

they will not even allow discussion of reform. They don't want to talk to Republicans about it. They don't want to take a stand on defunding and abolishing police departments. Rather than have a debate, we go into hiding, leaving the issues regarding the reform of policing unresolved. I hope my Democratic colleagues allow the debate to occur. I hope they recognize the importance of this issue to all Americans, especially to those in communities of color, but really to us all.

To my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: Come back to the table. Let's hear your amendments. Let's have debate. Let's enact the change we need by building a consensus on the best path forward. Let's live up to the statement that the Senate is the world's greatest deliberative body.

Together, the Senate—Republicans and Democrats—can deliver change for the American people. We can bring about the unity that we as a country desperately need in order to heal as a society, but this will only happen if my Senate Democratic colleagues stop hiding behind procedural votes.

Come to the floor. Let's deliberate. Let's do what the Founding Fathers imagined that we would. I know that it is politically difficult, but sometimes, we have to rise above political difficulty with a challenge of time, and that challenge is now.

I yield back.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN ROUSH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, over the school's two centuries, some of Kentucky's brightest students have walked Centre College's campus. Our Commonwealth's first Governor, Isaac Shelby, chaired the inaugural board. Prominent Kentucky surgeon Dr. Ephraim McDowell, whose accolades include a statue here in the U.S. Capitol, also served as a trustee. To date, Centre's alumni include two U.S. Vice Presidents, one Chief Justice and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as well as more than a dozen Senators, 43 Members of Congress, and 11 Governors.

Today, I would like to pay tribute to another leading member of Centre's community: its 20th president and my good friend Dr. John Roush. At the end of this month, John will complete his service to the school, closing out 22 years of achievement that have brought well-deserved praise and growth to Centre.

Since coming to Danville, John has led a transformation of the school. He championed major investments into campus infrastructure, the addition of new endowed professorships, and the completion of a \$120 million capital campaign. Along the way, a national publication twice named Centre the top school in the South.

Of course, Centre College is no stranger to making national headlines. In 2000, Centre hosted a Vice Presidential debate between Dick Cheney and our former colleague Joe Lieberman. When Centre was selected for this prestigious honor, it was the smallest higher educational institution in history to host a Presidential or Vice Presidential debate. By any objective standard, the event was a total success, and it came as a clear result of John's creativity and ingenuity. Afterward, a Washington Post writer praised the debate as "one of the best ever. The whole day was a happy pageant of Norman Rockwell meets Alexis de Tocqueville."

That writer wasn't the only one impressed by Centre's performance. The Commission on Presidential Debates went back to John, asking Centre to host another Vice Presidential debate. Once again, the Centre community planned and executed an extraordinary event with the eyes of the country on them.

Last year, John led Centre in the celebration of its bicentennial anniversary with a full year of events. While the school honored its distinguished history, John seemed to consider his own place in it. He announced his retirement from Centre, making him one of the three longest serving presidents in the school's history.

Perhaps John's greatest legacy at Centre will be his fierce devotion to students. Every single graduate was invited into his home at least twice during their undergraduate years. With his beloved wife Susie, who is an institution herself, John brought compassionate leadership to all aspects of his work. His colleagues called John the institution's "beating heart." As he leaves campus at the end of this month, 1 day before his 70th birthday, he should take pride in a job very well done.

I am sure Centre College planned several opportunities for its students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends to express their sincere appreciation to John. Unfortunately, the coronavirus pandemic changed many of those plans. But there is nothing that can change our heartfelt gratitude to John and Susie for all they have done for Centre College and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. As they embark on their next adventure together, we wish them the very best.

THE JUSTICE ACT

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to proceeding on S. 3985, the JUSTICE Act, and want to briefly explain why.

On May 25, a Minneapolis police officer knelt on the neck of George Floyd for almost 9 minutes. Mr. Floyd repeatedly said he could not breathe and pleaded for officers to stop. The officers ignored his pleas and continued to kneel on his neck until his body went limp. George Floyd's alleged crime? Using a counterfeit \$20 bill to buy groceries during a global pandemic.

As a nation, we have seen far too many unarmed Black men and women killed by police. Rayshard Brooks was shot twice in the back while running away from Atlanta police. The police had been called because he had fallen asleep in his car and was blocking a fast-food drive-thru. Breonna Taylor, an emergency medical worker, was shot eight times by Louisville police while asleep in her home. Eric Garner was choked to death by an NYPD officer for selling cigarettes. Freddie Gray was killed after being taken into custody by Baltimore police for possessing a knife. Walter Scott was shot in the back by North Charleston police after being stopped for a bad brake light. Stephon Clark was killed by Sacramento police in his grandmother's backyard for breaking windows. And Michael Brown was shot six times by Ferguson police while his hands were raised in the air.

Over the past month, millions of people—of all races, ages, and backgrounds—have taken to the streets throughout the Nation to protest these killings and to demand real police reform. We need to respond with legislation that truly meets this moment, a bill that actually holds law enforcement agencies and offices accountable under the law.

The Republican JUSTICE Act is nowhere near enough. It simply does not impose accountability on law enforcement. Specifically, it does not create a national use of force standard. For example, in California, lethal force may only be used to prevent an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person. It does not end racial profiling; in other words, it does not stop police from using race to target individuals, a practice I would hope that everyone agrees must cease. It does not prohibit no-knock warrants in drug cases, the very type of warrant that led to the death of Breonna Taylor. It does not reform qualified immunity, a legal defense that has allowed officers to avoid accountability even when they have broken the law. Instead of fixing these problems, the JUSTICE Act collects more information and data on problems we already know exist.

We do not need more information. We need to address the underlying issues of systemic racism and police use of force. That is where the Justice in Policing Act comes in. Senator BOOKER and Senator HARRIS introduced this bill earlier this month. It should be our starting point. The bill makes meaningful reforms. For example, it requires that police departments ban