

A Bill to require a full audit of the Federal Reserve, expanding the GAO's authority to include a full audit of monetary policy, in order to Increase the transparency and accountability of the Federal Reserve System.

Be it enacted by this Richmond Forum Speech and Debate League Student Congress here assembled that:

Article I: This bill will expand the GAO's authority to allow for a full examination of the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors and Reserve Banks, including their monetary policy operations, giving the American Public more insight into the Federal Reserves Practices, thereby increasing transparency.

Article II:

“GAO” shall be defined as the Government Accountability Office.

“Increased Authority” shall be defined as reviewing deliberations, decisions, or actions on monetary policy matters, as well as discussion or communication among or between members of the Board and officers and employees.

Article III: A full audit will be conducted within 12 months after the date of the enactment of this legislation. Allowing sufficient time for the GAO to transition their systems in order to accommodate for such a large audit. It ensures that the Federal Reserve can adjust their current systems to prevent complications.

Article IV: The Government Accountability Office (GAO) will be responsible for overseeing the audit of the Federal Reserve’s Board of Governors and be responsible for producing an annual public report of their findings.

Article V: All other laws that are in conflict with this new policy shall hereby be declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Acquista

Maggie L. Walker Governors School for Government and International Studies

A to Expand Federal Authority Over Vaccine Research and Distribution to Strengthen National Preparedness

Be it enacted by this Richmond Forum Speech and Debate League Student Congress here assembled that:

Article I: The United States shall expand federal authority and funding for vaccine research, development, and distribution infrastructure to improve preparedness for future public health emergencies.

Article II:

- “Federal authority” shall be defined as the power of the U.S. government, through the Department of Health and Human Services, to coordinate and oversee vaccine production, storage, and distribution across state lines.
- “Vaccine research and development” shall mean scientific studies, clinical trials, and production of vaccines designed to prevent infectious diseases, including new and emerging threats.
- “Distribution infrastructure” shall refer to the logistical systems, facilities, and personnel responsible for vaccine transport, storage, and administration.

Article III: This policy shall take effect on January 1, 2027, allowing time for congressional funding approval, interagency coordination, and the formation of multiple new public-private partnerships. Preparatory planning shall begin upon passage to ensure readiness by the enactment date.

Article IV: The U.S. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee implementation.

A) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) shall coordinate national distribution logistics and maintain vaccine stockpiles while awaiting order. B) The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) shall manage funding for research institutions and private sector partners to expand vaccine innovation.

Article V: All laws and provisions in conflict with this legislation shall hereby be declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Tzarellas,
Maggie L. Walker Governor's School for Government and
International Studies

A Bill to Invest in mRNA Vaccine Research Grants to Promote Future Disease Prevention

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** \$1 billion will be invested into mRNA vaccine research, put into
2 reestablishing, strengthening, and creating new research grants, contracts,
3 and proposals.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** The money will be taken from the discretionary budget of the Department
5 of War. mRNA vaccine research is defined as any scientific research that
6 aims to utilize mRNA (messenger RNA) in order to create new or better
7 vaccines.
- 8 **SECTION 3.** The National Institute of Health will be in charge of enforcing this bill.
- 9 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on FY 2027. All laws in conflict with this
10 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lydia Joh.

A Bill to Establish the United States Financial Oversight Authority

Be it enacted by this Richmond Forum Speech and Debate League Student Congress here assembled that:

Article 1: On January 1st, 2026, \$5 billion dollars will be allocated towards the creation of
the United States Financial Oversight Authority, USFOA.

Article 2: The United States Federal Trade Commission, Department of the Treasury, Securities and Exchanges Commission, and the Federal Reserve,
among
the
financial
sector
example.
and
regulations,
will become clear and consolidated.

others, shall each share staff and powers with the USFOA. The aim of
USFOA is to provide a more focused organization for United States
policy, where attitudes on anti-competitiveness within the consumer
will be corroborated by a crackdown on market manipulation, for
Essentially, the attitude of the combined US Government on economic
financial legislation, such as the use and effectiveness of certain

Article 3: The USFOA mandate is to:

1. Coordinate economic and financial policy across federal agencies
2. Eliminate inefficiency and conflict between the United States' many financial and economic organizations
3. Conduct monetarily policy within the interest of the American

public,
practices,
maximize employment, protect the public from unfair business
maintain orderly financial markets, and foster economic stability

Article 4: The chairman of the USFOA, nominated by the president, must be confirmed
board.
board
of the

By two rounds of voting, the United States Congress and the USFOA
both Chambers of the Congress require a simple majority, while the
requires a supermajority. The chairman cannot be an existing member
board, or have served on it within the past 5 years.

Article 5: The USFOA board shall consist of the existing Financial Stability Oversight Council and others, namely: Federal Reserve chairman and board of Governors, the SEC chairman and commissioners, the FTC chairman and commissioners, the Secretary of the Treasury, the FDIC chairman and board, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau director, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission chairman, the Federal Housing Finance Agency director, the National Credit Union Administration Board chairman, the chairman and ranking member of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, the chairman and ranking member of the House Financial Services Committee, the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Committee on Finance, the Comptroller of the Currency and executive committee, and lastly, the Directors of the Office of Financial Research and Federal Insurance office and the president's delegate, who all share a single vote, decided in a vote between the three. No additional salary shall be provided.

Article 6: Harmonizing federal policy shall be accomplished by the sharing of staff between the USFOA and all other federal agencies pertaining to economy or finance. Each agency will retain its authority and autonomy, though now under the additional direction of not only its leader but the USFOA chairman as well. Approximately 35% of each agency's staff will be obligated to be shared with the USFOA, these members must be bureaucrats in good standing. All shared employees will answer to the USFOA board. Not all employees will be required at all times, while one agency may have a significant number of employees communicating with and between both the USFOA and the aforementioned agency, another may have little to none.

Article 7: Unless otherwise determined by congress, the USFOA shall maintain a budget of under \$1 billion a year, which will be revoked upon failing a yearly GOA audit. Given the scope of the agency, reports are made to both the president and congress. To maintain independence, moderate bipartisanship and effectiveness, the USFOA shall answer only to congress. The intentions of the USFOA are apolitical or somewhat bipartisan depending on the domain, and not limited solely to the content of the current mandate.

Article 8: The provisions of this bill shall take effect immediately following a vote in favor of passing the bill.

Article 9: Any and all legislation in conflict with this legislature is thus declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted,
Tom Cech, Deep Run High School