



2025 Grey Matter Round Robin Congressional Legislation

Preliminary Rounds

- A Bill to Ban Legacy Admissions in Public Universities
- A Bill to Fund and Encourage Public Composting Initiatives
- A Bill to Implement Congestion Pricing Plans in Urban Areas
- A Bill to Regulate the Use of Facial Recognition Technology
- A Bill Imposing Fees on Remittance Transfers to Fund Immigration Reform
- A Bill to Ban the Wearing of Non-PPE Masks by Federal Law Enforcement Agents

Final Round

- A Bill to Establish a Standardized Exam-Based College Admissions Process
- A Bill to Require Independent Redistricting Commissions to Abolish Gerrymandering

A Bill to Ban Legacy Admissions in Public Universities

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** All public universities under federal jurisdiction and funding shall
2 be prohibited from considering legacy status as a deciding factor
3 when reviewing admissions.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** Legacy status is defined as any indication of familial relation to
5 alumni of the same institution.
- 6 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education shall oversee the enforcement of
7 this bill.
8 **A.** Institutions found in violation shall be subjected to the possible
9 suspension or reduction of federal funding.
- 10 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict
11 with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The College Preparatory School

A Bill to Fund and Encourage Public Composting Initiatives

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Congress shall establish a fund of \$2 billion to support
2 municipalities throughout the United States and its territories in
3 establishing public composting programs.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** To be eligible for these funds, a municipality must propose a
5 program that makes composting accessible and functional to its
6 citizens free of charge (or as part of whatever fees they already
7 pay for waste services), and which also creates regular
8 opportunities for citizens to obtain mature compost for gardening
9 and other personal uses.
- 10 **SECTION 3.** This legislation shall be overseen by the Environmental Protection
11 Agency (EPA), which shall be specifically tasked with establishing
12 an equitable and efficient system for municipalities to apply for
13 and receive these funds.
- 14 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect at the start of the next fiscal
15 year.
- 16 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null
17 and void.

A Bill to Implement Congestion Pricing Plans in Urban Areas

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. States shall be required to implement an urban congestion pricing system in high-traffic metropolitan areas as a condition for receiving full federal highway funding under the Federal-Aid Highway Program.

SECTION 2. A. “Congestion pricing” is a toll system that charges vehicles to enter high-traffic zones during peak hours, with rates based on congestion and vehicle type.

B. “High-traffic metro areas” are cities with over 1 million people or 40+ annual hours of commuter delay, as determined by the FHWA.

C. Each state must establish at least one congestion pricing zone in a qualifying urban area, meeting the following requirements:

1. A tolling system that applies fees to vehicles entering the congestion zone during peak traffic hours (6:00 AM - 8:00 PM on weekdays and 10:00 AM - 8:00 PM on weekends).

2. Exemptions for emergency vehicles, public transit, and vehicles transporting individuals with disabilities.

3. At least 80% of the revenue collected must be dedicated to improving and expanding public transportation systems

SECTION 3. A. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in coordination with the US Department of Transportation (USDOT), shall oversee compliance by reviewing state congestion pricing plans and adjusting federal highway funding.

B. States failing to implement a qualifying system within the required timeframe shall face a 10% reduction in federal highway funding.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2028.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Regulate the Use of Facial Recognition Technology

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Federal agencies may not deploy facial recognition technology in public spaces without a warrant, probable cause, or explicit legislative authorization.

SECTION 2. A. “Facial recognition technology” shall refer to software that uses biometric data to identify or verify a person’s identity using their facial features.

B. “Public spaces” include streets, parks, government buildings, transportation hubs, and other areas accessible to the general public.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice shall be responsible for the enforcement of this act.

A. The Department of Justice will create a transparency database tracking all federal agencies' authorized uses of facial recognition.

B. The Department of Justice will conduct annual audits and publish a public report assessing compliance and civil liberties impact.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill Imposing Fees on Remittance Transfers to Fund Immigration Reform

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A fee equal to 10 percent of the United States dollar amount shall be imposed on the sender of all remittance transfers.

SECTION 2. “Remittance transfer” shall be defined as any electronic transfer of funds from a sender to a designated recipient by a remittance transfer provider.

SECTION 3. The Department of Treasury, in conjunction with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and remittance transfer providers, shall develop and make available a system for remittance transfer providers to submit the remittance transfer fees collected in accordance with section 3344(b) of title 31, United States Code. The funds collected shall be allocated to the annual budget of the Department of Homeland Security to fund immigration reform, which includes but is not limited to border security and addressing court backlog.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Loyola High School

A Bill to Ban the Wearing of Non-PPE Masks by Federal Law Enforcement Agents

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. No federal law enforcement agent, including those working for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), shall obscure their face in the line of duty unless to do so is medically indicated or otherwise legitimately required for the safe and effective discharge of their duties.

SECTION 2. Federal law enforcement agents are specifically forbidden from wearing facemasks for purposes of intimidation or to disguise their identities from the public.

SECTION 3. Any federal law enforcement agent found to be in violation of this legislation shall be issued a formal warning on first offense, placed on two weeks of unpaid leave on second offense, and terminated on third offense. Any federal agent in a supervisory role who is found to have ordered their employees to violate this legislation shall be immediately and permanently terminated.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which shall be tasked with determining which situations do and do not require federal law enforcement agents to obscure their faces with personal protective equipment (PPE), and the Department of Justice, which shall be tasked with general enforcement.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Establish a Standardized Exam-Based College Admissions Process

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The U.S. Department of Education shall establish a national, standardized exam as the primary criterion for college admissions to federally funded universities and colleges.

SECTION 2. **A.** "Standardized Exam" shall refer to a uniform, national assessment that evaluates core academic and intended major-related competencies. The exam shall be free to take, and students shall have 3 chances to take the exam during their final year of high school, with the highest score being kept.

B. "College admissions" shall refer to the process through which students apply for entrance into undergraduate programs at colleges and universities within the United States.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Education will oversee the creation, administration, and scoring of the exam in collaboration with a council of educational experts. The exam will assess academic competencies in math, science, reading comprehension, and analytical writing, as well as subjects specific to the test-taker's intended major. Enforcement mechanisms include:

A. Mandating all federally funded and private colleges and universities to incorporate the exam as the primary basis for admission decisions.

B. Institutions that fail to make the standardized exam the primary basis for admissions will face fines calculated as a percentage of their total annual operating budget or endowment. Initial fines will start at 0.5% of the institution's annual operating budget or endowment, whichever is greater, with the penalty increasing by 0.5 percentage points for each repeated or prolonged violation, up to a maximum of 50%.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Require Independent Redistricting Committees to Abolish Gerrymandering

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States hereby establishes Independent Redistricting Commission in each of the 50 states to redraw congressional district lines every 12 years following the U.S. Census Demographic shift. This Independent Redistricting Commission will be created by the state.

SECTION 2. **A.** The Independent Redistricting Commission will have its members selected to reflect the state's geographical, racial, gender, and political diversity. The commission will require 8 members, with 2 chosen from the two major political parties respectively, and four independents. Any map will have to pass with eight members in favor of the map to pass.

B. Each state will create its own independent redistricting commission. State legislatures shall only reject the district map if they are found to violate the state Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

C. The independent commission will be established every 12 years according to the U.S. Census demographic survey.

D. In the case that these maps violate the constitution, redistricting will be done repeatedly until a map is approved.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission will work alongside states to implement this bill. The Federal Election Commission will intervene if it's observed that there exist any discrepancies in any of the terms listed above.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.