

week at the temporary office she'd established at a Busboys and Poets table across the street from her new home base. In between a series of briefings from Martha's Table managers, she tried to explain how a top-of-the-charts philanthropy pro came to match fates with an ambitious local charity.

"But if you know me, I don't have to explain it at all," she said. "I absolutely think I can help Martha's Table, but this is going to be wonderful for me."

A shift in scale

Cathy Sulzberger, the head of the Martha's Table board of directors, was in a taxicab last fall when she got a call from the head-hunter leading the board's search for a new leader. A surprising—and exciting—candidate had applied.

"Honestly, my first response was, 'Is Patty Stonesifer sure she wants this kind of job?'" recalled Sulzberger.

Running the 33-year-old nonprofit group will certainly be a shift in scale. Under Stonesifer, the Gates Foundation became the largest philanthropic institution in the world. It has set colossal, planet-shifting goals for itself: eradicating polio and malaria, transforming American high schools, and more.

Before that, Stonesifer was a senior vice president at Microsoft responsible for developing MSNBC, Encarta and Slate magazine (now owned by The Washington Post Co.).

More recently, President Obama asked her to chair his White House Council for Community Solutions, and she has just wrapped up a stint as chairman of the Smithsonian Institution's Board of Regents. Stonesifer has appeared on Time magazine's annual list of the 25 Most Influential People. She is married to journalist and founding Slate editor Michael Kinsley. She is a boldface name.

"There is no phone call that Patty would make that wouldn't be returned, none at all," said Diana Aviv, president of Independent Sector, a Washington-based coalition of nonprofit groups and foundations.

Soon after leaving the Gates Foundation in 2008, Stonesifer and Kinsley began splitting their time between Seattle and the District, where he used to live and where she has a daughter from a previous marriage working at USAID. Last year, Kinsley accepted an editor's job at the New Republic magazine, and they decided to make the District their full-time home.

Stonesifer has been wealthy since piling up tens of millions in Microsoft stock in the company's early years. (She also became a director at Amazon.com before it went public and remains on that company's board.) But she retains the modest bent of the Indiana Catholic who grew up with eight siblings in a house where volunteerism was as regular as making the bed. She took no salary while running the Gates Foundation.

After the couple bought a restored brownstone near Dupont Circle, Stonesifer began exploring Washington by foot and Metro.

"I was amazed at how there is a city within a city here," she said, reeling off the stats: 110,000 households live in poverty, one in three households with children can't afford enough food. "This idea that the District has so much child hunger, it's mind-boggling."

Stonesifer decided she needed some time in the trenches. Nothing would teach her, and her peers in the foundation world, more about these intractable problems than confronting them, year after year, in the faces of the people who suffer them.

And then she saw the CEO-wanted ad for Martha's Table.

"I decided to raise my hand," she said.

Her husband said he was surprised, at first.

"I said, 'Are you going to be adding the salt to the soup?'" Kinsley recalled, sitting

with Stonesifer in their living room after her coffee-shop meetings were over. The walls were covered with paintings by Seattle artists, misty mountain ranges and tulip fields. "But I shouldn't have been surprised. You said you wanted to do something hands-on."

"You didn't really believe me," she said. "You thought I should be a university head."

"Yes, run a college," he said, "maybe the World Bank."

"It's nice to have a husband who thinks you can do anything." She leaned over to pat his leg.

"You'll get your turn at running Hewlett-Packard, I assume," Kinsley said.

She shot him a look.

"Joke! Joke!" he said.

The right person

First she had to get this job.

"Even if she comes from a major philanthropy and is so well-known, we had to make sure we were hiring the right person for Martha's Table," Sulzberger said of the long vetting Stonesifer went through. "This may be a smaller stage, but it's not a small job for anybody."

Martha's Table started in 1980 as a place for hungry students to get an after-school sandwich. Its "McKenna's Wagon" food vans have been mealtime fixtures at McPherson Square and other gathering spots for the homeless for decades. Now, it serves more than 1,100 people a day with meals and early-childhood and after-school programs.

The group's legion of volunteers is legendary: A roll of more than 10,000 school kids, poor people and the occasional president who chop vegetables and build sandwiches.

Now, the organization wants to make a leap.

"I think Martha's Table is ready for the next stage," said Linda Moore, founder of the E.W. Stokes Charter School in Northeast Washington and longtime board member. "Even though I'm not sure what that is, we were looking for a leader to take us there."

Stonesifer got the job. The head of the Gates Foundation U.S. programs, Allan Golston, sent congratulations. So did Sylvia Burwell, president of the Walmart Foundation. Even Stonesifer's old boss thought it was a good move.

"I think it blends all the elements she loves in philanthropy," Melinda Gates said by e-mail. "Even when living in Seattle, she did hands-on work at a local charity—anonimously. That type of work keeps you grounded in the real issues in people's lives."

Again, she will work for free, but she will also work for real. She expects long hours. This is not, she insisted (with some heat) a "retirement" job.

She's heard that one before, after she left Microsoft and agreed to run Bill Gates's library initiative.

"Oh, she's going to convert libraries to the Internet, how sweet." Well, it wasn't sweet at all," Stonesifer said. "We added 11,000 libraries to the Web, and that group went on to become the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation."

No stepping back.

On a taxi ride from her house to a meeting of philanthropy leaders at the Hotel Monaco, she described her biggest concern: that people will assume she can connect a funding hose from Martha's Table to the Gates Foundation and the coffers will be full forever.

Not gonna happen.

"That's not what they do, and that's not what Martha's Table needs," she said. "The strength of Martha's Table is in the thousands of small donors and volunteers that ensure we deliver services every day. I don't want my coming here to make people step back in any way."

The cabdriver leaned back. "You work for Martha's Table?" he asked in a strong Ethiopian accent.

Stonesifer hesitated. "I'm going to."

"It's a good charity," the man said. He picks up volunteers there all the time, he explained, young people who need a ride home. Thinking of his own two children in Virginia colleges, he doesn't take their money.

"You'd have to be mentally handicapped to charge somebody doing what they do," he said. "You work for Martha's Table, I won't charge you, either."

Stonesifer put a hand on his shoulder, even as she insisted he take the money from her hand. "You dear, sweet man," she said. "God bless you."

On the curb, she exulted.

"That's the power of Martha's Table," she said. "A man driving a cab and putting two kids through school. That's what we have to work with. I'm so excited."

TRIBUTE TO DR. LARRY D. TYLER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a distinguished Kentuckian, a pillar of the Louisville community and a fixture at the University of Louisville, and a very good friend of mine. Dr. Larry D. Tyler is a professor of engineering fundamentals, and this year he celebrates 50 years of service with UofL's J.B. Speed School of Engineering.

Dr. Tyler earned his original appointment at UofL as an engineering instructor in 1963. He received tenure in 1970. He has taught more than 30 different courses in the fields of engineering mathematics and mechanical, industrial, chemical, and civil engineering. He has created innovative instructional methodologies for core engineering mathematics courses, including early detection of prerequisite weaknesses.

Dr. Tyler has earned all of his degrees at the University of Louisville: his undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering, a master's in mathematics, a master's of mechanical engineering, and a Ph.D. in engineering and physics. Along the way he has been published in peer-review journals and presented at international conferences on engineering design and automation. He won the Speed School's Outstanding Teacher Award in 1975, 1980, and 1983, the University Faculty Favorite Award in 2007, the Speed School Alumni Outstanding Teaching Award in 2007, the University of Louisville's Distinguished Teaching Award in 2008, and the Departmental Professor of the Year Award in 2012.

Larry has served as a faculty advisor to many fraternity student chapters, and here I should mention that Larry and I are old friends. Not only did we attend UofL together as undergraduates, we were both members of Phi Tau fraternity together; in fact, we were in the same pledge class. So I've had the pleasure of seeing Larry grow into the incredibly accomplished and respected professor that we knew he was always meant to be.

Larry, it has been a privilege to walk alongside you for these many years. I know that we both care deeply about our wonderful hometown of Louisville, and we have both dedicated our careers

to serving the people of Louisville and giving back to this city by our own contribution. On this occasion to celebrate your success, I say, well done.

Larry's teaching philosophy is to be both student- and content-centered, in order to instill the qualities of desire, determination, and dedication in his students because, as he says, "success in any endeavor requires all three." The life and career of Dr. Tyler is certainly proof that if you have those three qualities, you can go very far.

Mr. President, I would ask my U.S. Senate colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of Dr. Larry D. Tyler, and congratulating him upon his 50 years of successful service with UofL's J.B. Speed School of Engineering. I hope he continues to lead our university and our city onward and upward for many years to come.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI.2 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Rules of Procedure for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, as unanimously adopted by the Committee on February 13, 2013.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Rules of Procedure be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE, RULES OF PROCEDURE, 113TH CONGRESS

Rule 1.—Subject to the provisions of rule XXVI, paragraph 5, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 10:00 a.m., in room SD-430, Dirksen Senate Office Building. The chairman may, upon proper notice, call such additional meetings as he may deem necessary.

Rule 2.—The chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, or if the chairman is not present, the ranking majority member present, shall preside at all meetings. The chairman may designate the ranking minority member to preside at hearings of the committee or subcommittee.

Rule 3.—Meetings of the committee or a subcommittee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public except as otherwise specifically provided in subsections (b) and (d) of rule 26.5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Rule 4.—(a) Subject to paragraph (b), one-third of the membership of the committee, actually present, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business. Any quorum of the committee which is composed of less than a majority of the members of the committee shall include at least one member of the majority and one member of the minority.

(b) A majority of the members of a subcommittee, actually present, shall con-

stitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business: provided, no measure or matter shall be ordered reported unless such majority shall include at least one member of the minority who is a member of the subcommittee. If, at any subcommittee meeting, a measure or matter cannot be ordered reported because of the absence of such a minority member, the measure or matter shall lay over for a day. If the presence of a member of the minority is not then obtained, a majority of the members of the subcommittee, actually present, may order such measure or matter reported.

(c) No measure or matter shall be ordered reported from the committee or a subcommittee unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee is physically present.

Rule 5.—With the approval of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, one member thereof may conduct public hearings other than taking sworn testimony.

Rule 6.—Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee or a subcommittee if the absent member has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded. While proxies may be voted on a motion to report a measure or matter from the committee, such a motion shall also require the concurrence of a majority of the members who are actually present at the time such action is taken.

The committee may poll any matters of committee business as a matter of unanimous consent; provided that every member is polled and every poll consists of the following two questions:

(1) Do you agree or disagree to poll the proposal; and

(2) Do you favor or oppose the proposal.

Rule 7.—There shall be prepared and kept a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceedings of each committee or subcommittee meeting or conference whether or not such meetings or any part thereof is closed pursuant to the specific provisions of subsections (b) and (d) of rule 26.5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, unless a majority of said members vote to forgo such a record. Such records shall contain the vote cast by each member of the committee or subcommittee on any question on which a "yea and nay" vote is demanded, and shall be available for inspection by any committee member. The clerk of the committee, or the clerk's designee, shall have the responsibility to make appropriate arrangements to implement this rule.

Rule 8.—The committee and each subcommittee shall undertake, consistent with the provisions of rule XXVI, paragraph 4, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to issue public announcement of any hearing or executive session it intends to hold at least one week prior to the commencement of such hearing or executive session. In the case of an executive session, the text of any bill or joint resolution to be considered must be provided to the chairman for prompt electronic distribution to the members of the committee.

Rule 9.—The committee or a subcommittee shall require all witnesses heard before it to file written statements of their proposed testimony at least 24 hours before a hearing, unless the chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for failure to so file, and to limit their oral presentation to brief summaries of their arguments. Testimony may be filed electronically. The presiding officer at any hearing is authorized to limit the time of each witness appearing before the committee or a subcommittee. The committee or a subcommittee shall, as far as practicable, uti-

lize testimony previously taken on bills and measures similar to those before it for consideration.

Rule 10.—Should a subcommittee fail to report back to the full committee on any measure within a reasonable time, the chairman may withdraw the measure from such subcommittee and report that fact to the full committee for further disposition.

Rule 11.—No subcommittee may schedule a meeting or hearing at a time designated for a hearing or meeting of the full committee. No more than one subcommittee executive meeting may be held at the same time.

Rule 12.—It shall be the duty of the chairman in accordance with section 133(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, to report or cause to be reported to the Senate, any measure or recommendation approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken, necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote in the Senate.

Rule 13.—Whenever a meeting of the committee or subcommittee is closed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) or (d) of rule 26.5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no person other than members of the committee, members of the staff of the committee, and designated assistants to members of the committee shall be permitted to attend such closed session, except by special dispensation of the committee or subcommittee or the chairman thereof.

Rule 14.—The chairman of the committee or a subcommittee shall be empowered to adjourn any meeting of the committee or a subcommittee if a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes of the time schedule for such meeting.

Rule 15.—Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be before the committee or a subcommittee for final consideration, the clerk shall distribute to each member of the committee or subcommittee a document, prepared by the sponsor of the bill or joint resolution. If the bill or joint resolution has no underlying statutory language, the document shall consist of a detailed summary of the purpose and impact of each section. If the bill or joint resolution repeals or amends any statute or part thereof, the document shall consist of a detailed summary of the underlying statute and the proposed changes in each section of the underlying law and either a print of the statute or the part or section thereof to be amended or replaced showing by stricken-through type, the part or parts to be omitted and, in italics, the matter proposed to be added, along with a summary of the proposed changes; or a side-by-side document showing a comparison of current law, the proposed legislative changes, and a detailed description of the proposed changes.

Rule 16.—An appropriate opportunity shall be given the minority to examine the proposed text of committee reports prior to their filing or publication. In the event there are supplemental, minority, or additional views, an appropriate opportunity shall be given the majority to examine the proposed text prior to filing or publication. Unless the chairman and ranking minority member agree on a shorter period of time, the minority shall have no fewer than three business days to prepare supplemental, minority or additional views for inclusion in a committee report from the time the majority makes the proposed text of the committee report available to the minority.

Rule 17.—(a) The committee, or any subcommittee, may issue subpoenas, or hold hearings to take sworn testimony or hear subpoenaed witnesses, only if such investigative activity has been authorized by majority vote of the committee.

(b) For the purpose of holding a hearing to take sworn testimony or hear subpoenaed