
Joseph Parker, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory
Adam Pilchak, Air Force Research Laboratory
Harris Wang, Columbia University

Department of Education

Daphna Bassok, University of Virginia
Shayne Piasta, The Ohio State University

Department of Energy

Jonathan Belof, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
Carl Dahl, Northwestern University
Eric Duoss, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
Anna Grassellino, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
Jacqueline Hakala, National Energy Technology Laboratory
Stephanie Hansen, Sandia National Laboratories
Kory Hedman, Arizona State University
Alan Kruizenga, Sandia National Laboratories
Wei Li, Rice University
Guglielmo Scovazzi, Duke University
Michael Tonks, Penn State University
Jenny Yang, University of California, Irvine
John Yeager, Los Alamos National Laboratory

Department of Health and Human Services

Gregory Alushin, Rockefeller University
Manish Arora, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
Dawn Cornelison, University of Missouri
Kashmira Date, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Craig Duvall, Vanderbilt University
Nicholas Gilpin, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center
Anna Greka, Brigham and Women's Hospital
Pamela Guerrero, National Institutes of Health
Gery Guy, Jr., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Christine Hendon, Columbia University
Catherine Karr, University of Washington
Maria Lehtinen, Boston Children's Hospital
Adriana Lleras-Muney, University of California, Los Angeles
Mary Kay Lobo, University of Maryland School of Medicine
Michael McAlpine, University of Minnesota
Eric Morrow, Brown University
Daniel O'Connor, Johns Hopkins University
Aimee Shen, Tufts University
Cui Tao, University of Texas
Jacquelyn Taylor, Yale School of Nursing
Benjamin Voight, University of Pennsylvania
Matthew Wheeler, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Blake Wiedenheft, Montana State University

Department of Interior

Nathaniel Hitt, U.S. Geological Survey
Sarah Minson, U.S. Geological Survey
Diann Prosser, U.S. Geological Survey

Department of Veterans Affairs

Adam Rose, RAND Corporation and Boston Medical Center
Nasia Safdar, Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital
Joshua Yarrow, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency

Havala Pye, Environmental Protection Agency
Sala Senkayi, Environmental Protection Agency

Intelligence Community

Matthew Dicken, U.S. Army
Josiah Dykstra, National Security Agency
James Kang, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Jason Matheny, Office of the Director of National Intelligence
David Moehring, IonQ, Inc.
R. Jacob Vogelstein, Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Jeremy Bassis, University of Michigan
Othmane Benafan, NASA Glenn Research Center
Dalia Kirschbaum, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Marco Pavone, Stanford University
Miguel Roman, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

National Science Foundation

Alicia Alonzo, Michigan State University
Randy Ewoldt, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Emily Fox, University of Washington
Jacob Fox, Stanford University
Eric Hudson, University of California, Los Angeles
Shawn Jordan, Arizona State University
Ahmed Khalil, Boston University
Oleg Komogortsev, Texas State University, San Marcos
John Kovac, Harvard University
Bérénice Mettler, University of Minnesota and icuemotion, LLC
Jelani Nelson, Harvard University
Elizabeth Nolan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michael Rotkowitz, University of Maryland, College Park
Andrea Sweigart, University of Georgia
Chuanbing Tang, University of South Carolina
Aradhna Tripathi, University of California, Los Angeles
Franck Vernerey, University of Colorado, Boulder
Juan Pablo Vielma Centeno, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Makeba Wilbourn, Duke University

Smithsonian Institution

Nicholas Pyenson, Smithsonian Institution

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Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 8, 2017 7:11 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: DAILY GUIDANCE AND PRESS SCHEDULE FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2017

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 8, 2017

**DAILY GUIDANCE AND PRESS SCHEDULE FOR
MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2017**

In the morning, the President will receive the Presidential Daily Briefing in the Oval Office. This meeting is closed press.

In the afternoon, the President will attend meetings at the White House.

In-Town Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg
Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP
TV Corr & Crew: ABC
Print: Boston Globe
Radio: CBS

EST

9:30AM In-Town Pool Call Time

10:00AM THE PRESIDENT receives the Presidential Daily Briefing
Oval Office
Closed Press

Briefing Schedule

12:30PM Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest

###

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Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 8, 2017 11:25 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: DAILY GUIDANCE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Vice President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 8, 2017

DAILY GUIDANCE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
Monday, January 9, 2017

In the morning, the Vice President will depart Los Angeles, California en route San Francisco, California.

At 12:00 PM PST/3:00 PM EST, the Vice President will deliver remarks on the Cancer Moonshot at the J.P. Morgan Healthcare Conference. These remarks at the Westin St. Francis Hotel will be open press.

Afterwards, the Vice President will depart San Francisco, California en route Detroit, Michigan.

In the evening, the Vice President will attend an event with Mayor Mike Duggan. This event at a private residence will be closed press.

The Vice President will remain overnight in Detroit, Michigan.

###

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PRIVATE

**MEETING BREAKDOWN FOR PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA
MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2017
WASHINGTON, DC**

10:00 – 10:30 am

PRESIDENTIAL DAILY BRIEFING

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. Denis McDonough (t)
2. Susan Rice
3. Avril Haines (t)
4. Lisa Monaco
5. Colin Kahl
6. Ben Rhodes
7. Director Clapper

11:00 – 11:30 am

SPEECH PREP

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Cody Keenan
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. Cody Keenan

11:45 – 11:50 am

MOVE TO THE EAST ROOM

11:50 – 12:10 pm

GROUP DEPARTURE PHOTOS

Location: The East Room // The State Dining Room
POC: Divya Kantamneni // Tess Udall
Attendees: 178 participants // 2 clicks
Setup: Standing Photos
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- **YOU** enter the East Room and greet Office of Administration staff, who will be pre-set on risers
- **YOU** pose for a group photo with Office of Administration staff (120 participants // 1 click)
- Following the group photo, **YOU** briefly thank the Office of Administration staff for their work and move to the State Dining Room
- **YOU** enter the State Dining Room and greet 50 historically-retained staff, who will be pre-set on risers (58 participants // 1 click)
- **YOU** pose for a group photo with the historically-retained staff

- Following the group photo, **YOU** briefly thank the historically-retained staff for their work and depart

Attendees manifested in event memo

12:10 – 12:15 pm

MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE

12:30 – 1:30 pm



1:45 – 2:00 pm

OVAL OFFICE DROP-BY

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Ferial Govashiri
PRESS: CLOSED

2:00 – 2:30 pm



2:30 – 3:30 pm

WHITE HOUSE DEPARTURE PHOTOS

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Tess Udall // Divya Kantamneni
Attendees: 200 participants // 48 clicks
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- Staff members and their families enter the Oval Office, pose for a photograph with **YOU**, and depart

P6/b(6)

Attendees manifested in event memo

3:40 – 3:45 pm

MOVE TO THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

3:45 – 3:55 pm

INTERVIEW PREP //

Location: The Doctor's Office
POC: Peter Velz // Desiree Barnes
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. Josh Earnest
2. Lisa Monaco
3. Rob O'Donnell
4. Jen Psaki
5. Ben Rhodes

3:55 – 4:00 pm

MOVE TO THE STATE DINING ROOM

4:00 – 4:45 pm

SEATED INTERVIEW WITH STEVE KROFT OF 60 MINUTES

Location: The State Dining Room
POC: Liz Allen
Attendees: **YOU** + Steve Kroft, **YOUR** interviewer
Setup: Seated Interview
Sound: Lavalier Microphone
PRESS: CLOSED // TAPED TO AIR ON 1/15 // WH
VIDEOGRAPHER

Format:

- **YOU** greet Steve Kroft on-camera in the State Dining Room
- Cameras cut and **YOU** are lav'd
- **YOU** take your seat and cameras begin rolling
- **YOU** participate in a 40-minute seated interview
- Seated portion of the interview ends; cameras cut and reset for walk-and-talk portion of the interview
- **YOU** and Steve Kroft move to the bottom of the staircase on the State Floor

4:45 – 5:15 pm

WALK-AND-TALK INTERVIEW WITH STEVE KROFT OF 60 MINUTES

Location: The Lower Cross Hall, Colonnade, Oval Office, and Private Study
POC: Liz Allen
Attendees: **YOU** + Steve Kroft, **YOUR** Interviewer
Setup: Walk-and-Talk Interview
Sound: Lavalier Microphone
PRESS: CLOSED // TAPED TO AIR ON 1/15 // WH
VIDEOGRAPHER

Format:

- **YOU** participate in a 20-minute walk and talk interview, moving through the Lower Cross Hall, the Palm Room, the Colonnade and the Oval Office. Interview concludes in the Oval Office Private Study. (**NOTE:** The 60 Minutes crew will use Virtual Reality cameras to film the Oval portion of the interview)
- **YOU** thank Steve Kroft and he departs

5:15 – 5:20 pm **MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE**

5:30 – 6:00 pm **WRAP UP**

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Jenny Wang
PRESS: CLOSED

6:00 – 6:30 pm **DESK TIME**

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Monday, January 9, 2017 2:26 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: UPDATED: DAILY GUIDANCE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

Updated:

At 5:00 PM PST/8:00 PM EST the Vice President will deliver remarks on the Cancer Moonshot at the J.P. Morgan Healthcare Conference. These remarks at the Westin St. Francis Hotel will be open press.

Afterwards, the Vice President will depart San Francisco, California en route Detroit, Michigan.

The Vice President will remain overnight in Detroit, Michigan.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Vice President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 8, 2017

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