

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. By using bitcoin the dollar will be worth something.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would destroy the potential for "price stability" by continuing to inflate the dollar whenever congress feels generous.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative affect. The U.S. must return to gold standard or bitcoin in order to achieve stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No tools could mitigate price stability risks. Usdc is a terrible idea and will only lead to a political war for bitcoin.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. There is no need for central bank money. Money is what the people decide it is. The American people will choose bitcoin.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should send warning signs to our country creating a CBDC. There's a reason China implemented a CBDC and it's not for efficiency.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It could not. The users' data would be available to the central bank, and inevitably will be used for evil.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

As Michael Scott once said: "NO. GOD. NO."

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Studio 110 LLC

Industry

Other: Art

Country

United States of America

State

Kentucky

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Privacy will need decimated by CBDC's. If I wanted to live in a totalitarian country like China I would move there.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I am not participating in a CBDC. I don't know how I'm going to get off your digital, fiat rail, but I will not participate.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It's will give to much control to the Fed.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It' will destroy commercial banking.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash works fine. It is there Fed that is overstepping it's mandate with proposing a CBDC. I'm going to contact my Representative and both Senators to sponsor a bill ending the Fed if you push a CBDC.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The push for CBDC's will be led by governments selling to reduce privacy.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. It will destroy privacy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Again. It will destroy privacy.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I will fight this to my last breath. I will leave this country rather than subject myself to this.

Name or Organization

Aaron Olszewski

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

New Hampshire

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Centralized control with a digital currency system could usher in a new type of potential tyrannical abuse like this world has never seen if the wrong person wished to do so. The stability of our currency and legitimacy of our government is at serious risk. The ability to generate and implement new currency but more importantly to stifle the existing currency of users currently holding is blatantly unconstitutional.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Digital currency that currently exists as a decentralized currency with no single source in control.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. The current decentralized digital currency doesn't obstruct. A centralized source will have the capability to do so. Do not allow the mechanisms for such things to exist.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will make the federal reserve worse at what they do. Just stop existing already.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. The instability generated by the federal reserve via printing money and implementing it currently has a delay. This inflation that we are seeing could be spotted 2 years ago. With a CBDC the impact would be overnight. It would be a wrecking ball.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The stablecoins currently available are open to supply and demand ebb and flow with public quantities and values. A CBDC will always be inferior because it can't be trusted as a centralized source. The validity will always be questioned because of the federal reserve's ability to alter those things as well as the public information in regards to them.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This system will be the same as fiat with all its flaws but worse. Stick with fiat or recognize a decentralized version as legitimate. However a CBDC that is backed by something like the gold standard would be more viable.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

A "cash" or real world tangible option will always be necessary. The need for technology and/or internet services will always be an obstacle without a physical alternative.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They are already evolving and it's decentralized digital currency. Any government controlled alternative will effectively act like fiat. This whole option is entirely missing the point of digital currency. Crypto payments convert instantly and effortlessly but it's because they are not under a centralized control.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Other countries establishing alternatives will function just like their own fiat systems. A change in our currency should be an improvement. A shift to a digital fiat will push people into digital currency while the fiat aspect will push people into the decentralized alternatives. A shift to a CBDC is a shift to push people away from using that nation's currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't use it. It's a very bad option. It will not end well.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Illicit financial activity happens in loopholes and trade. No version of CBDC will allow for privacy. A CBDC system will eliminate privacy while offering no solution to the illicit activities. This is not a fix, but rather a burden and violation for all while the illicit activities will simply switch methods. Restrictions create black markets. They always have and always will.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A system such as a CBDC will be incredibly vulnerable due to the fact that it can be controlled from a single source. What makes crypto currencies viable is the blockchain without potential for modification, a CBDC is designed to have the ability to be modified. It's a huge and ridiculous risk to put an entire countries currency on a system like that.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Decentralized stablecoins should be.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest in a currency as a default is a rolling inflation for all of its users. What would help is a standard like the gold standard.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. A currency with a cap disincentivizes people to use it. The fact that a cap is possible and controllable from an outside source is very concerning.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. A CBDC should never exist.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Currency in general should always have offline capabilities. So this would only ever be a side currency. When needed the main/alternative option should be used.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, but credit card payments with the chip are very user friendly. You can tap a card on top

of something and make a sale. Ever attempt to teach grandma how to do online banking? Not advised.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Crypto is great at doing exactly that. But a CBDC will always be the inferior option.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It shouldn't. Accept decentralized digital currency as legitimate. Decentralized blockchain is a self improving system by design. CBDC by design will always be on the losing end of a cat and mouse game trying to protect itself.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Centralized banking in all its forms is fallible. Increase the stability of currency by backing it with a gold standard again.

Name or Organization

Brian Marshall

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Idaho

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I see a tremendous risk to individual freedom. I believe CBDCs will put our ability to buy, sell, and transact at the whims of bureaucrats and politicians. It will eliminate all trace of financial privacy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, non-governmental decentralized digital currencies can provide most of the benefits without threatening individual liberty.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would facilitate forced, coerced inclusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would give the Federal reserve unprecedented power to intervene and tamper with the economy and financial markets. This is power that the Federal Reserve should not have, and is best left to free markets.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would likely be more stable without all that messy freedom stuff.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDCs would allow the Fed (or its government sponsors) to manipulate the financial sector -- or any other industry -- by picking winners and losers based upon some arbitrary political standard. Stablecoins are a market response to the financial instability caused by government tampering, not the cause of it. Other decentralized digital currencies will eventually supplant the need for stablecoins.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Putting digital currencies beyond any central or government control would mitigate the adverse impacts. The "potential benefits" are only a benefit for those in control of the system. It's "adverse impacts" for everybody else.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, but this be done most equitably and efficiently by a decentralized currency and

decentralized finance. Smaller countries with low banking participation like El Salvador and Tonga, and even perhaps larger economies like Argentina and Turkey are moving forward with Bitcoin partly for this reason.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Decentralized digital currencies like Bitcoin, Ethereum, Cardano, etc. have already become very popular for remittance payments -- no CBDC required.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should not. The United States should first worry about following the Constitution and preserving liberty, not trying to follow other countries in their descent into tyranny. Free markets will always provide the means to exchange one currency for another.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Just don't do it. The blockchain of decentralized digital currencies is open and public. Law enforcement has already proven they can track illegal activity on the public ledger.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Blockchain transactions are very resistant to hacking. The greatest threat comes from centralized control.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not just a CBDC, but maybe any of several decentralized digital currencies. If just a CBDC is made legal tender, it will crowd out and displace all other options.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Every person deserves the ability to put their own money at risk in order to earn a return on investment. The problems with a CBDC is that (1) the interest will likely come from a central authority who can "print" money, (2) the central authority cannot resist the temptation to "bail out" the powerful who make bad investments, and (3) it will be used to fund or monetize government debt.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. What a dystopian Marxist idea. How about we instead limit insider trading by Federal Reserve board members and politicians. Let the free market decide how much a money a person should be allowed to have.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

That's one of the problems, isn't it? Once you centralize control over the currency, how do you prevent the concentration of power in the hands of an elite few. Be smart, don't start!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Digital hardware wallets.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Decentralized blockchain transactions can be easily processed via a phone or biometric device.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The free market has already provided the solution. There are hundreds of exchanges already in existence where people can buy or sell one digital currency for another instantly with the click of a button.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Blockchain technologies are constantly evolving to provide better privacy and security while becoming faster and more scalable. I really don't see the need for a CBDC.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just don't do it. The free market will provide better solutions than any pseudo-government entity ever can.

Name or Organization

Anonymous

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There is absolutely no way that CBDCs will gain the trust of the American people unless they are lied to about them, which I strongly believe will be the case. Such a technology is authoritarian and reflects and communist, central planner, agenda. CBDCs cannot possibly provide the kind of privacy which is needed for a free economy to exist. The control of cash flow they would enable ends America overnight.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There is no need for a CBDC. What there needs to be is a clear and transparent ledger which the public can use to audit the government's spending, not the other way around.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Of course, a CBDC will negatively impact financial inclusion as its purpose is to control thoughts and actions to the liking of central planners. There is no circumstance in which this technology can be used to increase financial inclusion. What is required is less regulation and human intermediation, not more.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC will fail like every other attempt at a planned economy. Increasing employment and having reasonable prices comes from innovation, freedom and competition. A CBDC will achieve the exact opposite.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC will destabilize the economy by breaking supply chains and business workflows that don't adhere to the draconian rules of central planners and their hidden agenda which is nothing more than enslaving everyone by restricting their actions.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC will cause damage to freedom in every capacity. Stablecoins exist to increase the speed of transaction settlement which banks cannot achieve, or at least have not been able to achieve.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The tools would be to not implement them in the first place. There is no way that such a currency could provide privacy and trust.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No, the decline of cash is only leading to a proliferation of any and every other form of cryptocurrency.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

In the absence of CBDCs, which is today and hopefully the future, other cryptocurrencies have taken off.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The question is, what are the ideals of America and are they being upheld? It is irrelevant what other countries do as it seems the premise here is that America has no innovation left in its blood at all. The countries adopting CBDCs are totalitarian states. If America thinks that there is anything to learn from them in the way of financial control and surveillance, it is no longer America and all decent people will leave.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

CBDCs would have to offer a level of privacy that only cash offers.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. Either you have privacy or you don't. The entire idea that you can have privacy but not anonymity at the same time is a redefining of the term "privacy".

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It would have to be fully decentralized. This probably can't happen because the entire premise of a CBDC is control over the population and a planned communist-like economy.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. The government needs to start accepting cryptocurrencies as legal tender and embrace innovation.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It won't matter as the entire premise of a CBDC is the control spending. Surely people could be lured into such a scheme but ultimately what worth is it to have more of something which you can't use freely?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not. All this question does is hint at the reality of what a disaster this entire concept will be for society and the world. The existing regulations are already so bad that the people want real cryptocurrencies more each day.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. If there is any desire for freedom and innovation then it will not restrict people.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Digital currencies do suffer from the possibility of power outages and lack of internet connectivity. This would require more advanced research such as nodes that could verify transactions somehow offline.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

All CBDCs invite control mechanisms that discourage their use in commerce.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

There already exist interoperable blockchain currencies that make this concept irrelevant.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Donate to and fund research on actual cryptocurrencies that give people freedom instead of forcing control upon everyone and ending the entire concept of freedom.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

It is impossible to give people the ability to transact freely and openly with a trusted middleman who can monitor and control every transaction and plan an economy. The lack of privacy in a CBDC makes it something that will push people away from the US dollar entirely if it has to be represented by such a technology.

Name or Organization

Sam Shelton

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Alabama

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The result will be an individual implant of a digital chip on the forehead or hand and will usher in a very chaotic time on earth.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The dollar is essentially a digital currency as it is now. Most people now use debit and/or credit cards for transactions and very little cash is exchanged compared to what could be.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be exclusive because only those who are open to individual intrusion of private property would be accepting of a solely digital currency.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Because the Fed's intrusion would cause it to be so regulated that it would defeat the benefits of its utility. Instead of "legal tender for all debts public and private" it would become "we know everything you buy and don't approve of some of it". "Oh, and yes you can afford your \$25,000 in back taxes; we're watching you".

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Again, the stability would be manipulated by the Fed's and the crap-ton of slush pools that corporations would be privy to would continue and the inflation would go right along with it. Less government is key for a flourishing economy.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would be inflationary because Uncle Sam wouldn't be able to resist manipulating it with very little physical accountability.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Having an oversight by the people as to how the digital currency is being spent by being able to see EVERY transaction made by the Fed's on the blockchain network.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

That is already happening as very little physical cash is actually traded.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Do we really need to concern ourselves with that? Let's try to stabilize our own country before trying to plot a course to get more money to Iran, Taliban, etc.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Should be absolutely irrelevant. A global ideology for economies is what will drive us right off the cliff.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not that I am aware of although I would estimate that there are.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Private citizens should be able to have private transactions. Uncle Sam sure as heck does. Ask Nancy Pelosi what she has been buying into with her husband. She actually holds a public office and we have no idea for sure. Stay out of the people's affairs. "...all debts public AND PRIVATE".

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

There would inevitably be security risks inherent with internet transactions. Perhaps there needs to be another internet that offers better security while using some of the algorithms associated with the current system.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely. However, again, it should be anonymized for the private individual because it's none of your business what the people buy with our money when we can't know what "public servants" do with our money.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Not necessarily unless it were staked with an interest-bearing exchange with/for accountability (Bank, Fed Lend-Back program, etc.).

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Nope.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Feds mine it and get it into the system, banks or exchanges hold it, and we spend it however we want to whenever we want to with complete and absolute individual discretion.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, the bank or exchange could issue pocket wallets for the digital assets or one could buy one on a retail website (there are many wallets already available).

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, plug in wallet and confirm payment at POS.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Nothing really new until the "Mark" is instituted. Bill Gates would be more than happy to help get a digital implant for you when you decide that's the way you want to go. However, there are plenty of tech gadgets already available which would be great mediums for this style of

currency.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The Mark of the Beast will be eventually be mandated and this is where it starts. However, as long as it remains un-invasive and the individual maintains some semblance of free-will in this newly birthed Commie country then I see no harm.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes, it would be very easy to cross a line into globalism and eventually will. If the Feds can retain their excitement and no go on an international spending spree this could be a great way to stabilize this sinking ship.

Name or Organization

Larry Bowden

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

What amounts are insured and are funds sent to wrong wallet addresses that cannot be retrieved insured, as well as hacked accounts with assets withdrawn, and if so, in what time period?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, through a quantum financial system.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Should be positive and adds traceability, transparency

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Decreases Fed's ability to control policy as policies in other countries outside of FED jurisdiction can influence.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Should decrease stability with increased risk. These assets are not meant to be stable, so they should be easily exchangeable into stable assets.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Shouldn't affect sector if implemented properly. Risks are with individuals if assets are not insured.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Standards for security to deter hacking or sending funds to wrong places.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No, it's important to provide necessities (food, water, electricity, clothing, etc.) to the public

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Unregulated assets increase risk and will yield increased instability over time.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

USA should be a leader in security and insurance.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, change to a quantum system.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Use law enforcement to prosecute illegal behavior.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Insurance and prosecute theft, hacking across countries. Have a quantum strategy. Cannot avoid electromagnetic pulse weapons and a system that has a real life physical asset value would mitigate risks by switching to physical assets when digital ones are offline.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

FED policy should dictate interest and provide guidance for new forms of taxes, such as gas fees for digital transactions.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, but yes for insurance limits.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Should provide security and guidelines with methods to enforce them.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, by having a physical twin similar to a digital twin. An example would be to have physical monetary accounts mirrored to digital assets. If digital assets are offline, physical is available that can be synced when digital is online.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Standard payment systems and protocols.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Use a decentralized exchange designed by the Fed, including policy protocols.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Design for a quantum financial system in the future by using systems engineering philosophy in the design.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes, systems engineering and risk mitigation such as systems theories process analysis to identify risks and cost effective safeguards.

Name or Organization

JC Denton

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC is likely to suffer from the same flaws as our currency fiat system. Without addressing these issues, which are the reason cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin were created to mitigate, the public will surely find their ways into alternative currencies once again.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by decentralization the currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negatively affect financial inclusion. Many people do not use digital banking, and do not wish to use digital banking.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Likely would work similar or slightly better than traditional centralized currencies.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Perpetual inflation means the average citizen will only lose money over time, while those who receive new money through loans will experience the greatest benefit.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. People can lose their phones, the power can go out, some places do not have internet access and depend on cash.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Just because another country is implementing a CBDC doesn't mean the US should. It also

doesn't mean we need to make our digital currencies centralized just because they are.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By decentralizing some or all parts of the system. The ability to block, view, or manipulate transactions is far too dangerous of a power to be given to any single entity. This is why cryptocurrencies are decentralized, to prevent the manipulation of the currency, which, in the digital age, is as simple as a few keyboard strokes.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The potential for hackers is unavoidable, but can be drastically mitigated using a decentralized system. In a decentralized system, over 50% of the nodes would need to be compromised in order to mount an attack. With a centralized system, only the central authority needs to be under control by the hacker.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Pay interest to its owner? That shouldn't be necessary if the money holds its value.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes, otherwise someone with enough power has the potential to abuse it. They can pad theirs, or someone else's wallet with as much money as they want, to the detriment of others.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The total amount of money allocated should be publicly visible, including the anonymous wallet addresses and amounts (no personally identifiable info). Non-governmental and non-Federal reserve organizations appointed by citizens should oversee any changes to the money supply.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, otherwise people may struggle to make payments when systems go down, or when they are without internet service. Can be as simple as writing a cheque. It may not clear until the recipient has validated on the blockchain, but people should be able to send and receive money, and verify the sender/recipient offline through encryption and verification of keys.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Debit, credit, cash are already extremely easy. There is little benefit to be found on the spender's end in that regard.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

These systems already exist and are in use for various cryptocurrencies, but given time and government approval, they will mature even greater.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

There may come a day when society begins to reject technology and the downsides it brings us. Digital currencies may be shunned from society, especially if they are abused, or fail to produce benefits for citizens.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs

around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDCs have almost zero benefits for citizens, but many benefits for governments. Citizens do not own a CBDC because at any moment their wallet can be manipulated by the government. Everything they buy is tracked by the government. The government can block purchases if they aren't "approved". CBDCs are by far the most dangerous human invention yet, if fallen into the wrong hands, or abused. But it can all be mitigated by simply making the digital currency decentralized.

Name or Organization

Todd Thomas

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The risk is an erosion of privacy and TOTAL control by the Federal government. With a CBDC, a totalitarian government could limit people to within 5 miles of their homes... you know in case there was a "pandemic" and people needed to be "locked down".

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

None of the benefits are worth the risk to freedom!!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Financial inclusion? People should work for their money. Contribute something instead of just take.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You're doing a lousy job... inflation is taking off like a wildfire... and we should give you MORE power in pursuit of "price stability"?? That's hilarious!!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It will adversely affect everything... especially freedom.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

We have to have cash... otherwise a tyrannical government can control everything we do.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I'm sure it will enable you to give even more "money" to people/ countries who hate us.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Eliminate risk by NOT having a CBDC!!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't!! That's the problem!!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Again... NO CBDC!! Never!! Bad idea!!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There's no longer anyone to trust!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No!!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Don't do it!!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Andrew Gasaway

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

While the benefit of easy tax collection was mentioned the fact that this would in effect end tax evasion is not directly mentioned. If all the currency was digital at some point then bank reporting requirements would expose even the best tax schemes to the Internal Revenue Service. The true numbers of under-reported income are massive and 100% tax collection may allow for large-scale tax cuts while paying off federal debts at the same time. Another benefit is that if at some point current assets have to be converted to digital currency prior criminal activity may be exposed but only if the holder of illicit money attempts to convert their funds. I suspect many of the opponents of digital currency do so because they or a party they represent have major unreported tax liabilities. Another point about the crime is not the prevention of crime but the recovery of stolen money. If each dollar has a permanent tracker then you would always be able to recover stolen money. The last point I would make is that if you have perfect financials both aid for businesses and people can be tailored to them. Fraud becomes less of an issue.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Possibly, but nothing is ever a sure thing, and the rules of economics are always moving with change. I find the many other solutions to be unworkable in our system and far less likely to succeed. So, for those reasons unlikely.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

If Congress per se required USPS's new banking to grant accounts to each citizen then it is a huge increase in inclusion. Some people can't even get a bank account but rules would need to be added like typically not giving overdraft protection in order to guard USPS against liability.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

If every American has a bank account, and the currency is electronic then payroll would be seamless for small businesses. Concerning price stability, hoarding of real estate and commodities will likely occur less often. Since 100% of currency is reported over an amount there is no reason to buy tangibles to launder money. This may stabilize real estate and luxury commodity prices.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If the government has 100% accurate reporting of business and personal finances it can tailor assistance with a low risk of fraud. Also, lenders can request perfect financials. Perfect financials will prevent bad lending.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I think the only likely adverse impact is that institutions that have illicit investors may have issues.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest helps drive inflation because more money typically drives demand. So, I have to not support that.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

none

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risk of loosing more privacy. NO!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I would prefer an independent money, like bitcoin.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Financial inclusion policy helped create the 2008 crisis.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

NO

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Jeff

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC is an absolute miracle for ending illicit activity in our society. If all transaction must go through the CBDC then no one will commit any financially motivated crimes anymore. This is a no brainer and should be the primary reason we adopt this.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be more inclusive than the current system right now with chartered banks. It will give everyone a level playing field.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

All decisions can be made more swiftly. Very good news.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

CBDC is all we need. Cash is trash. Everyone has cell phones these days so a CBDC is the best solution.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Cryptocurrencies will fill in that void if CBDC doesn't.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should absolutely not let China dethrone the USD reserve currency by having a major head start with their digital Yuan. We cannot be left too far behind.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

This question is out of my scope to answer but I know enough to say that with technology anything is possible. It's great that the question being asked is how? as it is possible.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

ABSOLUTELY.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Yes it should.. This would need to be implemented with Apple and Google in their smart phone OS.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Chad Rytting

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Utah

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Centralizing financial information is a dangerous action that has historically led to tyrannical abuses of power toward individuals.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The primary way for the economy to benefit is to limit centralization of banking. While the banking requires regulation and legislation, consolidating all accounts at the central bank will allow the central bank to control the economy. This has historically led to disastrous results in other countries.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would have a negative effect on financial inclusion as it could eliminate the vast majority of banking as it exists today.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A US CBDC would lead to extreme market swings primarily due to a lack of trust in the central agency controlling it. Public opinion is fickle, and this would drive political action which would then result in a centralized bank making massive mistakes (as it has done in the past). The issue is that with only one player, the results are more likely to be cataclysmic in their scope.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC will eventually have a negative impact on financial stability. While there are tempting aspects to a CBDC, having it so centralized would impact all involved. Purchasing of "non-approved" or "competing" assets would be discouraged, and it is likely to result in a large amount of money leaving the US markets seeking markets in other countries that are willing to accept it.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC could absolutely adversely affect the financial sector. The primary reason it would have an adverse affect is because it would likely become the backbone for other stablecoins and nonbank money. Eventually the goal would be to squeeze these other assets out of the market which would drive money away from the country to seek other stable locations to invest.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The primary tool to mitigate adverse impacts of CBDC is to not centralize the currency. Let it

follow the currents that it is intended to follow. Allow the people freedom to control their own destiny and their own monetary assets. And allow for competition in the market.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage has continued to decline. This has not reduced public access to a form of central bank money (in the form of debit cards, credit cards, etc.). CBDC isn't required to make this more available.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Evolution of digital payments is likely to continue on the path it currently runs. Banks exchange currencies in the currency markets and charge currency exchange fees to individuals to cover the costs. There would have to be a similar aspect under CBDC. In my view, there is no real evolution necessary. Even the crypto markets have exchange fees when purchasing crypto currency from existing non-digital currencies.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Other large economy nations are free to govern in their own method. This does not mean we have to blindly follow suit. Our financial purpose should be to focus on our own issues. If other nations wish to perform such actions, it is their choice. We don't need to follow a bad idea just because other groups are doing it.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The primary way to manage the potential risks is to not create a CBDC. Let the economy be free and let the people be free economically.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Illicit activities are always going to exist, CBDC or no. Rather than try to implement controls around privacy concerns of a CBDC, let people have real financial privacy and do not create or require a CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Blockchain has shown that resiliency can be accomplished, but that is by its very definition not centralized. Do not create a CBDC and you will not have to worry about fostering operational and cyber resiliency. When centralizing, you will always run the risk of hackers getting in and making changes. And by the time you realize the changes are made, it will be too late.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO. If individuals wish to operate with a CBDC then let them, but do not force it upon everyone by replacing the physical currency with a digital one.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

N/A - There should not be a CBDC.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I can't believe this question is even being asked. Centralizing this much control is dangerous. There should be banks as intermediaries allowing individuals to hold their assets (liquid or otherwise).

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This would be achieved by not having a digital currency. Allow the regular currency to hold true. Most of the physical currency is "digitized" anyway. Regulate and legislate the banks to limit their fractional reserve lending capabilities and the control will be available.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

N/A - Let the existing currency work.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

N/A

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It would only serve to further centralize the control. This is a bad idea.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Credit Union

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

As constituted CBDC poses a grave risk to our constitutional republic and the advancement of freedom based economic systems across the world. Particularly, in the United States the problem of introducing a centralized currency control to a population that will certainly reject it poses additional risk of destabilization and an eventual run on the banks leading to economic ruin. Tread lightly.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Unless you want everyone to cash out and trade into a defi system like bitcoin CBDC must stay out of the control business. Economic activity must not be hindered by its tool. Tools that cause a burden on its user will be used less.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. Clearly the net effect is negative. Fewer and fewer people will participate in a system with the State monitoring and directing financial activities. The alternative economy will increase not decrease. You are already seeing this. The more you try to force compliance the less economic activity you will get.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

First of all those goals are mutually exclusive and should be beyond the purview of the Federal Reserve. CBDC would allow excellent control of price stability at the expense of economic productivity and labor participation rate. To achieve economic stability, productivity and participation will require a growing population willing to take risks and sufficient capital allocated to the prudent endeavors. This has been the role of banks in a vibrant and free economy. If you propose to this centrally you must present a persuasive reason why you can do it better. I am not convinced by your paper.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC would negatively effect financial stability in any country it is implemented in. You are wise to wait and see how it works in practice. Watch what is happening in China. Financial stability is crumbling as people lose faith in their system when the banks prevent them from buying gold or bitcoin. They will feel trapped and look for any way out. People are resourceful.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Stablecoins are not too dissimilar from CBDC and can be used as an underhanded and sudden transition to CBDC. The rise of other nonbank decentralized money is a direct result of the financial crises 2007-8. CBDC will adversely affect the financial sector if it displaces

the current dollar system without addressing the reasons that gave rise to the nonbank money in the first place.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC is flawed from its inception. The only tool I would consider is a sledgehammer aimed directly between the eyes of CBDC. Diminish CBDC? Yes I would hope so.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage will increase with CBDC enforcement. If cash is eliminated then people will find alternatives to cash. Convenience does not trump independence, confidence and privacy.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Perhaps slower and less efficient but secure. As the global reserve currency we can prioritize what is important to us.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If they want to be the guinea pigs I am all for it. Let us do long term studies to gauge the effects of CBDC on developed nations.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The potential risk of corruption and abuse of centralized power and control over all economic activity is just too great. To suggest otherwise is foolhardy and ignores all human history. Managing such risk is not possible because the risk is actually a feature.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't and it should not try. Currency is a tool. It is like saying you want to manufacture a pistol that will not fire unless approved by an invisible and unaccountable central authority. By doing so you provide a weapon for the central authority not the user. Nobody will willingly buy such a pistol. Illicit financial activity is for law enforcement to deal with. They have their own tools. This is beyond the purview of the Federal Reserve.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Resiliency of the network sounds like an engineering problem and not relevant to what is at issue. It could be the most efficient and secure system but who does it benefit? if it benefits the federal government over its citizens then it is a form of tyranny.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes of course all money must have a time aspect or cost to it. Otherwise it is not money.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No of course not. That would be Marxist - a philosopher who calls for the end of human history. Not something we should be striving for.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Ideally independent of the central authority but that is not possible if they are also regulated by the central authority. Banks should continue to function as the sole arbiters of what money gets loaned into the economy. And there should be a greater number of banks not fewer.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC should be offline all the time. It can be achieved by giving up trying to control every transaction in the economy.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Currency has to be fungible. It cannot have any user based or transaction based limitations placed on it. Otherwise you are creating something less desirable than the currency we already have.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Any technology or technical standards are welcome as long as they do not degrade the value of the currency to the user of the currency.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Cryptography is a secure method of account and any advancement in the field should be added to digital currency in the same regard as printing security measures are added to bills.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't do it. I love this country.

Name or Organization

Creative Investment Research

Industry

Other: Investment Policy Research

Country

United States of America

State

District of Columbia

Email

info@creativeinvest.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Given the fact that incompetence, discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies, we decline to directly address the questions, having done so over the past 40 years. Further efforts to address these questions would be a "futile gesture", unlikely to be fairly evaluated or considered given the fact that the person submitting the comments is not white or wealthy. In the public interest, however, we note our answers to the questions posed by reference to the following:

On June 18, 1998, we opposed the Citibank/Traveler's merger (See: <http://www.creativeinvest.com/FRBtrav.pdf>.) This merger led directly to the financial crisis of 2008, which cost the American public \$19.2 trillion in lost household wealth (2011 dollars) On July 25, 2012, Sanford I Weill, former Chairman of Citigroup, indicated his belief that the merger was a mistake, and never should have been allowed. Mr. Weill spearheaded Citibank/Travelers by getting regulators and policymakers to repeal the Glass-Steagall Act, a Depression era law designed to separate commercial from investment banks. As we noted on Oct. 5, 2006, foreshadowing the rise of cryptocurrencies: "competitive advantage with respect to capital access is available to any country with significant economic potential and a modest telecommunications infrastructure." <https://www.sec.gov/comments/4-526/4526-1.pdf> In 2006 we estimated that the elimination of Jim Crow laws and reduced employment discrimination boosted the U.S. economy by \$20 trillion dollars over the 20 years after King's death. (In 2020, Citigroup estimated the cost of racism at \$16 trillion, 14 years after our estimate was published on thestreet.com.) Blockchain, Cryptocurrency and the Future of Monetary Policy <https://www.prlog.org/12785779-blockchain-cryptocurrency-and-the-future-of-monetary-policy.html> Creative Investment Research Files Comment on FedNow Payment System <https://www.prlog.org/12791364-creative-investment-research-files-comment-on-fednow-payment-system.html> Is FedCoin, a US Government-issued cryptocurrency, feasible? <https://www.prlog.org/12772509-is-fedcoin-us-government-issued-cryptocurrency-feasible.html> Comments to the Reserve Bank of India on Blockchain, Crypto <https://www.prlog.org/12765825-comments-to-the-reserve-bank-of-india-on-blockchain-crypto.html> Survey: Most Appropriate Applications for Blockchain Technology <https://www.prlog.org/12735273-survey-most-appropriate-applications-for-blockchain-technology.html> William Michael Cunningham Files Amicus Brief in Net Neutrality Case (18-cv-1051) <https://www.prlog.org/12729944-william-michael-cunningham-files-amicus-brief-in-net-neutrality-case-18-cv-1051.html> In 1989, we were among the first research firms to evaluate banks and social factors. See: Social Performance Indicators for Banks, 2002. <https://www.creativeinvest.com/SocialPerformanceIndicatorsfortheFinanceIndustry.pdf> "Environmental Issues and Stock Returns." Our 2015 report quantifies the impact environmental issues have on company stock prices. <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/how-environmental-issues-impact-stock-returns-tickets-2029288657> We stated, on February 5, 2015, in testimony to the Norwegian Ministry of Finance (<http://www.creativeinvest.com/NorwayTestimonyFeb52015.pdf>) and on April 22, 2015 in testimony to the Government of the United Kingdom (<https://www.creativeinvest.com/UKConsultationonChangestoInvestmentRegulationsApril222015.pdf>): "As the market value of environmental, social and governance factors continues to grow, companies and investment managers will engage in fraudulent practices related to these factors. These practices will range from simple falsification of environmental, social and governance records to more sophisticated, but no less fraudulent methods related to environmental, social and governance ratings." On September 22, 2015 automaker

Volkswagen admitted that defeat devices used to cheat emissions testing were installed in 11 million vehicles worldwide. We outlined an approach to these questions in Comments on the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide. Government of Hong Kong. September 18, 2015. <https://www.creativeinvest.com/HongKongESGReporting.pdf> On January 15, 2010, during a discussion on Race, Class and the Environmental Movement, we explored solutions for health/wealth disparities, the structure/metrics of injustice, and ideas for advancing equity. See: <https://www.prlog.org/10490189-race-class-and-the-environmental-movement.html> and <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LUCWzdGTyh92SqiUXjsiZ-ugM-4eFGab/view?usp=sharing> In addition, several Amicus Curiae or Friend of the Court briefs filed in signal cases contain relevant discussions of the factors noted: The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit accepted a Friend of the Court brief filed by William Michael Cunningham in Mozilla Corporation vs. the Federal Com

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, but, again, we address the question by reference to our earlier filings. See: <https://www.impactinvesting.online/2022/01/crypto-inclusion-myths.html>

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

While we suggest race and class be explicitly considered in your deliberations, we note one of the key myths concerning cryptocurrency is the claim that these new forms of money will increase financial inclusion by making financial services more broadly available to poor and low-income consumers. This is an unproven assertion at best, an allegation of dubious veracity, made in all likelihood to obtain regulatory support for cryptocurrencies. No independent, objective data exists to support the inclusion claim with respect to Black people and communities of color. This is the same tactic used to generate regulatory support for subprime lending, and, as with that disaster, it is a myth. While my support for cryptocurrency rests on its potential to increase financial inclusion, the fact is that this potential is unproven. Hyperbolic and false statements about financial inclusion make it less likely that this potential will ever be realized. See:

<https://www.impactinvesting.online/2022/01/crypto-inclusion-myths.html>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/18uFqONLX5aaswj7pIzDThZO93uaxHk5Z/view?usp=sharing>

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

See: Blockchain, Cryptocurrency and the Future of Monetary Policy
<https://www.prlog.org/12785779-blockchain-cryptocurrency-and-the-future-of-monetary-policy.html>

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Inadequate consideration of the public interest, which has clearly damaged the public and investors. Current regulatory practices protect the monetary interest of a narrow set of non-minority persons, fail to protect the interest of the general public, and damage the Country's long term economic prospects. Should these same practices be carried forward into the establishment of a CDDC, ethical and market failure, as with subprime lending, LIBOR and certain Fed Bank Presidents, is likely.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

While we decline to answer the question directly, let us note that our forecast indicates that by 12/31/2039, if current trends continue in a linear manner, the number of FDIC insured institutions will be approximately 1-2. Note that, with growing competition from fintech firms and alternatives, like bitcoin, this may imply the wholesale exit of banking institutions from both the FDIC and Federal Reserve systems. This would not be in the public interest.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The Fully Adjusted Return Methodology.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Given the fact that incompetence, discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies, we decline to directly address the question.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Given the fact that incompetence, discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies, we decline to directly address the question.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

See: Comments to the Reserve Bank of India on Blockchain, Crypto
<https://www.prlog.org/12765825-comments-to-the-reserve-bank-of-india-on-blockchain-crypto.html>

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, but we decline to answer the question directly, given the fact that incompetence, discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

We decline to answer the question directly, except to note that the British Pound and the US Dollar are the currencies used to facilitate most illicit financial activity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

See: Amicus Brief in MetLife v FSOC (16-5086):
<https://www.prlog.org/12570202-william-michael-cunningham-files-amicus-brief-in-met-life-fso-c-16-5086.html>

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. We decline to answer the question directly, except to note that the question itself shows the Fed is beholden to wealthy, unethical non-minority financial interests.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Given the fact that incompetence, discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies, we decline to directly address the question.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, but we decline to answer the question directly, given the fact that incompetence, discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, but we decline to answer the question directly, given the fact that incompetence,

discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Given the fact that incompetence, discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies, we decline to directly address the question.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

See: Creative Investment Research Files Comment on FedNow Payment System
<https://www.prlog.org/12791364-creative-investment-research-files-comment-on-fednow-payment-system.html>

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes, but we decline to answer the question directly, given the fact that incompetence, discrimination and exclusionary practices based on race are prevalent in investment and finance, including at regulatory bodies.

Name or Organization

Roy

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Do not do this

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Do not do this

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Do not do this

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Do not do this

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Do not do this

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Do not do this

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not do this

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Do not do this

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Do not do this

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Do not do this

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Do not do this

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Do not do this

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Do not do this

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Do not do this

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Do not do this

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Do not do this

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Do not do this

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Do not do this

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Do not do this

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Do not do this

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Do not do this

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not do this

Name or Organization

Shon Enoch

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It's beneficial if it reflects American values, as stated privacy is a big concern. Also my other concern is how much power would be instilled in the federal reserve over the country. Private sector working with government should be the future.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Collateralize the xrp ledger with gold and other commodities, possibly even debt. Peg xrp to the dollar stable coin. I'm a big believer in backing it by gold.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I think positive as long as we stay always from china's version of a CBDC.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

N/A.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

N/A

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDCs could be used for wholesale back end banking. Sending transactions between other central banks. Stablecoins should be used for the public.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

N/A

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. It can be done with or without. Could be important for people feeling secure.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Countries could accept other crypto assets as a form of payment. Stable coins such as USDC could facilitate cross border payments using XRP Ledger.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Greatly. We need to beat China in the race for the new world. If we are to remain number 1 we must adopt this innovation ASAP. And we need to enable ripple the American company.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Maybe there's code for suspicious activity and allows admins to look into the matter.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Quantum computing could be an issue in the future. Regulators/ Agencies could create a node on networks watching over the codes.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes. Should act like the dollar.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. It should act like the dollar. Same benefits, possibly more with cbdc.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Should act like the dollar.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Ripple- central bank Stellar Algorand They should be regulated like a bank.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes in case of emergency, we need reliability in money. XRP Ledger already has this technology called XPOP.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Xrp ledger.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDCs can be created with some of these protocols. I'd recommend the XRP ledger. And using payment rails that ripple has laid out.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Phil Zobrist

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

No, no, no! We don't want a large independent bank controlling our data and our spending.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, end the FED and give financial control back to the people and elected officials.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Very negative. I see social engineering being done through a financial system.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Stay out of it and let the free market rule.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability is controlled by the market not by a large single controlled bureaucracy.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Go back to a gold standard and do away with fiat money.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just don't do it.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Gold standard and free markets.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US is the standard. It can remain that if you maintain a strong dollar.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Let conservatives form our budgets.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It couldn't.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Don't do CNDC, that is how.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

NoCBDC

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Don't do it.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

None

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

No

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

It shouldn't.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

They shouldn't.

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

It is opening the door for control by elites who don't care for the people. Stop it.

Name or Organization

Stephen F McGarrity

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Benefit would be ease of taxes , if done right all "dollars" are on a public ledger so you can't "hide" money. (Using paper dollars to buy illegal items etc.. or digital dollar transactions illegal)
Risk would be not clear rules on what transactions are illegal (verify gun permit before allowing transaction to process)

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Best benefit would be a capped limit on number of CBDC coins. This would self regulate based on supply and demand (free market) capping inflation possibly and either stake or mine CBDC as a tax generator like Miami coin or stake as like a dividend reward.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Possibly negative for boomer generation because of the technology but positive for newer because of the Blockchain security and over all accountability of smart contracts and ease of liquidity.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Max employment could be achieved by limits on CEO and company profit margin in terms of percentage (example CEO can only make 25% more than lowest paid employee. Company can only make 10% overhead) this should incentivize companies to distribute profit back into the company infrastructure and into the employees and R+D . This should also lead to better products leading to competition and if CBDC follows free market principal of supply and demand with a capped number of coins

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive if it can compete with BTC as a coin that backs itself. People would see that the CBDC is "backed" by itself like gold backs gold BTC is backed by BTC.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Think the adverse affect would be caused by a miss alignment in the goal of what the CBDC is ment to do and what loop hole gets put in that. But if there is a coin cap (CBDC fixed number of coins) there would have to be instant deflation which right now stable coins and crypto can't cause because you have to cash out in dollars to purchase.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Mitigate the deflation... Best would be set the correct fix coin limit (example 30 trillion national

debt + 60 trillion circulating etc.. = 90 trillion CBDC to break even) .. why not lock the national debt like BTC locked 21 million then mine or stake the national debt away over time and add extra coin amount (enough to cover what's out there already and what the rest of the world would need) "population of the planet x livable income = total coins needed" then add national debt to that number should give you a good starting number to minimize deflation shock.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

everything is going digital. As long as there is an internet infrastructure and power infrastructure we can use smartphones and the normal online ways to use CBDC and same as a credit card it wouldn't change how the person uses money the CBDC would mostly be changing the behind the scenes transaction processing

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

In absence of CBDC .. BTC is winning. That's why if you are going with a CBDC it needs to compete with BTC .. (fixed CBDC supply) but don't ban BTC like China it will force more people away from CBDC than too it.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We need to be big players in the world if we are going to remain free. So to be big we need to have a competitive product (CBDC) .. it's just has to be more like BTC then then manipulated tracked government control the crypto world is saying it will be.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not sure. but what the people want is accountability of spending by the government and open ledger allows that. Tho the CIA and defense money would be seen ... Tho like BTC it's just an address nobody other than the person sending knows who that address belongs too. - keep addresses private keys not like exchanges

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Think I answered that in question 11. But you need private keys , as the CBDC is open ledger you can track and see all transactions into that address yet no name is attached pair to pair (all you see is account 1 sent money to account 2 you don't know account 1 is owned by A and account 2 is owned by B) but you can have a SNN link or something on the wallet so that you have the information on your side (you would see SNN set up a wallet address 3) then the open ledger would see the transaction as address 3 sent to address 1 \$\$\$ and you would run a report of transactions for wallet 3 and you would know the history for SNN

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

51% attack , loss of private key, but crypto is strong especially XRM . Decentralized is the best but you could have other countries and big tech and others take over with mining power geo lock mining to just the USA and roll it out over time to areas/allies as you like.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes . Again if done correctly and not as a government control you can only do this and this .. people are already comparing CBDC to China control if the US is going to do one it needs to empower freedom narrative that BTC does

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC again can be a stake coin and have a APY. But transaction fees should be used as taxes (follow Miami coin)

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Point should be free and open free market , you will have issues with the right wing

saying it's socialist control and the left saying there is class division to keep people poor

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Use the current exchanges . People know them they trust them and really need to make all of them available equally across the US.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

You can't transact without internet so I'm not sure if it is possible. But it would cause a block issue if transactions were not being processed then all of a sudden back online and you have a liquidity issue.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CBDC wouldn't change use , credit card , online payments nothing would have to change.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

ATOM runs on ETH .. can handle anything. But work with payment platforms like PayPal and others and see what they need . AMP runs on ETH is an example

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not sure

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I would say remember free market and use BTC as your guide yet make it do what you intend to do and be clear about it to the people . People need confidence in it to use it so the battle over what a CBDC is already started June/2021 really follow Miami coin as a test and remember it needs a fixed supply to be taken seriously as a trusted account of exchange.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: US Citizen

Country

United States of America

State

West Virginia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There is absolutely no benefit in giving you morons more power. This is stupid and should be considered no further.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

GO BACK TO THE GOLD STANDARD, A REAL ASSET, WHICH IS PHYSICALLY REAL.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This would be purely negative. You as an institution is negative and need to be abolished. Go back to the gold standard instead of this nonsense.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would give you complete control bypassing the banking system, which is totalitarian. This idea is moronic. Again, you as an institution needs to be abolished and we need HARD REAL MONEY.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NEGATIVE.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would allow you to completely bypass the financial sector.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Going back to a gold standard and abolishing this institution. This would solve all adverse impacts.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash is always needed to protect personal transactions from institutions like you, the IRS, banks, etc. This is a nonsense question.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They do it digitally already?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should have zero influence on what we do as a nation. If other nations want to create a digital coin, so be it.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Going back to the gold standard would solve all problems.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It wouldn't? Stupid question.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It wouldn't. It would be hackable, always. Stupid question.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Hell no. Stupid question. Go back to the gold standard. We need real money.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Stupid question.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Stupid question.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There are these things called banks. You conclude with them daily to rob us of our purchasing power.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It is called cash. Stupid question.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Stupid question.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

We literally use USD across millions of platforms. How is a CBDC different?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It will continue to make it so complex and unrecognizable that they will fail, inevitably.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

GOLD STANDARD. IT IS REAL. IT WORKS AND HAS WORKED BEFORE YOU ALL CAME TO AMERICA IN 1913.

Name or Organization

Anthony Howes

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDCs are a terrible idea. Instead of further centralizing the financial system we should be working to decentralize it. Centralization brings risks of tyranny and one point of failure (lack of resilience)

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Reasonably regulated DeFi will provide greater access to financial instruments for all without the risks of a centralized system.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, it would be negative. Look at polls on trust in the government for data.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

More power in the hands of a few rarely assists with sustainable goal acquisition.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative for all the reasons I have been listing.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, it will greatly destabilize the current financial sector and make it far more vulnerable to internal and external threats.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

A great tool would be not to do it.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Evolution will be in a more equitable direction.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

United States should embrace financial freedom not financial repression.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is a false choice.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Centralization increases risks of large scale failure and vulnerability.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Something that should not exist shouldn't pay interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This question is a clear example of the harm that CBDCs could cause.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NA

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NA

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NA

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

NA

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

NA

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

NA

Name or Organization

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

XRP the standard! We are faster than banks and more environmentally friendly than Bitcoin! Tell SEC to get their hands out of their asses and settle lawsuit before their corruption gets exposed!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Send stimulus to sheep directly

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes you can send sheep money faster

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Just use XRP as a bridge currency!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive because you can send the sheep money faster!

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

JP Morgan will be crying their panties off while Ripple takes over!

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Use XRP ledger!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash is trash anyways!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

XRP provides fast and cheap cross-border payments! IMF and WEF wrote papers about XRP ;)

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

China already ahead of slow USA! If USA does not issue a CBDC they will be behind China!
I'm not surprised Slow Joe Biden is letting China get ahead!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Use xrp ledger

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

XRP ledger is very secure and will provide privacy to everyone!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

WEF simulated a cyber attack on financial system so you should ask them!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

HELL YES! Xrp too!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, because otherwise nobody will use it! Cmon this is a stupid question!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Xrp should be the intermediary because it is fast cheap to transact and great for environment!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, XRP ledger can run offline!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, give all retailers digital wallets. Let people pay with crypto and CBDC at stores!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

XRP can transfer a CBDC across multiple payment platforms!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Just keep innovating! Let the private sector innovate because the old heads at the government have no clue about how to do anything!

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No trade offs if you use XRP ledger!

Name or Organization

Joe Smith

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

BITCOIN

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

BITCOIN

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

BITCOIN

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

BITCOIN

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

BITCOIN

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

BITCOIN

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

BITCOIN

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

BITCOIN

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

BITCOIN

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

BITCOIN

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

BITCOIN

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

BITCOIN

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

BITCOIN

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

BITCOIN

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Screw your fiat bs

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Screw your fiat bs

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Screw your fiat bs

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Screw your fiat bs

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Screw your fiat bs

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Screw your fiat bs

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Screw your fiat bs

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Screw your fiat bs

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: MAGA

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

We don't want your digital currency. SCAM!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

END THE ILLEGITIMATE FED!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

We don't want your digital currency. SCAM!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

END THE FED!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The FED is THE PROBLEM.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

End the fed... NOW!

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Ending the federal reserve banking system which does nothing for the people and instead enriches globalist banking cartels.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Gold

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Worthless

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The actual elected leaders should decide fiscal policy not a banking cartel.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Scam

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Scam

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Scam

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Federal reserve notes should not be legal tender. GOLD STANDARD! You are the reason for inflation and wars.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Dumb globalist idea to assert more control over the population.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

I'm sure you'd love that.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Elected leaders not banking cartels.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

You think we're this dumb?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Dumb idea... the Founding Fathers would be mortified to think we let a globalist banking cartel slither into control of our monetary policy and loot all of our actual gold reserves and keep the nation as a permanent debt slave.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Bitcoin exists.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Bitcoin is freedom compared to a globalist cartel digital currency. You're too late!

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't do it.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A centralized government digital currency will become an absolute nightmare for both freedom and privacy in this nation. Giving the government the power to suspend someone's ability to spend money freely, or a business's ability to receive payments. Imagine the tyranny this could bring if suddenly this CBDC was to be used this way at a mass scale. Imagine creating a system that could automatically reward people who voted one way or another and punished those who didn't. Imagine a social credit score that is linked with your CBDC wallet automatically restricting you from certain purchases and eliminating your financial freedom. These ideas are not postulations but absolute certainties that will come about by giving federal government this much control over the money of citizens.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. The entire point of a blockchain-based cryptocurrency is to eliminate centralization and authority needing to tyrannically monitor and control both the flow and supply of money. A CBDC is in this regard counterproductive by every measure.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. Centralizing authority that controls the flow of money will absolutely end up affecting financial inclusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will allow the Federal Reserve to manipulate and move the currency however they see fit, so in that regard I suppose it will absolutely give them more power to implement their monetary policy. But does total control over money sound like it will end well?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Given that citizens will inevitably find the CBDC restrictive as the Federal Reserve executes its control over the money, individuals will flock to alternatives, thus creating friction and disparity in markets. If there are politics at play that try to restrict use of the alternative, you could see entire new economies blossom completely outside of the CBDC's system. A non-participant economy would be bad for the US's financial stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, by assuming full control of finance. This will restrict how traditional finance companies do business, for better or for worse.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no tools that could mitigate its' being centralization. It is a self-defeating and frankly evil idea.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. Whether the Federal Reserve creates a solution or not, the free market will elect a service or alternative that is both more free and more accessible.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Evolve in what way? Speed? Immutability? Freedom? Accessibility? There are already hundreds of ways the market is evolving to accomplish this without the need of a CBDC.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

This is a great question and one that we need to seriously reflect on. The only nation to have enacted a CBDC is communist China. For all the reasons that they chose to instate a CBDC, read the response to question 1. The answer is plain as day, China sees CBDCs as a way to imprison its people in their financial authority. Do not let the United States be swayed to do the same.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. Once the door to the kind of power a CBDC creates is opened, it will be abused.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. The two are mutually exclusive. Complete anonymity is privacy, this should be clear as day with all the court battles data companies like Facebook have fought in recent years. If data can be linked in any way to an individual it will be used for profit, for for malice, or both.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It doesn't offer any benefit over the current system, where money in a digital ledger is insured and can be reinstated to victims of crime or fraud without the need to ask the Federal Reserve to create more CBDC tokens. As for security, it would still be up to institutions to secure the wallets or "vaults" containing the CBDC. Reversing a blockchain transaction on the ledger from a central authority would require tens of thousands if not millions of requests to be approved or denied every single day. This isn't scalable.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If it isn't there is absolutely no point for its existence whatsoever. The US financial sector effectively already has a form of CBDC. We already have digital money. We already have methods of transacting digitally. We already have cryptographically secure banking systems on the back end. If CBDCs are just for banks to use, what's the point? It would just make their work more difficult and still provide no benefit to citizens either way.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. It's self-defeating. If CBDC tokens are minted to pay out users' interest, the currency would inflate at the exact same rate as their interest is paid, effectively giving them no more value than they started with. Doesn't make sense.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, this is anti-american and tyrannical, and if it made sense we would already be doing this today.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

What is the point of an intermediary exactly? A centralized digital blockchain currency

wouldn't need any intermediaries... it's centralized... you go from the user to the center.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

There are methods of doing this, but it's no more efficient than how Visa or Mastercard transactions are held in psuedo-offline states and then transacted at a later date. Again, this just doesn't make sense as a replacement for the current financial tools. Blockchain and a central currency with full authority over their money do not make sense. They are two opposing ideas.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

There is nothing you could directly improve upon over how people use currency today. I tap card, good is instantly paid for, transaction over. From an ease of use perspective, where is the improvement to be made here?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This question really shines light on how little the Federal Reserve actually understands about what a CBDC is or what its for. There is no need for multiple payment platforms. The CBDC IS THE PAYMENT PLATFORM ITSELF. It's CENTRALIZED.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Those innovations aren't future, they are today, happening right now. What the Federal Reserve should be considering is what place a CBDC even has if citizens elect an alternative currency instead. To do internal transactions within government and finance as a fungible representative of treasury assets, maybe? All the things the US Dollar no longer does, LOL.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The only potential benefits of a CBDC belong to authoritarian usurpers and communist governments. Thank you for your time.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It will give the central banks too much control! Stop this before it is too late!! 1913 was a mistake. Creature of Jekyll island!?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Bitcoin.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NEGATIVE ALL ACROSS!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

THE FED ISN'T EVEN A US ENTITY. IT IS PRIVATE

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Bitcoin.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity

and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

South Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I know the benefits of digital currencies, and I know the risks. The two greatest risks inflicted upon the public by a digital currency run by the FED would be "automatic taxation" and high (or any) transfer fees. This currency will not be well-received if either are part of the CBDC implementation.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I believe a CBDC could be better achieved if private groups (like the FED) stay out of private monetary regulation altogether. The technology should be excellent to be well-received.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, it "could". Positive to the FED, but a lot of ways to incur debt for the public through service fees.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Greatly. The FED doesn't much give a damn about the public economy. Kingmakers pay themselves. An individual will either accept or deny the technology based on its merits.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Financial stability "could" be either supportive or detrimental, at the FED's desire or whim. Positive or negative for who.. The FED or the public? Not a very good question; vague psycho-babel. There is a great amount of room for the FED to manipulate the public through a CBDC. That's what people are worried about. There is the potential for a great negative impact to stability with any currency implemented by groups with questionable intent.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. Legislation could be passed to force adoption of a bad idea. This happens all the time. A CBDC that's run by psychos would most likely be used for buying assets (people) in government. It could also be used for embezzlement. It could also be used for laundering operations of dark market monies. I don't see any of this behavior changing anytime soon.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Tools: Declaration of Independence, Alternative currencies, Deregulation, Abolish the SEC, Sever ties between the USA and the Federal Reserve group altogether. Diminish: Benefit to the public or the FED? A digital currency run by the FED would more than likely be harmful to the public if it has no public oversight. We are already a victimized people by the widespread

central-banking cartels. Got to remove the psychos before something like this is implemented or else it will be more of the same "control" garbage people are rebelling from.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. There are existing technologies in the world that are already functional for global public trade. I think it's a good idea for the FED to promote any kind of digital currency, including their own, simply because it draws more attention to the existing technologies.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

This is already happening. There is an entire generation already using free trade technology for payments over the internet. It's evolving well, even with some interference by federal regulators. People don't ask to be free; they simply do it. The people aren't waiting to be supplied solutions. The public has already built their own currencies.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Who gives a damn what others do? This is America. We don't ask permission. And we don't let ourselves be manipulated by other nations and their actions. At least, we shouldn't.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There are always more ways to manage potential risks. Accounts need a tiered system to access various levels of the account. I go into greater detail of how this can be managed in my answer for Question 22.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

First of all.. What makes financial activity "illicit"? Laws and Legislators. Both of which are often purchased illicitly. Ironic. Anonymity is Privacy. The fact that this question exists, tells me the FED would abuse public privacy regardless of anonymity. The FED's intentions are clear here.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Cyber Resiliency: Employ hackers to audit an alternate version of your networks and protocols before going live. Unavoidable Risks: Foreign manipulation of supply, demand, network, etc.. Temporary hijacking of digital identity and account.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Only if we still care for the laws we make. A sane population implements common sense laws. The current public realm of law is populated with corruption; therefore our laws are as ignorant and corrupt as those making them. I don't think it will matter if a CBDC is legal tender or not. If people don't like the technology, how it's used, or agree with FED politics; they won't use it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Because monetary value shouldn't accrue from what you hold. Monetary value should accrue from what you trade. Duh! But you also shouldn't tax a CBDC either, and the transfer fees should be super low or non-existent.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. And asking a question like that reveals another horrid desire or intention of the FED implementing a CBDC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Escrow services should clearly be able to be used for a secure trading experience; but they

shouldn't be mandatory. The regulatory structure is quite the same. Fraud is fraud. Litigation solves most disputes. No reason to cease normal public proceedings for asset recovery.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. The storing of assets should be flexible. An individual could store assets in a type of encrypted address space, not necessarily attributed to another individual; and maybe keyed by a mnemonic phrase. In this manner it could be physically transferred to another individual, to be deposited into their main identity account.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I wouldn't sacrifice security to "maximize" ease of use, but paying could be as easy as swiping a card (as we do now), and supplying a pin code for some kind of security. I would stay away from Near-Field Conductance chip technology though. None of these physical possibilities for paying should be mandatory. Nobody I've talked to wants an implant in their hand with their account number on it. That's how you get a hand chopped off.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The BEP20 standard is pretty transferable. I'd look at how they do things; then make it better. Yes, there will always be unforeseen needs, but the answer to new technology or standards is found through deregulation.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

People will still use other newer currencies; physical and digital. The best way to widespread public adoption of a digital currency is through genius design with great features/capabilities/growth. Whatever you do, don't use legislation to force adoption. The pendulum is about to swing once more away from tyranny toward freedom. Being unpopular in a free world isn't an advisable strategy.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Account structure should have tiers of wallet security level. Let's say someone grabs your plastic card with your NFC-chip enabled account on it. They should only be able to access/use Tier-1 account data and funds. These are the funds that have been deposited into your immediate spending account, for ease of purchasing. Tier-2 account access is behind a password/pin or other point-of-sale verification process. Tier-3 account access (where most of the account holder's money is stored) is only accessibly from an authorized web interface, secured with a multiple password authentication system, possible biometric security, or optional SMS/Phone 2FA method. SMS 2FA should be optional for security since there are many folk that choose to live in rural areas where there is internet, but no cell phone coverage. Thank you for this questionnaire.

Name or Organization

Pete haberfelde

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It's better to have a hundred tyrants than one. The power for evil is completely unaddressed.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, no cdbc is needed.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Exactly! Although the word I would use is exclusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The federal reserve has been making a mess of monetary policy since its inception. This is just a gigantic tool to make the fed more powerful which would intern make things exponentially worse.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. One word.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It has the ability to put the financial sector under complete control of the fed. Not a good thing, in fact due to the fed's track record it would be a terrible idea.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Tools? Is that how you look at it? Certainly that says a lot to what you are thinking.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes cash should be preserved.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They will naturally evolve, and are doing so as I write, no involvement from the central bank is needed.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

Let the world do what it wants, the Chinese especially have a cdbc, let them manipulate their citizens all they want.”

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Best way to manage risk is do not do it in the first place.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

That's the whole point isn't it. Control ?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

If you got hacked I'd laugh.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No and it should not exist.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Sneaking those interest payments in was especially sneaky, trying to get people hooked.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

You are letting your hand show. Should someone allowed to be to rich?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Larco Trucking

Industry

Other: Logistics/ Trucking

Country

United States of America

State

Utah

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The dire consequences of losing privacy. The risk of weaponizing the CBDC to limit or lessen basic rights. For example, it would be too easy to specifically limit someone's ability to purchase items like legal medical marijuana, guns, or make donations to political or religious groups.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Decentralized crypto.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Probably positive effects which also could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Probably positive effects which also could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Probably positive effects which also could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

This could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

This could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

This could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

This could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

This could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

This could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This could be achieved with decentralized crypto.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

anu Pande

Industry

Other: general sit all of above

Country

India

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

fiat ccy and recession versus arbitrage profiteering val conversion.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

fin - deficit support was intended .. i would prefer consumption bond val with inflation increment . the rest is welfare economics in your state defined model or more., or not

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

yes- conversion or val or acquisition - not just land more labour or skill valuations

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

not usre- should help collect stable coin model as magnet control pillar and the rest is you

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

should be +ve if monitored and changed updated. upgraded or not- tba - lendign val or generic ccy val

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

yep open and de-fi or commercia or trade or dtaa or binary fiat deals and more .

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

not answering

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

un huh do you align with fiat or equal it when how often and where. explaantion to - seNATOR. ? HMM - exchange?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

should thin out use of USD is intended or planned TBA yo offer compuer and cash inflation in payments and val of ccy is sickeningly incremental in absence of any true value . 50% at present valueless is to put it mildly .

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

superpower - versus bull in china shop . inequality wins does it now in building a pillar going nowhere always ..towering inferno ..

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

u said paymetns keep ti there for now.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

private cyrpto does it in communal bonding your call if rentetion sinec or not

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

hackers and theifing also ransomware.contractual variances and educational ones in assuming word is bond or truth - litigation. hmm the rich win that dont they always.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

variant thought son this- i woudl leave it iwth FSB annual or biannual discussion thereat and filter stream it

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

i geuss so - onloy spec qual of savings or investment - wealth iscalculated ? me- reverse repo rate. you dont know .

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

firms? your bankruptcy limits should hold ? should they not?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

yepona nd off. via FD andmore . triggers thereat

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

POS merchants forum

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

streaming via.. not hard ot do . timelags is custoemr retention for info

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

leavethat open

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

define upfront why it was built - get it signed off in act of senate.. the rest will change as andwhen required - offloadit with signoffs. i am not saying benefit are you? should you? i am saying citizenship palliative or acceptance of duress in internatonal bully forums.. for US of A your - defined reasoning laid out with date and signoff. have fun 21 jan 22. thanks will read now..

Name or Organization

Stacy's Music Row Report

Industry

Other: Media

Country

United States of America

State

Tennessee

Email

harrisstacy@juno.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC has the same downside as credit and debit card as well as futures. Cash is king for a reason. CBDC makes a balanced budget an evenY more distant and ethereal dream. The promise of CBDC is akin to that of a pyramid scheme.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, A balanced budget is, in several states, now state law. The U.S. Debt clock (<https://www.usdebtclock.org/>) shows how we're kicking the can down the road when it comes to living within our means at the federal level. The solution? Balance the federal budget by any means necessary and that point look at "the pie" and "slice it" accordingly.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No. I believe just the opposite. I just don't see an upside of CBDC.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

If obfuscation is seen as a positive in pursuit of maximum employment and price stability it dovetails quite well. Otherwise...

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

There is no hope financial stability should CBDC come to pass.A

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Absolutely. Depends upon how it is implemented and to what degree it wins acceptance.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The ability to opt-out. Sure, making a go of anything requires acceptance and participation.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

It's more important to assure that cash usage does not decline. In an emergency situation, it's a lot easier to pay for groceries with folding money than it is a gold bar.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I don't perceive a change.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should no bearing. Let those nations make their own mistakes. It's the easiest way to get the desired results without necessarily having to weigh in.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Rewrite the Fed's mission statement so it won't be in conflict with what transpires with the adoption of CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Aren't there enough risks to this already? That person or hacker group that is always one step ahead of the technology.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. It will only encourage those who like to spend other people's money.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

If it's enforceable.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Those with a proven track record for efficiency and integrity.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

That would depend upon a number of factors. We're going to learn the value of true print resources.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, of course, it will be all that's left of life as we know it. We're a greying society. We need to accommodate those with the eye disease of age. Large letters help.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

There would have to be an industry standard. New technology and technical standards do not always go hand-in-hand, so there needs to be a meeting of the minds on what constitutes uniformity of purpose.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Hard to say because we can't predict with any certainty what's around the corner.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Probably. Most likely.

Name or Organization

Drew Schwendenmann

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Massachusetts

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Benefits: A DLT prevents counterfeiting. Additionally, insight into money flow, and distribution of that money across sectors / demographics/ communities, geographies, etc can be easily obtained with a DLT which could feed into better economic policy. Risks / Potential Benefits: Private / public DLT's will likely out innovate a central bank DLT, eventually providing higher throughputs, reduced costs, increased capabilities etc. A CBDC needs to be able to interface with these non-central bank DLT's or risk losing the dominance of the dollar.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

public/private DLT (non-central bank)

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A DLT (regardless of being a CBDC or not) could provide insight into money flows and distributions that could better guide future policy

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

maybe - I am inclined to say yes but it all depends on how slippery transactions can be. stablecoins and cryptocurrencies, while still very young, are showing some very interesting technological developments that should not be overlooked. Hopefully a unified approach between CBDC and stablecoin / crypto is found to further fuel that innovation.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

stablecoins and crypto - will likely happen no matter what.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

highly.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

any firm (including private/public DLT's) as long as they meet auditing / regulatory/ oversight requirements. I dont think the central bank should be developing tech. leave that to the private sector. develop the regulatory framework thats required to "host" a CBDC

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

yeah sure, if you can figure it out. >how might that be achieved? good question - probably har with a centralized ledger that you dont have access to.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Kyle Batra

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This is terrible idea

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

By not doing this

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Crypto and digital currencies are pyramid schemes

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Ken Lawler

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Georgia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There seems to be a potential risk in deviation of perceived value between a CBDC dollar and a traditional dollar. If financial institutions offer banking using both forms of money, they may find that demand for CBDC accelerates while that for traditional dollars flattens. Unless proper precautions are taken in design of CBDC, it's possible that CBDC is perceived to be a more useful currency, and banks could charge a premium for it. This could result in the public placing 2 different values on a dollar. A trading market with floating exchange rates could emerge. The harm is that some consumers or businesses not participating in CBDC due to perceived risks or lack of access to the technology could find their traditional currency devalued. And devaluation of either digital or traditional dollars would certainly harm its value as the global currency of choice.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Chase Turney

Industry

Other: Logistics

Country

United States of America

State

Kansas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A lot of unknown

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Less regulations

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net positive, they are archaic at best

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Be establishing early but properly timed and implemented so as to achieve dominance..

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Could disrupt significantly and ultimately create a new standard. Net positive.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Impact would generate from wider usage, definitely would be detrimental, to what degree in unsure.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Any tools used would reduce benefits

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Depends on how much the market changes in the coming years to support other systems

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Against US interest

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Immensely

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Never

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Preferably 3rd party, limited oversight.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

The next phase of current solutions.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Advancement of modern technology, like G-Pay/Apple Pay etc..

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Crypto wallet

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Increase it's need and demand before it is ready.

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

More consideration required on my part.

Name or Organization

Iurii Vadaturschii

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The highest risk that CBDC poses is absolute power over financial sector and democracy as a whole

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, Bitcoin as a reserve currency

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Historically Federal Reserve failed in implementation of monetary policies, therefore devaluing and inflating the currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would absolutely provide no stability in a long term because too much power will be concentrated in FED's hands

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Stable coins are regulated by free market CBDC is against "free market capitalism"

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No need for CBDC, therefore, no tools are needed

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The public will choose by free will their currency, such as Bitcoin

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Cross border payments are doing just fine without any CBDC

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

United States should always support freedom and free market capitalism, regardless of what others think

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

One system = monopoly No need for CBDC

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC can not solve illicit activities issue but can definitely provide total control We don't want China style economy

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Blockchain is one of the most robust technology and one of the safest but only if is proof of work CBDC can't be designed in such way

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, because it would manipulate rates and this will lead to the same scenario as we have now - inflation over inflation, repeating itself in cycles

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

CBDC should not be possible in a free society How are you better than communism then?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Please do not implement CBDC

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Proof of work for a decentralized currency shared by the entire globe

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No CBDC please

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

There are technologies for Blockchain interoperability but CBDC is not needed

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Future technologies will always be ahead of central authorities' plans If CBDC will be deployed, future technologies will stop it

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Risk of such a power concentration does not worth the reward De not deploy CBDC

Name or Organization

Joann

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Georgia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC would allow too much control to too few. "Absolute power corrupts absolutely." Too many hackers to risk so much data collection.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Make the financial sector even easier to manipulate to everyone's detriment.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash necessary. Too many power outages, internet outages etc. to have no means of exchange other than digital.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity?

and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Anonymity crucial to avoid great risk of misuse of data.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Cash.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Kayelani Ethelbah

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Tribal Members on Federal Land.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

What CBDC is and what it's not. I see no difference between crypto currency and a Google pay card

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No difference. It still has the all the risks we have currently. No positive or negative weather inclusion is the only net definition. What about the effects of the exchange rate from other countries.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It's just more paperwork on a not yet reached goal.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

No difference to what we see in crypto and foreign currency. Digital goes as far as the electricity.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Look at the history of past failure of the financial sector. How can a U.S CBDC reassure a guarantee to the public that has yet to be proven

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

All. We don't have a firm grip to begin with, the tools we have now it's no difference to the impact of the issues we have with the digital means of currency we see now.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Digital runs as far as electricity. Why not focus more on how to effectively safe guard the current means of payments now. Other than a distraction that the general public dose not need the additional cost of.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Apon review and notes, it's absence currently and fine print not their. Fee's will be a proven burden. Evolve? We don't see a grey line where this opens up to the impact of current criminal, digital fraud, scam's skies the limit. The security features come with a financial burden to an already financially insecure general public. I see no difference with a U.S CBDC

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Just cause they are on board dose not prove their general public can be in a position to ☐☐ be secure in any financial climate, when it comes down to the limitations of digital currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The means if management of all potential risks are never going to be a guaranteed to the general public weather associated with CBDC or what other countries are dealing with. Will it effect the general public in a position where it's going to be a proven burden to access it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Apon a review. It's no difference to the current yet to be a guarantee to the general public. All illicit activity we face with today this CBDC won't be able to avoid that at all in all it's approach to detail not to, it's a form of currency and will have that dark impact we have currently.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Same as past publications had been released to the general public regarding the same question. It's not unavailable for the risks we have yet to effective deal with currently CBDC is backed by decades of data and no difference how we are going in it's form. It's absence now makes it's risks avoidable. The cyper crime non existence of it now, dose not mean a proven means to make it so.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Legal tender and currency. A digitized code of "In God We Trust" in the first one dollar form of payment digitized. Along with " This is Legal Tender for all Depths Public and Private" will have to be a proven burden on all the financial sector and so on. Legal Tender now why have a idea set up for a negative impact. Save it for when the general public is open to the idea of having a proven burden be a wasted resource. We have other problems. Publish the issues.prove to the general public it can be fixed. Fix it .CBDC as apon making it legal tender. It's digital currency. It should not be a proven financial burden to the general public.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The general public is tired of this issue. As on other past publications and this one when it comes to interest to be paid to the general public in a form of which we have never seen. We print our currency and if no financial burden to the general public. Legal Tender in the U.S should it not reflect the preferred method of the general public.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Nope. If it becomes a U .S means of legal Tender it comes with " This is Legal Tender for all Depths Public and Private.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Apon review this burden is a proven avoidable issue. Since resources have been wasted on the publication. This should be answered in the publication of this. Public feedback and a proven burden to the general question

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It's a digital currency. The general public has had to be burden by off line capabilities and this publication dose not have yet the reputation of previous failures. The limitations are electricity

and means to be available securely. We have no reference to how off line access can be achieved in the current real world or insurance if a hack or breach wipes out the entire digital currency . Physical custody of currency is the only means to reassure the general public.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Apon review of this publication and it's still untarnished reputation. We the people have no idea what this question asks of us. It not the physical dollar already maximize the ease of use and is always accepted at the point of sale.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Free of any and all financial burden to do so. We work for our finances and we would like to ease into the pursuit of happiness without the proven process rates and hidden fees.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I have reviewed this idea and it will be no difference between the changing policy's but this design had an already disreputable notion. The general public has no need to waste tax dollars on an aviodable financial burden.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

N/A

Name or Organization

russell l. cabaniss

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Alabama

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

No. No. No.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Sound money backed by gold as it once was.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

No.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

No.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Bad idea, this is not a communist country.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. cash is legal tender, use it.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

no.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

refuse to use it. too easy to buy off politicians.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Can't No cbdc.no.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

no.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

no.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

no.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

no.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

no.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

no.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

no.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Shut down the frd. take us back to sound un-inflated money.

Name or Organization

Michael Ullman

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC is subject to control by unelected individuals who do not have the best interest of the country or the people. This presents a huge risk to free enterprise and individual rights.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We won't really know until after the fact then it may be too late to correct. It must be considered a highly volatile experiment with the potential for disastrous consequences at this point. It does not appear likely that it could be rolled out without turmoil. It could possibly be implemented in limited degrees but other forms of exchange must always be available to mitigate any negative effects.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Just as there is internet censorship CBDC is subject to government exclusion of anyone or any entity deemed a threat, undesirable or for any subjective reason. Maybe not at first but eventually it will be. It is simply too easy to do. This makes its implementation extremely negative for inclusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

There is no reason to think it will not fail at these objectives just as the present system has failed. The Federal Reserve is (or can be) both the cause of and the solution to employment and price instability. Free market enterprise does a much better job without creating insurmountable debt and without being covert in its operation.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Since it depends on electronic communication it will create a great deal of instability in the event of any kind of electronic disruption, cyber attack, warfare, solar activity, etc. Why depend on something digital as opposed to something physical? Granted, we are in this situation already but at least paper, coins, and especially precious metals could still be utilized in the event of some electronic disruption. Nevertheless, the potential for disaster exists and a CBDC will not help matters.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Having a multitude of non-fed cryptocurrencies provide greater flexibility and choice than a CBDC. CBDC will be subject to the same need to inflate as the present petrodollar system so what is the point? CBDC will not eliminate the same threats and dangers to free enterprise that the Federal Reserve system has promoted. Inflation is theft no matter what form of fiat is used.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC will need some kind of objective standard to be tied to in order to minimize negative impact on the financial sector. It must be something stable and physical such as precious metals. Otherwise it is just another derivative of a derivative.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

It is absolutely important to have a form of physical money that can be freely exchanged by everyone. What are kids going to pay the ice cream man with, a credit card or with a cell phone or laptop? How absurd. The country was much better off economically and financially prior to 1913 and especially prior to 1971, two landmark years for the loss of stability. Cash should be encouraged not discouraged and retailers should never be allowed to disdain accepting cash.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The same way we are presently utilizing digital payments. You trade digits on a screen and in a computer memory with the hope of exchanging these digits for some physical goods or for some better digits at a future date.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should make up our own minds although I suspect "our" minds have already been made up. Each country should be able to do what is best for its people. Isn't that what democracy is all about? CBDCs have the potential to be a good or bad thing depending on the integrity and ethical standards of its banking system. How has that been working out so far? Just keep extrapolating on the past history and you can project what the future will bring. Has the past history of central bank finance taken a path toward the betterment of humanity or has it worsened the plight of the public? These considerations should impact a country's decision on whether or not CBDCs are a beneficial or detrimental undertaking. And by that I mean beneficial to the public, not the bankers.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

It all starts with the integrity of the people running the show. These are generally unelected individuals representing the interests of large banks and corporations so they are naturally going to be working for their "appointors" as opposed to necessarily working in the interest of humanity. If these individuals lack empathy then naturally there will be risks as far as the greater public is concerned. How do you ensure that good people are in control of the monetary system? Let us all know when you figure that out.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You cannot have both. You decide whether it better for a thousand innocents to suffer than to allow one guilty to escape or whether personal freedom and privacy are more important than attempts at limiting illicit financial activity. It would be better to deal with the cause of the illicit financial activity as opposed to it attacking its financial medium of exchange because that happens to be same medium used in the 99% legitimate uses. This is very dangerous territory for liberty since it will ultimately be subject to forms of abuse, control and totalitarianism. For this reason alone CBDCs should be abandoned unless just used in very high "dollar" transactions say in business or for government use. And prevent government agencies from any tracking of digital transactions, covert or otherwise.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Anything foolproof is eventually proven not. You can't eliminate cyber risk because there will always be back doors or other ways around the system. It may be difficult, it may take a while but it will happen. The consequences of cyber risks can and will be much more severe and complex than those of counterfeiting paper Federal Reserve notes.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. The Constitution of the United States of America specifies gold and silver as legal tender and for good reason. Any legal tender, digital or otherwise, must be backed by something besides good faith. Good faith won't buy you lunch when you are hungry.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Any form of currency is a medium of exchange not an investment. It's value can go up or down relative to other currencies or standards but it does not produce value in and of itself so it should not pay interest for simply existing. That's kind of nuts.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Not if it is obtained legally. Although it is worthy of consideration simply because the present system has created obscene wealth in the hands a few and at the expense of the many. CBDC or other fiat should not have limits but consideration of limiting net worth to say a few billion might be in order. Corporate mergers have created concentrated power and this has created an extreme threat to freedom so it might be better to break up large corporations as opposed to limiting specific quantities to whatever form of exchange is utilized.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Simply put, you can't have foxes, wolves and coyotes in charge of the security of the hen house. Any agency in charge of regulations and their enforcement must be free of conflict of interest. The agency cannot be an stepping stone for employment with the entities that they are in charge of regulating and vice versa. Objectivity and ethics must be foremost as opposed to the present SEC and other compromised revolving door agencies. But once again, how to ensure that in a system that thrives on such relationships?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Absolutely it should but by definition that is a contradiction so how can it? How can something be digital and not digital at the same time? The only way to do so would be to establish something physical to represent something digital which is what we already have in place with cash and personal checks.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

People do not want something that will be tracked and something that requires electronic devices to achieve its use. Most of us have cell phones but we should not be required to carry them around just to purchase a loaf of bread. Cash, checks and credit cards do just fine. You can force people onto to this system but it won't be liked. It represents an extremist level of control over individual privacy and freedom.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Of course new technology will be needed. It is unlikely that something so vast and all encompassing as a CBDC can be successfully implemented with present levels of technology. The existing cyber bucks and cryptos are constantly adapting new technologies and block chain. These are still experimental and need another decade or so to mature and they need freedom from government interference as well to establish themselves as reliable. We should wait and see how these work out before deciding whether it is a good idea to establish a CBDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

People should have multiple options for performing financial transactions whether it be for fifty cents or fifty million. Before implementing a CBDC other existing options need to be firmed up first as opposed to abandoning them. Abandoning cash and the dollar does not bode well for a new medium established by the same people who wrecked the old one. The only reason the US dollar has lost 98% of its purchasing power is due to policies and actions that have promoted extreme amounts of debt and inflation. The present Federal Reserve system failed the public and benefited itself and will likely continue this path to its extreme with a CBDC if allowed and there appears little chance of stopping it at this point.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

You have to ask the question, "Who are the recipients of the potential benefits of a CBDC and specifically what are those benefits?" If the recipients are the regular working people of this country, those who produce things and those who contribute to society then a CBDC designed for their benefit will be a good thing. If the answer is that it will help the financial industry work more efficiently and it will help law enforcement track criminal enterprises better and it will help the government weed out those it considers undesirable then forget it. We do not need another instrument of debt, we already have enough of that. We do not need something that mainly benefits the few, we already have enough of that. We do not need more electronic dependency. We do not need more loss of privacy. We do need sound financial leadership, uncompromised regulatory oversight and we do need a stable currency that is based on a rock solid standard of value and one that is convenient and available to everyone. It does not seem that a CBDC meets these criteria under our present circumstances.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Sole Proprietorship

Country

United States of America

State

Idaho

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Worst idea since we left the gold standard. No way most people with Any sense would go along with...

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Not.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You would only meet things worse for the majority of Americans.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

One tyrant... controls the whole shooting match. The dream for some.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

A side issue. Irrelevant

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Not under control of one entity. This type of examination should only occur at the proctologist office.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

A separate issue

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Since when does the United States follow or let other nations dictate what we do here within the constitution

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

They could provide a false sense of privacy... or just lie...

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not the issue

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Never.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Non issue

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

You're ahead of yourself

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Sounds like you already rolled it out

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No... we are not going to use cbdc

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Force people into camps if they don't accept it... Not a new idea!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Not relevant

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

What 22 year old came up with this question ?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't do it... few will willingly accept it

Name or Organization

William Munney

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Digital currency will hurt 70% of the population in my state that doesn't have a bank account.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Potentially by issuing actual gold coins

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative on a gross and net basis

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Negative on policy Impact

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

No stability offered

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity?

and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Norman Bradley Barnette

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The control this presents alone is a tyrants wet dream. This is truly an invitation to populace control and especially a jail without bars.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yep. Raise the value of gold to around \$15,000 an oz and go back to backing the dollar with gold.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, but indirectly and in reverse by limiting purchase types, tracking spending, preventing saving if not spent on time or some proper determined way, etc.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

As stated above it's the Fed's wet dream of unlimited and the reality of unchecked policy manipulation.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. Welcome to new and greater black markets and any and all efforts to gain access to decentralized finance options.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. You just made any and all privacy tokens and/or blockchains very attractive.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Exercise the option to not do this.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Me, first thing I would do with my entire deposits of any CBDC would be to convert it to cash for local expenses, and then gold, silver and crypto on a non-custodial wallet.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Bitcoin and other existing crypto already works great for this. Let it alone.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Who cares. If everyone runs off a cliff, why follow? Be the leader, with good and sound judgment and fix monetary policy instead of mucking it up further.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, make respecting property rights your first and foremost concern. All else will follow.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Give me a break. What's wrong with anonymity? You don't need to know if I eat meat or I'm a vegan. Besides a mixer is an easy fix for illicit activity. Just like cash is king for the same reasons.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Now why would I want to give you any ideas you may want to implement to further encroach on my freedom and liberty.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Well it would kinda have to be if implemented.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If so, at the same rate for both wholesale and retail versions.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Fuck no!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Who you trying to kid, it's gonna be the elite and we all know it. Make it a dollar, backed by gold and nothing more.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Stamps, coins.....oh I know, it's called dollars!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

By trading equal to a dollar.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Nope. Just don't use the Ethereum blockchain cause gas fees are way to high. Y'all should call Ripple after they're done getting the SEC fist up their ass. Seems to be their cup of tea. Oh, and bridge the asset.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

You can't possibly keep up, so just don't get into the digital currency business and you'll be fine.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes, the logo should be a slave owner whipping a slave! Tradeoff, adopt bitcoin instead.

Name or Organization

andre eto modesto

Industry

Individual

Country

New Zealand

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

risks associated with implementing CBDC: curtailing individual freedom, seizing private property, civil unrest

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. CBDCs should be ditched in favor of Bitcoin, the only public ledger monetary system that is transparent and just.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. Most people will abandon fiat money and adopt bitcoin, locking poor people out of the banking system (and the crypto universe).

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

CBDC would give total control to the Fed. That paves the way to a totalitarian and draconian social organization.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would contribute to accelerate the transition to bitcoin, which carries potential to destabilize the financial system if it happens in a hasty manner.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Individuals would not enjoy the freedom to make investment decisions, as central banks would have the power to approve how money is spent.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Society needs to discuss the concept of CBDC for at least five years until it is finally implemented.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

It is important to preserve the individual autonomy to decide on how to spend their resources.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The private sector can handle digital payments. Those who use bitcoin can continue to do so,

and those who still use fiat money can use digital platforms to make payments.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

the western world is aware of the potential consequences of implementing CBDCs. Perhaps waiting another five years to observe the experience China is going through can be helpful and by then citizens make an informed decision.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Delaying the adoption would mitigate risks associated with adopting CBDCs too early.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The only way individuals may enjoy anonymity and privacy is by making transactions in bitcoin and skipping CBDCs altogether.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Identity theft is a risk. Citizens who are not capable of presenting their ID to vote will definitely not be able to obtain a digital ID

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Bitcoin should become legal tender as soon as possible.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. However, the interest rate should not be individualized. The same rate should apply to all individuals, regardless of who they are and how wealthy they are.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Creating such a limit would be theft.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks are already fulfilling that role. They should continue to do so.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. offline wallets already exist for cryptocurrencies, they should be implemented for CBDCs in the future.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. Individuals should be free to refuse payments in any currency, including CBDCs.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CBDCs will never be freely traded in multiple platforms. Central banks have total control and individuals will not be able to freely trade CBDCs.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

As the adoption of bitcoin grows, it will become harder and harder to convince people to use CBDCs.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDCs give central banks total control of individual finances. The tradeoff is fairly straightforward. Individuals have no right to own property. All assets will be owned by the government.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Hacking

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The current system is just fine.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will hurt poor people.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

US CB will have less control over the DC.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Inflation, lack of control

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't use CBDC!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

People are fine using credit cards

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Look at some other country and how people's lives are controlled by the digital wallet.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Based on how the other country has done to control people's lives via digital currency powered by tech, US should not use CBDC at all.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't use CBDC because it will destroy US's stable currency and its role in the world financial system.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You cannot. Look at Facebook and Apple. If they cannot do it, how can Federal Bank, a non-tech giant?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Don't use cyber protection as excuses to issue CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, don't use CBDC!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Don't use CBDC!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Don't use CBDC!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Don't open this Pandora's box.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

What does it mean offline? My cash is offline currency.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

If CBDC is issued in the US which is not a dictator country, and something goes wrong (being hacked with a dragged law suit), it could really interrupt our economy. In a dictator country, the top leadership could point fingers at whomever and problems will be solved (silenced) immediately.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Has the Congress ironed out any standard to guard our democracy from the tech giant like Facebook's disinformation practice?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Control the tech giant first, then set up a standard for them next. After that is straightened out, then CBDC can be considered with high standards.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Think of the stability of our economy, democracy and education for all first, Then CBDC can be considered.

Name or Organization

Scott

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I think that the United States should drop you and go back to our own currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yeah, get out of America and leave us alone. You are nothing but thieves.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

What about the people that do not have internet service? They are not included. What's wrong with physical money? Now you want to really make money out of thin air. Real nice.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Just don't do it. You have screwed the American people enough.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Keep your greed out of the internet money market.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yeah, I say we the people just vote you out.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Well yes. Or we will vote you out.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Just fine.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

What do you do when you're hacked and emptied out

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

You can't so you should just quit thinking of it.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

It can't

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

No, because there is literally nothing there to collect on.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

No. Because you shouldn't be thinking about doing it to begin with

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

None

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Yeah but who would file all that paperwork

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No because you shouldn't do it

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

You are so crooked

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Just more things for hackers to hack

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Just don't do it.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Virginia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

We see only risks: 1. moving ever closer to government tyranny and enslaving the citizenry.
2. The unintended consequences of Behavioral economics far outweigh the benefits.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Adopt Bitcoin instead. Simply put Bitcoin on your balance sheet; like Gold, and you've, in effect, accomplish the same thing with a far better outcome for society.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Initially, it would give the false impression of providing financial inclusion, but would ultimately enslave everyone.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Only negatively. Please go back to sound- money principles (Gold/Silver/Bitcoin) and watch the market quickly heal itself. The exponential rate of Technology is deflationary, creating more abundance for all of us for less; please create the conditions to allow for this inevitable outcome & stop trying to fight it.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Only negatively. Please go back to sound- money principles (Gold/Silver/Bitcoin) and watch the market quickly heal itself. The exponential rate of Technology is deflationary, creating more abundance for all of us for less; please create the conditions to allow for this inevitable outcome & stop trying to fight it.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Of course - you've already (unintentionally) destroyed price-discovery ever since you embarked on QE in 2010. Our markets have become bastardized beyond repair; thinking that you can steer the economy better with a CBDC is hubris and moves us all closer to communism (central planning) & tyranny.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Gold, Silver, Bitcoin.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, a currency backed by Money: Gold, Silver or Bitcoin.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The Bitcoin Lightning network has already solved this.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Zero influence! They will reap the tyranny they sow and suffer the consequences accordingly.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, don't do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. You can't have your cake & eat it too.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

(Re)Adopting physical gold/silver bullion + the bitcoin network solves for all cyber risks.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Only if it's backed by real & redeemable money: Gold/Silver/Bitcoin

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, if the previous answer is honored.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Assuming the CBDC will be backed by & redeemable in Gold/Silver/Bitcoin: 1. Local Credit Unions can store gold/silver for redemptions & 2. No intermediaries are required for Bitcoin as it is peer to peer.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Offline = real hard money = gold/silver coin

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

You mean, like how the Bitcoin Lightning network already does?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

By adopting Bitcoin & the Lightning network.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

By the free market deciding for itself which innovations are best, and then adopting those.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The only thing the Fed should be "considering" is whether they want to contribute to Freedom or Tyranny. For Freedom: the free market decides what money is. For Tyranny: CBDC.

Name or Organization

John Mealing

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It costs banks to deal with physical currency: tellers salaries, time and storage space, and more. CBDC will result in banks charging customers to handle cash, forcing cash off the market. As implies CBDC is BIG and COMPLEX and a major target for our enemies: once cash is effectively gone, all they need to do shutdown the CBDC servers and ALL transactions STOP. We will have handed our enemies a weapon to destroy us without their need to fire a single shot: just a keystroke and our entire economy is dead.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

not that I can think of, but I will try. The benefits are very hard to see and understand

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

To some degree, positive. The already recognized privacy concerns may limit it.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Since you know and control access to any and all products, control will be absolute. All you need is one bit to bar someone from purchasing what you want to block access. The Second amendment says we can own guns, you could block access to ammunition and reloading supplies, effectively rendering guns useless. That would also reduce employment in several areas. Smuggling would become a major growth industry.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Indeterminate at this time

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It will force cash out of circulation: banks can save money by not dealing with cash so they will implement handling fees. This will reduce employment in banks, no tellers, no account managers. Also no garage sales.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Bar banks from using fees to discourage cash deposits.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

without access, why do CBDC in the first place?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

You will need transfer points to convert foreign CBDC to U. S. Currency. That will be needed any way since foreign CBDC and U. S. CBDC will need conversions.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No effect. Let them do their own thing and we do ours.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Your paper doesn't even scratch the surface of the risks.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Today, cash answers that question. Drug cartels do just fine with cash. In point of fact, CBDC might make life much more difficult for the drug cartels.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

They will be hacked. period. As a degreed software engineer I can tell you that during development, enemies of our country can and will embed "bad guy" software into the new system. This system will be MUCH larger than the Windows operating system, and much more vulnerable. Microsoft has spent millions trying to protect Windows and so far, they have had a somewhat limited success.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Open to discussion. I adamantly oppose CBDC so the question is empty. Just don't do it.NO!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO!! Besides, the U.S.Government will wind up using CBDC, so it must be able to buy things like aircraft carriers and tanks.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Simple, don't do CDBC and there are no intermediaries.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

That would defeat the entire purpose of CDBC and cause the economy to slow to a crawl.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Point of sale terminals would need to be required by all business and would need to be connected to a private network NOT the internet. This will of course allow our enemies direct access to the CDBC net - all they need to do is open a store front.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Open to discussion. Again if you don't do CDBC, the question goes away. Just because you can do it is no reason to do it.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

See my answer to question 20.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I don't see much in the way of benefits to CDBC, only uncontrollable risks and loss of personal freedoms and privacy.

Name or Organization

Ben Gatrost

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Missouri

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There is a risk of invasion on privacy that courts may strike down as 4th Amendment violations - allowing government entities to see and track the location of all currency without a warrant or grand jury subpoena.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A diversified banking system is best for a free market economy. I am opposed to CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This would be a hard system for our aging population to understand or get on board for.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Not in a position to say.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

For the bulk of the population who think Bitcoin is a scam or Ponzi scheme. This will kill confidence in the US Dollar further than fractional reserve banking. Most people will lose confidence in the currency due to their current beliefs in crypto currency.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

When the government goes to a crypto based currency it will lose the support of many traditional consumers and citizens.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

If vendors won't accept checks or cred cards, it is unlikely they will be open to a crypto currency as payment.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

If a person can be make direct extra-territorial payments to people, it will open up the ability to take money out of our GDP.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Let them take the risk first and see what happens to their currency and economy. In China they can shut off peoples money supply which is a scary proposition.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Privacy options for traceless payments under certain amounts. No identifiers linked to bank accounts accepting CBDC's so it's not searchable like the blockchain.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Only have the accounts linked to a unique identifier that is securely linked to a SSN or ITIN that requires a court order to identify the holder.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If not, it's not analogous to a bank account. Holding money in an account would loose value.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Insured entitles - so if they are hacked users currency is secured.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

There would be no other point to have it if mobile payments and direct payments can't be issued or made.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It would need to be on a blockchain.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

daven stetson

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Oregon

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Concerns of equity and further income inequality. Concerns of the cost burden of implementation being put on taxpayers. Risks of increased inflation, and loss of purchasing power. No benefits whatsoever for citizens of the US.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, stop printing money and close tax loopholes for corporations and the wealthiest 1%.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Depends on implementation, but a net negative effect would be seen on local commerce at small businesses.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would have the opposite intended effect. Moving to a CBDC would increase volatility reduce price stability.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative. Less stability overall.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It could be very bad for the financial sector particularly community credit unions.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't implement CBDC. This is the best way to mitigate potential issues.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Serious concerns of equity exist as not all people have digital devices and access to internet.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Cross border payments have already improved significantly without CBDS. Do not implement it.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC strips privacy away from citizens.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CBDC security measures will need to continually evolve to reduce risk and a great potential for tedious security verifications before a transaction could be made would make ordinary transactions tedious and impossible without expensive electronics.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CDBC should not be implemented.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

CDBC should not be implemented.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

CDBC should not be implemented.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CDBC should not be implemented.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CDBC should not be implemented.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CDBC should not be implemented.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

If CDBC was implemented there is no going back and it plots a course of unnecessary extreme reliance on technology.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CDBC should not be implemented.

Name or Organization

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

We must find a balance between the free market nature of cryptocurrencies that exists today and government control of a central cryptocurrency. Both can coexist and offer advantages and disadvantages. First, a CBDC coin blockchain has to be guaranteed to be not hacked. In other words, 51% of the nodes must be legitimate. If the public is allowed to setup a node, then the government must ensure that it sets up enough nodes to ensure legitimacy. This could be a challenge and could revert CBDC back to a centralized ledger, rather than a distributed ledger. If the public is allowed to have nodes for the CBDC, a mix of proof of work and proof of stake algorithms is likely going to bring the best balance between energy consumption and income generation miners. This is important so that we can keep the interest rates low and ensure that there is a secondary method of generating income from digital currencies such as the CBDC. We also must allow private cryptocurrencies to flourish and be open to improving CBDC technology over time as driven by the private crypto market. Finally, either wallet IDs or transactions must be private. It would be a major incursion of privacy if everyone and/or the government would be able to see every transaction's details.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Possibly. Think about a hybrid between a fully distributed and fully centralized ledger. If we build a cluster of nodes, each of which is a centralized ledger, and we have several of these nodes, then we can improve the transactions / second capacity. The problem with a fully distributed ledger is potentially slow processing nodes and network bandwidth limitations, make the transaction processing slow.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would improve financial inclusion by enabling an easier way to pay and transact money for people who are not financially savvy and have bank accounts, savings, etc..

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A digital currency could bring with it a better balanced and overall lower interest rate policy, which would be good for financial markets, good for businesses. The reason we could have a lower interest rate is that if we allow a mixture of PoS and PoW mining on CBDC, that provides an additional avenue of interest-like income.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It could negatively affect financial stability of markets initially. There are controls that can be placed to smooth out the volatility to balance risk/reward. These controls are: 1) the classical interest rate, and 2) the PoS/PoW mining reward rate.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Short term effect would be positive since we can have a lower interest rate with CBDC than with the USD.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Implementing both interest rate and mining reward rate controls.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No, because most of "cash" today is virtual. Banks only update their ledgers and have minimal backing cash or gold. Is it a good idea, not sure if it is. But with crypto, the investment isn't in gold or paper money, but in computer hardware and software. So we would have a form of backing.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We should drastically improve and revamp the current wire transfer system to improve the current domestic and international payments.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should ensure that CBDC is compatible and convertible to/from other nations cryptos.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Reassurance and a plan of keeping a free market that can work well with CBDC present. Just the existence of this paper, as an example, just tanked crypto by over 15%. We just cannot have this volatility. The volatility comes from investors being uncertain about governments taking their crypto away.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Wallet addresses should be anonymous, but the FBI/CIA should be able to associate wallet addresses with criminals' identities. This should be done in case a crime is investigated or suspected, rather than an open invitation for the FBI/CIA/government to record every citizen's transactions.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No algorithm will be secure forever, and a plan has to be in place to fork the CBDC currency. In addition the government should have a standby fleet of high compute servers to ensure 51% legitimate nodes, even if the currency is attacked. The hashing algorithm should be quantum computer safe as well.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes and it should also be mineable so that it pays rewards. I explained the details above.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Otherwise this turns into communism.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

We need to ensure that the banking sector is not going to go bankrupt as a result of CBDC. So they should be part of the intermediaries, and hold parts of the distributed ledger.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

One way to achieve it is create an offline transaction or a transaction between offline wallets, and once those wallets get online, validate the transaction with N nodes. If the transaction is invalidated, create the opposite transactions, i.e. credits vs debits and debits vs credits to cancel out the original transaction.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Absolutely yes. Today it is too complicated to work with crypto. You need accounts on exchanges, wallets, etc.. The best method so far is to have a physical wallet, which could be a small chip embedded in something like a card, keychain, etc..

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Have you looked at the JSON formats of all the crypto transactions? It is a royal mess and it is hackfest to try to detect and figure out the transaction formats. So yes, strong standards are needed.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The biggest innovation I see in this space is quantum computers. That's why we need to think ahead to create a hashing algorithm that is quantum computer safe and cannot be cracked by whatever nation (China perhaps?) gets quantum computers running at scale. Then once and if quantum computing has taken over, we'll likely need to fork CBDC to ensure it runs a new quantum computing algorithm.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

- Low latency is key to ensure high transaction throughput. - A distributed ledger built from several central ledgers. This improves performance by orders of magnitude. - PoS has not been widely proven as an effective method, so CBDC must support both, or perhaps start with supporting PoW, then have a "blend"/"mix" between PoS and PoW that potentially changes over time. This is important to ensure equity between people who have little money and can make money from PoW and big corporations with lots of money who can invest in PoS. - Last but not least, strong protocol, transaction standards are needed. - python should be the reference implementation language.

Name or Organization

Tiffany DeBerry

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Control of our own money

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I see no benefits

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Do we need total financial inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I don't think the federal reserve needs this ability. I think we need to abolish the entire idea .

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative as we would most proper control of our own finances and the government DOES NOT NEED THAT AMOUNT OF CONTROL OF MY MONEY.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The general public? We do not need a central bank.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The same as we have been

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Yes, don't do it

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You can't

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Our own government is a cyber risk

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No!! Hell no!!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This shouldn't be a question because we shouldn't have a CBDC

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Seriously?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

This question alone tells why we should not have it

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

You mean like cash?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No CBDC

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Are you trying to get People to work for free?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

We will all be poor

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't do it

Name or Organization

Alex Pfeifer

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risk: As seen in other countries, a CBDC enables pathways of restricting freedom for those who wish to abuse it. For example, stipulations on which transactions a CBDC could be used for would enable a single entity to deem what behaviors are acceptable or not, regardless of the law. Risk: A CBDC takes further steps towards a centralized approach to economic problem solving. The current banking system is a hybrid of a centralized approach and a free market approach. When economic levers pulled at the federal level have a direct connection to the individual, it speeds up the effect of monetary policy. While this can be desirable in some cases, sometimes we get it wrong - meaning the ill effects are instant, without time to change course as policy effects disseminate.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative - introduction of a CBDC could enable intentional financial exclusion of individuals if the federal reserve, through the request of congress or otherwise, decides to restrict or prohibit certain otherwise legal transactions.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC may speed up the effect of monetary policy choices, however this can have dangerous consequences in that there is less time to course-correct in the event improper decisions are made.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative - with the introduction of a CBDC comes the ability to create or destroy currency with more direct effect than current money supply changes. This would enable quicker, though more severe, periods of inflation or deflation resulting in a less stable currency

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Other nonbank money such as cryptocurrencies are decentralized - thus far less likely to negatively effect their users in the interest of a single entity. A CBDC however is precisely centralized, making it prone to corruption or the poor decision making of a few rather than many.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just don't implement a CBDC. It is unnecessary and opens the door to misuse and eventual destruction of individual freedom and what remains of a free market financial sector.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, it is always important to have access to physical mediums of exchange in the event that digital systems are unavailable - whether that be due to lack of electricity, internet signal, etc

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They should not influence the United States decisions at all. CBDCs appear to be a trendy thing, but the US should allow others to explore those trends and observe the effects, especially their misuse, before doing its own economic experiment.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Devon

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Good Day The Fed It is interesting to see that you are investigating the concept of a CBDC and there are a lot of other organizations exploring and building platforms for CBDC. In order to provide you with some potential ideas, use cases, and a potential reference architecture that could be used to answer this question, I would suggest that you take a look at the white paper "Oneiro, Inc. Launches First Central Bank Digital Currency Platform on Cosmos Protocol Aimed Toward Banks and Financial Institutions" found here: <https://oneiro.io/press-releases/> It discusses the Oneiro Platform that is designed to allow central banks and other financial institutions to rapidly bring to market new digital currencies with fully customizable monetary policies. The Oneiro Platform is: • Scalable for retail transactions • High-performance – near instant transaction finality • Highly flexible – support for multiple key types, connection to existing payment systems and exchanges • Easily configurable - to the specific requirements of individual CBDCs including staking incentives, monetary policy and transaction fees • Secure - Institutional grade including transaction level multi signature and ability for recourse • Future proof to Changes – swappable DLT for base compliance layer, flexible node operations • Customizable for Monetary Policy – includes variable interest rates, interest compounding and accrual, account locking and delegated staking rewards • Equipped with a Digital wallet – fully customizable reference code designed for interacting with Oneiro APIs • Able to be White labeled – ability to white label any CBDC and its digital wallet In addition to this, it was noted that on page 11 of your whitepaper you stated the following: "Cryptocurrencies have not been widely adopted as a means of payment in the United States. They remain subject to extreme price volatility, are difficult to use without service providers, and have severe limitations on transaction throughput.¹³ Many cryptocurrencies also come with a significant energy footprint¹⁴ and make consumers vulnerable to loss, theft, and fraud.¹⁵" Related to this excerpt, there is an innovative emerging institutional-grade cryptocurrency that was designed from the ground up to resolve the shortcomings of cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum that you mentioned on page 11 of your whitepaper. The emerging cryptocurrency is called NDAU and you can learn more about it by reading the whitepaper and watching the 3-min Explainer Video located on the following website: <https://ndau.io/> It is my understanding that is designed to integrate with CBDCs Hopefully this information is helpful to you! References <https://oneiro.io/press-release> <https://cbdccollective.com/> <https://ndau.io/> <https://ndau.io/use-cases/> Regards Devon

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5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

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6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

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9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

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10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

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11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

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12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

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13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

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14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

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16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

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In addition to this, it was noted that on page 11 of your whitepaper you stated the following: "Cryptocurrencies have not been widely adopted as a means of payment in the United States. They remain subject to extreme price volatility, are difficult to use without service providers, and have severe limitations on transaction throughput.¹³ Many cryptocurrencies also come with a significant energy footprint¹⁴ and make consumers vulnerable to loss, theft, and fraud.¹⁵" Related to this excerpt, there is an innovative emerging institutional-grade cryptocurrency that was designed from the ground up to resolve the shortcomings of cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum that you mentioned on page 11 of your whitepaper. The emerging cryptocurrency is called NDAU and you can learn more about it by reading the whitepaper and watching the 3-min Explainer Video located on the following website: <https://ndau.io/> It is my understanding that it is designed to integrate with CBDCs. Hopefully this information is helpful to you! References <https://oneiro.io/press-release> <https://cbdccollective.com/> <https://ndau.io/> <https://ndau.io/use-cases/> Regards Devon

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

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with fully customizable monetary policies. The Oneiro Platform is:

- Scalable for retail transactions
- High-performance – near instant transaction finality
- Highly flexible – support for multiple key types, connection to existing payment systems and exchanges
- Easily configurable - to the specific requirements of individual CBDCs including staking incentives, monetary policy and transaction fees
- Secure - Institutional grade including transaction level multi signature and ability for recourse
- Future proof to Changes – swappable DLT for base compliance layer, flexible node operations
- Customizable for Monetary Policy – includes variable interest rates, interest compounding and accrual, account locking and delegated staking rewards
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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

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22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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Name or Organization

Joseph James

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Massachusetts

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The risk of abuse from the controlling party outweighs any and all supposed benefits.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Cash.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will be negative. This will lead to an incredible abuse of power. There is simply nothing worth giving up our financial freedom for.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Oh it will give them power - but the federal reserve has too much power already and is collapsing the economy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. There is nothing positive about CBdc

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Who cares? Who is going to want to bank or participate in a rigged financial system

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't do it. I can not and should not be centralized. That is the kiss of death economically and socially.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage should not decline. And you shouldn't try to force cbdc down our throats.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Not sure how it would be better than it is now.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No. The us should not. The us should be a haven for freedom. And stop the flipping lunacy of trying to control everyone.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Don't centralize it. The people in power are corrupt or stupid.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Gee. You are worried about cybersecurity. So don't put your money online. Use cash.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

You are just going to fuck it up an manipulate it. So my answer doesn't matter.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Are you daft? Again, cbdc will be used to control us and be abused by those in power.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No cbdc

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No cbdc

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Just say no to cbdc

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Just say no to cbdc

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Just say no to cbdc

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I am smart enough to understand your paper, so I am smart enough to understand that this idea is a power grab by corrupt individuals trying to further a shitty agenda.

Name or Organization

Vaughn

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The benefits do not outweigh the risks. A dictatorship has three requirements: absolute control of information, absolute control of money supply, and absolute moral purity. The third does not exist amongst the human race, and therefore satisfying the first two requirements will eventually put us on a crash course with a grim future. Money must be decentralized, don't even try it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, do not centralize it. There must be multiple institutions with no ties to one another that can check and balance each other. The fact that we even have a central bank controlling our money supply through private banks is problematic.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Stop using words like financial inclusion to sound empathetic and non-exclusionary. Financial inclusion has nothing to do with equality of opportunity and financial security for smart and hard working people. The net effect of any system you design for "financial inclusion" will most definitely have a net negative effect. You will have the power to control commerce and industry by excluding businesses from engaging in a free market.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Maximum employment and price stability goals is not the responsibility of a centralized institution. It's the responsibility of private businesses that create useful products and services being governed with fiscal policy by congress and respective state legislatures.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative. In the wrong hands, a CBDC will have the potential to destroy entire economies and people's lives. Financial stability does not need to be manipulated by a central institution. Intrinsic value of money is assigned by those that engage with it in commerce.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, it will merge corporations like private banks with the government. Just look at China.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The tools that should be considered is checks and balances. Any instrument that takes away power from a central decision making body is a good instrument.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage will only decline if you keep interest rates artificially low to the point where 99% of the population can't afford gas. You need to focus on helping the decentralized currencies with merit succeed.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Using the existing and evolving defi systems at play. Help them, don't curtail their growth.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Let them all try it and fail. An uprising from the people will follow soon after and the U.S will continue to be the place where everyone begs to go.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Obviously all centralized systems are prone to security breaches and moreover all centralized systems are prone to systemic corruption.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Illicit financial activity is part of human nature. It will happen no matter what you do. Stop taking away freedoms in pursuit of idealistic utopian goals. We have to evolve as a species first.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Decentralize it and give it multiple stewards with no ties to one another.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, it shouldn't exist.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Trick question, it shouldn't exist at all.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I didn't realize crony inclusionary capitalism was something to aspire to. No intermediaries and no public private partnerships.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It should have no-line capabilities.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

It should be maximized to evaporate from the conversation and from our memories.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It shouldn't exist.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to

CBDC?

They will make a CBDC obsolete.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Decentralization, not centralization.

Name or Organization

Dr. George Nastas III

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Oppose digital currency concept: 1. Lack of privacy on consumer purchases, transfers, transactions 2. Ability of federal offices, individuals to control, block, monitor financial transactions of citizens 3. Potential, despite controls, for federal officials, individuals to block an individual's access to his/her capital Cash provides privacy

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Promote financial stability by: 1. Issue paper currency backed by gold, gold certificate 2. Restore the value of the dollar, halt debasing dollar value 3. Stop financing federal government deficit spending and national debt 4. Stop money printing 5. Require repayment of federal debt with non debased dollars 6. Issue gold backed dollars in competition with fiat currency

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Digital currency sacrifices privacy for convenience, thus unacceptable

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Definitely need paper money Cash usage will not decline when people realize what they would give up and the dangers to them of a digital currency

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Privacy and anonymity are essential.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Unlikely, how often does the internet go down, are there viruses on computers, are computers "hacked".

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

If not, useless

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Graham

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I do not think a CBDC is a good idea. Our current system works and requires no investment, and introduces no risk to keep using.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

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17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

We have a CBDC with offline capabilities that costs \$0 to implement because it is already in effect. We already have a CBDC with offline capabilities.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

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Name or Organization

Bryce H Christopher

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Further centralizing our monetary system is the opposite of what we need. This will provide the centralized control necessary for bad actors to do great evil. Consider ending the Federal Reserve instead.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Decentralized currencies. Gold, Bitcoin, non-centralized banks. All of these would be better than a CBDC by an order of magnitude.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I'm not sure what "financial inclusion" is supposed to mean, but the net effect of a CBDC would be people's money being at the whim of centralized powers to a degree that has never been seen in the world. It would mean dissidents can be silenced and the population controlled more easily. This helps nobody except people at the top.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC would make the Fed's monetary policy more immediately impactful, mind you this does not mean more effective. Keynesian monetary policy cannot be effective because it only ever masks the true state of an economy and disrupts price signals to interfere with the free market. The most effective policy would be to disband the Federal Reserve in favor of free markets where companies and individuals succeed, or more importantly fail, on their own merits and actions.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would make for a very stable decline into a long-lasting recession that would not likely recover unless the CBDC is officially disbanded, or individuals decide not to recognize it in favor of alternative, more decentralized currencies.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, in the same way the Fed currently affects the financial sector. We inject money to prevent failure and prop up companies that drive down our overall long term outlook because proper behaviors were not incentivized. Why save money for a rainy day when Uncle Sam will always bail you out. You are encouraging them to actively gamble and lose.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't implement it. Problems solved.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

People will find a good source of money one way or another. That source of money always works best when its creation is decentralized. This is why gold worked very well as a currency for thousands of years.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Bitcoin will become faster and more robust, and alternative cryptocurrencies will come to challenge it based on their merits.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They shouldn't. We should always make our decisions based on the evidence. Central planning does not work.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't implement it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. even if it is implemented without anonymity people will find a way to use it anonymously, or will simply abandon it altogether.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Decentralization.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Given that this would simply generate new money into the system and nobody is responsible for earning the money from which the interest would be paid, no. This would simply be an inflationary pressure. Allowing the creation of money without requiring the creation of value is asinine and will not create a stable currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Profit motive is the best and most effective motive that exists. Limiting this in any way would only serve to hurt economic production.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Miners in a decentralized network over which the federal government has absolutely zero control.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I can't imagine a way this could be achieved

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

We managed to figure it out for Bitcoin. It's not particularly complicated

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Literally just blockchain.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Hopefully they will make it clear that the concept of a centralized currency is obsolete and we would make a policy to not use CBDCs.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Decentralized currency is best. Consider disbanding the Federal Reserve and allowing a free market to actually exist.

Name or Organization

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This is absolutely a bad idea! It is a wet dream for totalitarian big government tyrants (Like the Brandon Government & it's Billionaire collusionaries)

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Divest the government (and it's potential for government corruption) from monetary policy (which is why we will see a huge depression when the gov't fails on "managing" the American Market & fiscal policy.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Absolutely, just like federal policy already affects inclusion in both good or bad ways (good and bad are defined differently by different people)

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

How about this... Why don't you and the federal government demonstrate integrity by first immediately stopping monetizing the dollar, devaluing the dollar in world reserve currency of the dollar, and paying off the entire almost \$30 trillion debt before we average American taxpayers actually believe that corrupt government policy makers actually no how to manipulate policy with the desired effect stated of maximum employment and price stability goals? Because, at \$30 trillion of debt and a looming major depression at the hands of billionaires getting richer off of future generations poverty really says it all.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would not. It would create a black market and Currency Black market like you see in many other countries with totalitarian governments. Even China who leads the world in CBDC currencies, has a significant black market and at the risk of communist government death or imprisonment, there is a vibrant black market that is created from a totalitarian government currency such as CBDC

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, it absolutely will affect the financial sector, and once again destroy small businesses and communities, That rely on financial tools and environments such as small banks and credit unions

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Although, the fact this questionnaire exists and you are seeking input from the public and

special interest/stakeholders is quite impressive from the outset, it is just inconceivable that the same government policy makers and market manipulators actually can formulate future policy better than a free market unregulated market unique to the world over can do! Therefore, I want to be clear that we do not support any CBDC therefore we cannot conceive of tools to diminish potential benefits other than not giving government totalitarian control of digital currencies

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Our position is that CBDC is proposed precisely to eradicate cash usage. Furthermore, it is precisely for greater government control of its citizens actions through taxation and digital manipulation of the heartbeat of their personal existence whether individuals or small businesses. This is tantamount to killing the American dream; but two big government totalitarian policy makers – we believe this is their entire goal.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We believe that this will create greater international instability and greater political, social, and military unrest. And thanks to the financial policies creating never before seen debt in the United States, the United States will not be tomorrow's international policeman nor likely to even defend its own interests abroad.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Although, the same government policy totalitarian federal bank and central bank Theologians proposing CBDC, would and could never conceive of this but the United States a decision to not issue CBDC as it relates to the American market, corporations, and international relations will actually place the United States and free western governments in a greater position to be stronger financially and effectively militarily throughout the world growing even a greater free market economy and country which will benefit more Americans and people throughout the world in ways much greater than totalitarian governments could realize because free people are amazing generators of wealth, business development, innovation, and goodwill .

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Same answer, it should not exist as a real entity in America. America should not establish a CBDC currency

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Let's be honest, cryptocurrency is all about keeping government away from exchange of monetary influence. Therefore, in this digital age there is no way a government can be trusted to provide complete anonymity and still facilitate financial activity while forbade illicit financial activities. Plus as we've seen with the last three presidential executive branch financial leadership, the greatest Ponzi scheme and illicit financial devastation placed upon this country has been monetizing the US currency nine fold and driving up \$30 trillion in national debt, which has really just made the rich richer and the poor poor for many years to come. Which, if this is your goal as federal policy advisors to make you your relative and your friends wealthier, then you will proceed forward in establishing CBDC policies .

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It is impossible to have a real transparent and not at risk totalitarian government keep operational and cyber resiliency secure any more than the federal government, the DOD, or Equifax can keep my personal financial information off the dark web and as I write this everyone of them have lost my data at least more than once and I personally will pay the price for identity theft repeatedly for years and years because in the world of cyber crime, it is a free market and creativity and ingenuity is alive and well with billions for bounty to their success. In contrast, all the United States financial PhD's and economist have to show in comparison is a collective \$30 trillion debt and a lot more unfunded mandates all placed on the burden of not today's billionaires but tomorrow's children and grandchildren. At least in eastern society win government officials fail so badly at public policy they either quit or commit suicide. If only American politicians and policymakers had an ounce of the same

pride and integrity they do in their cultures...., if only...

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Hell No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Same answer, it should not exist as a real entity in America. America should not establish a CBDC currency

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Once again, even by the policy laden question, this is ripe for government to Totalitarian tyranny

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None! Again, First show the American public you can fix the horrible financial chaos & demise you same government policy makers created in the last decade alone, before you engage in CBDC - Do Not Do It.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Everything should have online capabilities but we should not have CBDC in America

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Same answer, it should not exist as a real entity in America. America should not establish a CBDC currency

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Same answer, it should not exist as a real entity in America. America should not establish a CBDC currency

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Same answer, it should not exist as a real entity in America. America should not establish a CBDC currency

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Same answer, it should not exist as a real entity in America. America should not establish a CBDC currency

Name or Organization

Zenobian R. Frazier

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Georgia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Who or what groups/committee/board will hold the leadership responsible issuing the CBDC?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I am not sure. Why is the CBDC being proposed anyway with so many crypto currencies already available?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes! Negative!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I don't believe it will affect the Federal Reserve's ability at all.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC can affect financial stability by having easy access to all that have or is interested in having them; along with the ability to easily convert into dollars etc at a financial institution or an authorized institution.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes! The amount of CBDC'S used in the market or how much CBDC's are in circulation at any given time.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Safeguards are necessary to have and that will begin with a person that has integrity and there is no conflict of interest. Once that is accomplished and set as the standard, a tool that comes to mind are algorithms specific to CBDC's. The tool should not diminish the potential benefits.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They can possibly create a monopoly on the digital currency market.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should only be an influence if the intentions are for the positiveness of the people. No negative impacts.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There are risks but it depends on who's point of view is being viewed regarding potential risks.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I am not sure. Providing privacy is a standard that should only come with integrity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I am not sure but I am sure that there are large companies that have already solved this issue. That being said, it can be done.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No! Why begin with taking? Why take interest at all? Surely no one would want that.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes! "No Monopolies"!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Crypto Currency firms because they are already serving in that capacity. Im not sure of the role and structure.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes! I am not sure but Elon Musk can probably solve that issue.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I don't think new technologies will be needed completely. Bitcoin has already figured that out.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Some of those designs will still be used to build future innovations. Policy choices related to CBDC must include the leaders with integrity from the crypto currency arena.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I am not sure.

Name or Organization

thomas orsi

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

no to pretend currency

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Keep dollars physical.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

again, no to pretend currency

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

not well

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

way negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

nonbank money should be outlawed. legal tender needs to stay legal tender

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

no comment. hopeless.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

yes.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

like it has successfully since you were born, not broken, don't fix

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

not at all, in the long run.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

stay analog if you want to last through the same storms of the last 2000 years

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

do not know

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

don't do it

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

how can it be? nothing to trade in for.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

n/a

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

wow

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

zip

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

we caqll that "cash". its not broken

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

n/a

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

don't do it

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

don't do it

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

abandon all ye that enter, don't do it.

Name or Organization

Samuel Mennear

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

North Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A benefit could be speed of transaction, which is not much of a benefit when considering existing work could be done with other global payment systems. Major risk is that a centralization of monetary transactions, as in the proposed CBDC, gives all power and authority for access to the system to the centralizing authority. This is not acceptable operation or policy and is not appropriate for the US Federal Reserve to undertake this proposed program.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

First, risk outweighs any potential for benefit from this proposed CBDC program. Current financial institutions outside of the US Federal Reserve should work together to some extent and also individually to perform the study on best ways to produce improvements or overhaul the current system to increase speed. Monitoring of funds is not a benefit as citizens require privacy and discretion in their daily lives and organizations such as the US Federal Reserve must heed to the requirements of the people of the US.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Absolutely. This is the main danger. Lack of inclusion can be a decision made by those who control the CBDC, and that is tyrannical power that should be afforded no governmental body, organization, or any conglomerate of individuals serving a function to themselves or the people of the US.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Lofty goals, but this is not the job of the federal reserve to try and accomplish, and most certainly should not establish a CBDC to perform this function. The Federal Reserve should implement more robust book keeping systems and facilitate collaboration with data providers to the Federal Reserve.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be negative as it allows Federal Reserve an irresponsible amount of power over the state of our money. Any mistake would be detrimental.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would create the ability to manipulate the value of individual money, power all help by the Federal Reserve and this should not be considered.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not pursuing the CBDC would be the most expedient way to handle adverse affects.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The system should be kept the same.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Agreements between countries to work on new systems, possibly a block chain of agreed upon transfer rates that is universally applied to all transactions and is agreed upon by all parties.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should have no impact. The US should not do so.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The institution of a CBDC should not be undertaken by the Federal Reserve. There is not way to manage the risk of giving totalitarian power to a single organization.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It could not provide any privacy, this entire idea is wrong and should not be pursued.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It couldn't be. The best hackers and developers will always be able to manipulate.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Sure, but it should be an option, not the only subject, to use in the current financial system, sort of as a free and instant wire transfer.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Banks used to pay interest on the US dollar and now they do not. It does not matter if interest was paid on this bad idea of a coin.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not, this is an insane idea and is an insulting question to ask on this questionnaire.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

This should not be considered. Allow financial institutions outside of the Federal Reserve design and institute coins if they feel so inclined.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This should not be considered.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No a CBDC should not be designed at all.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It should not be designed

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Ability to control all transactions in the future will lead to auxiliary systems that will be equivalent of black market financial transactions. This program should not be considered.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

It should not be considered. Increase ability to transfer funds with the current monetary system.

Name or Organization

Alicia Cardenas

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Please do not move forward with this plan. The CBDC may appear on the surface to be the right answer, but it will come at the risk of our country's freedoms and privacy. The Central Banks desire to monitor and control individual's daily lives to the penny must not move forward

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stop the money printing, allow the stock market to go through a correction, do not attempt to nationalize the banks as a result

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative for inclusion, inclusion means taking into consideration opposing perspectives and feedback and actually taking that into consideration, not inclusion by the means of "we will include your private spending patterns into our tracking system"

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It is not the responsibility of the Federal Reserve to maximize employment or control prices. Price controls do not work and only make the matter worst.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative for stability because our money and financial system will be placed on the comparison table with all other national currencies

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, the CBDC could force the closure of all banks and force individuals to "bank" with the Central Bank directly

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The best tool for this is NO tool, i.e., no CBDC

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

It should not matter if cash usage declines, it is still being used and should be allowed to continue to be used

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

cross-border and international commerce are alive and thriving with what we have now, proof that we do not need a CBDC

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

If governments and municipalities were serious about controlling or limiting illicit activity, they would get serious with their Attorneys General and facilitate better policing. It is not the role of banks to control illicit activity

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

CBDCs should not be allowed to move forward, regardless of incentives

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

CBDCs should not move forward precisely because of this question, and others, such as lack of privacy, control of expenditures, "incentives" to spend money, disincentives to save money, etc.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Certainly not the Central Banks

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

ACH, Wire transfers, Credit and Debit cards handle this quite nicely, no other forms need to be added to this

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

william efting

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

political gridlock on updates and advancements to the digital currency

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

yes by using existing digital currencies like bitcoin

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

absolutely, this is a huge benefit to the wealthy and probably impossible for those in poverty to actually use in practice

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I think it will negatively affect these goals by making it harder for unemployed poverty stricken people to get into the workforce and pay for goods and services

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

negative for the reasons above

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I don't think it will be any different than a stable coin but just cause more bureaucratic red tape

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

none its not needed. our free market has solved all the problems with digital currency and they will keep on doing so

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

absolutely

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

more blockchain technology solving problems we don't even know exist yet, before they could ever become an issue

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

it should not at all, this is America and we set the example

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

not other than mentioned previously

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I honestly don't think it could

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

a lot of innovation with constant updates

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

no

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

no USD doesn't so why should digital USD?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

as little as possible the more involved it gets, the weaker and less useful it becomes

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

not possible

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

blockchain technology

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

not sure but crypto is progressing rapidly

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I don't think the fed could keep up with the technology

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I don't think CBDC is a good idea at all, banks serve a digital type USD that works and crypto fills in the cracks nicely

Name or Organization

Craig Cox

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risk - The government and/or fed misuses the power bestowed upon it. Risk - My hard-earned after-tax dollars are evaporated by an over easy fed Risk - The price of everything goes up because of too many currency units made out of thin air.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Things are working just fine now. If the government and Federal reserve would stop expanding their balance sheet so fast inflating away my hard-earned dollars, things would be much cheaper and better. You are looking for a solution to your own problem. You are both arsonist and firefighter.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This is not a concern for the majority. This is a made up ploy in order to gain a consensus yes vote for CBDC when it is not needed.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The question is wrong. The Federal reserve has been mandated by Congress to pursue maximum employment however this was not always the case. Their initial goal was only price stability. My concern is that Congress changes the Federal reserve mandates again to something that makes me poor. Stay out of monetary and fiscal policy for the good of everyone. We've had three bubbles since the year 2000. Is that a coincidence? No it is the Federal reserve meddling and monetary policy that has created this monster.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The Federal reserve is going to misuse the CBDC as some point. Depending on their policy it's going to either decrease the value of the dollar or increase it and something is going to break as usual. Let markets work. Free markets work, let them work.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Of course a CBDC is going to affect the financial sector. You're going to put the banks out of business.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Stay out.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Mark my words, you will try to ban cash once a CBDC is in effect. The Federal reserve is like a disease you can't get rid of.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

No

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't do it to begin with

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Do not do it

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This will only complicate things

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No it should not

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No it should not

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Do not make a CBDC

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Do not create a CBDC

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Do not create a CBDC

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not create a CBDC

Name or Organization

Joe

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Minnesota

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The cdbc allows for extreme monetary monitoring and control that is absolutely not acceptable for a country that alleges to be about freedom.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Potentially. It would absolutely push a lot of people into alternative currencies like bartering.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Considering it will make the federal reserve into a tyrannical system that can be used to track every unit of currency it would be terrible for people's freedoms

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Likely negative because people will simply stop using federal reserve currency

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It will likely hurt the financial sector. Stable coins aren't controlled by a central authority like the government. They're largely decentralized and controlled by holders. As a result they're not a threat to people's freedoms and thus will see more use.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not making a cdbc would be the best option. There's no benefit to the cdbc that's worth the extreme risk of surveillance and control.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. They are more than capable of finding methods they need on their own. Let people figure out their own business.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

You'll likely see exchanges similar to what was once used for foreign currency. The difference

would be that they'll be used for various digital currencies.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should not. A cbdc is a dangerous tool that is too easy to use for nefarious purposes.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not making one would be the best option

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

To the first part, allowing people to use whatever digital currencies they want. To the second part, there's no reason to worry about it as they'll find a way to do it anyway.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A centralized currency like this would be more vulnerable than decentralized examples like Bitcoin. Unless you're cbdc is completely decentralized security will be an issue

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Absolutely not.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Will this interest exceed the inevitable inflation? If so, yes. If not, still yes.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. The entire idea behind currency is that you can have as much as you can acquire.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Decentralized systems akin to other cryptocurrencies. They should solely be mediums of exchange and supporting infrastructure

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. I have no idea how this could be done except possibly by having two holders generate a hash to indicate a transaction that they put into a block chain upon reconnecting

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Make it fast, make it not subject to inflation, and make it simple to use but also maintain security with it.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It would probably have to function just like other cryptocurrencies.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It'll probably bring about more control and tyranny. This is obviously unacceptable.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Personal freedom, anonymity, and ease of use. Tradeoffs would be central control.

Name or Organization

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

Country

United States of America

State

Idaho

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

End the Fed.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

End the Fed.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

End the Fed.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
 14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Missouri

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The fact that this is the absolute worst thing a government can do when they put us in this debt.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, BY NOT DOING THIS. So don't do it.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes it would effect financial inclusion and it would be a negative effect.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Anything the federal government does is never good. I would advise to have less government in anything in the U.S.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

There is no stability in a cashless society.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I hate any stablecoins or other nonbank money.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Stopping the government from overspending.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

It won't decline if I am able to stop it. I still see value in cash. How will I ever support someone on the side of the road hanging up a sign needing food. Should I just had them a debit card and a code?! This is stupid and arrogant.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They shouldn't evolve unless you hate people this much. No one benefits from a cashless society, except communists and socialists.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

Name or Organization

Thomas Tye

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Too much government control. Too little privacy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Too much government control.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Too much government control.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Too much government control

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No matter what other countries do, the United States should not implement a CBDC. We should remain free.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. Don't do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Not possible.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. It would supplant dollars and give way too much power to the federal government.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Zachary Zielke

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Eliminating cash will destroy the entire country let alone the economy. Shame on you.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Cash or Gold

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

"Inclusion" is CCP propaganda and we are watching you traitors.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Stop doing things you not supposed to be manipulating the free market you commies are going to smother it to death.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

If the privacy of cash goes away revolution will begin and the heads of tyrants will roll

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Proof of work based non government manipulated crypto, credit or escrow systems.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Privacy is non negotiable you tyrants

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Charles Feingold

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I will never use a CBDC. The risks are too high for abuse.

Name or Organization

Jason Worrll

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC is looking to do the same thing that China's government is going to do, control its people. By bringing this to bear, the US will be no better than any other socialist or communist country.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No because us "common" people won't have the same opportunity as those that are rich and will have insider knowledge of it's release and early buy in.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, because the government is greedy and wants to tax every single cent that the American people make, even if from crypto. Crypto is meant to be deflationary and controlled by the people, not corrupt governments.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Again, crypto is meant to be controlled by the people not corrupt government.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It can be both positive and negative. Currently negative because of corrupt politicians who only want to fill their bank accounts and step on the American people.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. The creation of the CBDC would affect all crypto because it would be controlled just like the stock market that is controlled by corrupt businesses and governments.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The government does not have any tools because they are corrupt.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash should be based on the gold standards, not what the governments say the money is worth.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

People would buy cross-builder currency.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Other countries should not have ANY decision or influence in the the creation of a crypto currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not allow other countries to influence management.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC should be used to buy goods, services, and markets openly.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Strong cryptographic algorithm created with quantum computing. Stolen wallets that governments are able to seize easily. No sense of privacy. A single crypto currency should not effect all the crypto currencies on the market.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, otherwise the CBDC will not have mainstream American support and end up floundering in a crypto desert.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes because you will have millionaires buy most of what is created. This will leave out the remainder of the American populace, creating the same problem we have now. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Firms that are audited weekly by rotating organizations that are not known until the auditor shows up at the door. The role and regulatory structure should be that the American people can easily understand and point out discrepancies.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. For some reason, a cyber attack is conducted, funds still need to be available; otherwise, the country will end up in turmoil and unrest.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Most definitely. Look at companies that work for the people, not the people work for the company.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Look at how exchanges make it easy to utilize a main currency to buy other crypto. For a main country currency, new technology and standards for security would need to be needed.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Make the currency so that the market does not control the value but the people provide the value.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Design principles need to accept extremely low transaction fees. Do not design in with bitcoin or ethereum blockchains due to high transaction fees. BEP20 or BSC is currently the better design for transaction fees.

Name or Organization

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

District of Columbia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

NONE

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

YES!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!!!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This is another debasement and form of control. Stop it!

Name or Organization

dale krueger

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

RISKS: government overreach...govt. control of more and more aspects of our lives...government surveillance and manipulation of our activities and purchases...further destruction of our small businesses

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

use BTC and blockchain..put the dollar on a backbone of blockchain

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

only in a negative way...playing favorites and picking winners and losers...govt role is supposed to be fairness and justice for all..stop the special focus on certain politically correct groups

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

govt has shown it cant be trusted...politicians feed at the trough...take power away from the ceSSpool known as DC

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

it would destabilize through inflation and rampant spending to buy votes and vote wasteful spending

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

it will probably result in further division and potential civil war...the people are incensed at gross mismanagement and wasteful politically driven spending

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

keep politicians out

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

a socialists dream!! keep the masses fat, dumb, happy....and high

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Bitcoin...a brave new world fire 50% of government workers..abolish the IRS return freedom the people!!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

watch the chinese create their own hell as they control their population

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

CBDC will not work...ita worae than the current system

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

the only illicit financial activity is the federal government and all their minions

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

has the government EVER created anything that works? look at the IRS for example....waste, noone accountable, a bureaucracy of buffoonery

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

another money grab to support a dysfunctional bloated bureaucracy

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

yes....the IRS chargea usurious rates...why cant we make a little?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

are you kidding?? lets limit salary of congress and all govt. workers

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

no comment

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

dont know

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

all money should

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

free enterprise and capitalism invents..govertment wastes and destroys

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

dont know

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Joe

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

Country

United States of America

State

Wisconsin

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This will cause the fiat system you have going on to fail faster and drive people to sound money that allows them their autonomy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes please go back to sound money and a free market.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This will be negative, just like the continental.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will undermine what is left of your credibility.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This will most likely cause the wealth gap to widen as you are just spending taxpayer's money or printing your own and stealing through inflation!

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes you will undermine the current system, and cause just another loss of civil rights.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Back the CBDC by physical precious metals or trade goods.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Half of all the rural economy is 100% reliant on cash, and you don't have sight of this. It will destroy what is left of their lives or they will reject it and the new state.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Figure out how to fix the deficit and revert back to the gold standard.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Not at all, did Bitcoin influence you?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Make a universal token based on a basket of trade goods that equilibrates dollar value cross borders in real-time allowing for free representation of goods, back by goods, and not manipulated.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

have it only exchangeable for a median of exchange that is not under your control.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The same way Bitcoin works POW, and possibly POS amongst all nations.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Only as much as precious metals and necessities and its link to gold and silver. It could be used as an easy way to hand out vouchers for food.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

A CBDC is taxpayer money, and any interest is just the exponential theft from the people and country you serve and are employed by.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Not if they are only good for food stamps and expire in short order. otherwise, it is just more greed and stealing.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There should be none and it should be a free market that is peer to peer.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, it should be tied to a precious metals standard.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, both in the eastern and western worlds, both in rural swamps and cities, like your siloed ivory tower where you are cooking this up.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Adopt block chain and be tied to a basket of physical goods, VeChain ask on steroids.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It is just another way of efficiently creating money and expanding the budget taking your monetary control effects to the next level. It would be good to bring in a better morality within the system allowing a free market to prosper without the theft of inflation due to money printing.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Please back it as a real-time commodity represented in a basket of trade goods that are accepted locally and globally, if it is not storage representative of the current value of an individual's competitive hard work, it is just theft of someone else's hard work.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Sports

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I think it's gay

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We should use salmon

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I could fit a lot more pennies in my ass.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You guys already blew your load and your asking me how to stop inflation? lmao

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be stable if you stopped printing so much of it

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

No, infinite digital money would be good for the financial sector.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just keep printing.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Maybe we can pump more drugs into the system to keep cash use up

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I'm planning for a future where we trade bottle caps.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If they act up we should threaten them.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Imagine the fed ever did something to increase purchasing power for the average American?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I agree, we should tax every crime. The govt deserves a piece.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Gotta do DAP penetration tests

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, as tender as possible.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I think 10% interest to compete with all the scamcoin Defi. There are no possible risks.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes, a quadzillion. Any more than that is ostentatious.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Try Robinhood.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Trading Floppy disks

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

If somebody doesn't accept it you ban them from restaurants and concerts, ez

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It should be easy to pay a whore in CBDC. That's the measure.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I worry for the unemployed coin engravers. Give them jobs designing the logo.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Mostly figure out an easy way to make everybody rich with no nefarious consequences. How hard can it be? Shoutout to the motherfuckers reading this in 2046 I did this for you

Name or Organization

Brandon

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

North Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC would allow the government direct control over the money in private accounts for all USA entities. This power could easily be overused or abused to force people into doing as the government wants or risk losing their money. A government with full control vertically over money can also force spending to be directed where they see fit rather than people deciding to spend the money freely. This system would also destroy the banking system's ability to work independently from FED by forcing them to make money portals rather than deposited cash being used in debit card transactions or loans. If the CBDC was to be used it could only be used as a way to move money more rapidly in the economy rather than as a change to the system.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A rapid EFT system using CBDC as a back-end system for banks to offer instant money movement or transactions would be a safer option to government control of funds. This would allow the free market to use this system without a change in how currency works for them. This would also allow banks to hold the CBDC for end-user rather than direct accounts from the FED so fractional banks could work and cards like debit and credit systems would work seamlessly with this new system.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would result and direct government oversight to every transaction and if not approved, the government could issue a closure of the personal account or restrict the account to force compliance or worse make living in the USA impossible by banning them for Unapproved transactions.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

CBDC would force the goal to be reached by forcing USA entities' compliance. Non-compliance would not be optional for anyone. Entities with wealth or larger sums of Cash could be forced to give up assets to go to people with lower balances or force them to go back to work by removing assets.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC backend system rather than the EFT systems slower movement of money could help target government funding faster to areas of need both on a personal level and economic level. This would allow banks to process stimulus faster or SSI. A problem would be forcing people to spend money one way or another, the money should still be used as they want. If people didn't need it then they should be able to save it in any vehicle freely.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDC with full government backing would mean banks have to adopt it. If the system changed for the movement of money it would be a ghost change to the public. The faster speed would help banks move away from third-party money transactions systems removing another point of banking. Banks could move money as fast as these systems and allow smaller banks to be more competitive with larger banks.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC would have to integrate with every bank and money transactional system. This would also mean some systems like Venmo, Paypal, Apple Pay, Google pay, Samsung pay, would have to find another way to make money most likely by charging a small fee every time it's used as instant transactions would be standard. A CBDC system could fix this by being more fractional than normal money but then you could have things like \$19.999 rather than \$20 when using another service outside a bank.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash and EFT would be useful to have at any point, a CBDC would be useful for banking and money movement.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

CBDC would not affect this unless other countries began to adopt a system with the USA to trade currency instantly removing the fee for moving money across currency.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

CBDC should have a system to use for backend and money movement across borders.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The Fed should have the same rules as if it was cash or eft to stop the abuse of the system.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It wouldn't provide any benefits.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A hardened system for money movement would stop some crime. It's questionable how much it would truly stop.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

CBDC should be a backend system NOT a legal tender replacement.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC should be similar to cash with no interest-bearing unless a bank opts to pay users money for deposits.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO, the very idea of a quantity limit would be an effective wealth cap something which is a violation of everything the constitution stands for.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks, investments firms should fill the role and provide the same services and no full government control system should be enforced.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC should be used via a debit and credit card so it is like electronic cash deposits. An offline option would need some system of money tracing on the device they used which would be a security nightmare.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CBDC shouldn't be any different than cash at the endpoint of sale via a debit or credit card. For transactions overseas or to another currency instant CBDC swap on a bank end should be worked out across another country network. This removes overseas costs per transaction.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CBDC Would need to work seamlessly with the current system, lower cost to end-user, and maintain bank profitability to remain independent.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It would open too much power to the FED and government to control money movement to fine and force people to be slaves to government with gross overspending and mismanagement.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC must remain on open markets where banks and businesses don't have any difference, other wise the government would get too much control over them. All CBDC issued must be freely usable like normal cash without restriction. Under no Condition should a system like this allow asset control over money or assets of people?

Name or Organization

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

Country

United States of America

State

Virginia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

No digital currency for the US. This will destroy even further the dollar as the world's currency standard. China's digital currency will take over. The American people don't want this, only global elites.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

This is a fatally flawed idea that will destroy the middle class and especially the poor. People want nothing to do with digital currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative But that's the point isn't it? To deny disfavored people or groups the means to survive.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The fed has failed at both goals. This social credit score digital currency will become global currency as it merges or is eclipsed by China's digital currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This undercuts stability. It is an existential threat.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. This is pure insanity.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Let the population decide, not the fed

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We already have a payment system that works.

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

It shouldn't. America should look out for itself.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

No.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It can't.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

It can't.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Don't go there.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Get the fed out of this nightmare

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Montana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

None

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yeah, fuck off

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

iNIUsniOn DivErsITY

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Not at all, because the Federal Reserve doesn't do jack shit and your not going to be able to stop social upheaval

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

We be fuck if it's allowed to go that far

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Big badly

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yeah, fuck off

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

"If cash usage declines" "Central bank money that can be used widely for payemtns" yeah ok turn central bank liabilites into legal tender. see how it works. i fucking dare you.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

shut up

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

not at all

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

no

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

no

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

no

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yeah no

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

no, fuck off

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

fuck off

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

fuck off

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

fuck off

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

fuck off

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

fuck off

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

fuck off

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

fuckkkk offfff

Name or Organization

Mel Skluzacek

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I support it but I think that the lack of transparency within the Federal Reserve and also the fact that our democracy is in shambles which personally to me means I cannot trust the government to do the right thing for the greater good of the public, in no way would I trust a US dollar digital currency. Regulate the sector, make democracy and voting rights a priority and get big money out of government and then maybe I'll trust this but right now, GTFO.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If there was a lot of transparency and accountability, then I would support it. Issues of an even more centralized system while the very structure of that system is precarious given the current inequalities of access to financial capital make me extremely weary. That said, if we were a more sensible nation that believed in things like voting rights and social contracts that concerned everyone, I would get behind it but we don't have that. We have a largely detached from reality financial sector that will alienate people who already live on the fringes. I like that the blockchain could allow for more accountability and prevent fraud but I question how this will affect everyday users in the public. We have a very illiterate public with regard to the financial instruments that more privileged and wealthy connected people have. Can't forget how archaic so many of our agencies are. IRS using technology from 30, 40 year ago and you want me to trust the fed to roll out a digital currency? Please, get the current house in order and up to date and then we can move into the 21st century.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

We can't even make good on inclusion in our current system so why trust another iteration.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Worried it would dominate even more than it does. Let's be frank, monetary policy has served the interest of the wealthy for over 40 years. Good luck with taming the pitchforks folks.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Again, our current system is already precarious. The general public no longer trusts our most basic institutions. I don't think most of the public who have been paying attention to what the Fed and congress has been doing for the last forty years with economic policy would trust this currency even though I support it.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, by screwing up the lending process of loans ect. Don't have enough info to answer second question.

7. *What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Transparency, have a public accountability agency work to develop tools. We already have an agency for this, utilize the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

8. *If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*

YES!

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

The cryptocurrency landscape is already taking off. People rightly do not trust institutions. Why not gamble your assets there when private banks regularly take advantage of those with less capital or more than likely zero capital.

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

It should play a massive role, we are a global economy!

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. You must have a general public advocate working to create this or it will be a mess for many people.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Provide digital wallets that have privacy standards built in that are designed with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's involvement. I know this scares the bankers but fuck the bankers, they've been at the trough of public money for decades now. The public is fed up.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Difficult to assess given the current wild west stature of the digital currency landscape.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Yes

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Depends on transactional costs but if they want to be competitive within the digital currency landscape, yes it should.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Not sure. Depends on liabilities and security costs.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Make the USPS a creditor and public bank! We have federal institutions that are in need of being reconstituted for the future.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Wallets

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Yes it should because otherwise private companies will maximize profit margins at the

expense of the poorest among us.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Blockchain technology already has the capability of this now. Of course new standards should be enacted but are the current ones even effective right now?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Speed of transactions, lower costs for transfers should be inevitable if done correctly.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Keep the general public's interest at the heart of this. Monetary and economic policy in this country already punishes the most vulnerable among us. It is imperative that your least advantaged users of this currency are kept in regard to these conversations. Otherwise its just more out of touch nonsense that benefits people who already have financial stability.

Name or Organization

Tom

Industry

Other: Archives

Country

United States of America

State

Maryland

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There are no benefits to a deceptive control mechanism conspired by the satanic globalist political and corporate class.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Bitcoin, geniuses.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

inclusion? F off, it's not about inclusion for a bunch of tired old white men. Pretending, sure.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

it won't matter as we're on the verge of economic collapse and the Fed won't survive.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

negative, of course.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

creating a feudal central bank control of the world. F off.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Burning down the Fed. If only it were made of wood.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

lol, gee whiz, why would that happen, haha.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

bitcoin, MF's.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

you all practice child sacrifice at the same satanic temples.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

don't do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

f off

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

black ops easier to fund for the satanic cabal.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

no

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

no, it sucks.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

ha, wow

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

none

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

no capabilities at all.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

no

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

don't do it

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

don't do it

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

don't do it

Name or Organization

Vadim Politsmakher

Industry

Credit Union

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*
- 9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
- 10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
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 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Michael Marsden

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Reject the CBDC. Too much power in one place.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Let individual digital coins exist for commerce. Allow commodity backed individual digital currencies as exist now.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative on inclusion

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Strong central control is too dangerous. Each state should have their own commodity backed digital currency and set their own employment and price stability goals.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative effect on stability. Would cause civil unrest and revolt against central control monetary policy.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Central control of a single CBDC would destroy individual initiative to innovate as specific control of the currency would suppress competition and individuals freedom of choice

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Complete diversification of central digital currency to state control will prevent corrupt central policy and control of individual rights.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash must be maintained to insure financial freedom, choice and innovation

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Open markets with complete transparency

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Each nation should have their own currency systems

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No CBDC is inherently too risky. Diversification of digital currency is the best way

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC will not stop illicit financial activity it will consolidate all illegal activity to one central criminal enterprise

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CBDC will not stop cyber risks. The crimes of the digital world will adapt and evolve to other types of extortion and payments.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

CBDC should not be allowed. Diversified digital currency as legal tender is the only way to prevent a digital currency monopoly.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest should be determined by a free and fair market. Central control only leads to criminal activity.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

A CBDC insures that only a single entity will monopolize all the money, the CBDC and must be prevented.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Diversified Digital Currencies will create their own markets. Open markets are the only way to go.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

We must always have physical currency to insure individual freedom.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CBDC must not be allowed to exist. Cash is the best way along with debit cards at the point of sale.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CBDC must not be allowed to dominate the digital currency. Digital currency clearing houses across multiple platforms and multiple digital currencies currency markets will insure fair and transparent transactions.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC can be used as a clearing house currency between countries to facilitate multiple platforms working efficiently.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Central control of Digital Currency must be made illegal

Name or Organization

Erik Bjeldanes

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Too much centralized power in controlling financial transactions for political reasons.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net effect would be negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Direct government control of currency via CBDC would artificially bias economic conditions creating large swings and corrections in the long run vs natural corrections necessary for a healthy economy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net effect would be more instability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

More central control by the federal government would reduce/eliminate the role of large banks in the economy.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Less centralized control and make the currency backed by gold or limited in some other way like Bitcoin.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Decentralized currencies like Bitcoin will increase in usage especially cross-boarder.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US should implement a fair, transparent and gold-backed CBDC to create a high confidence reserve currency that would best compete with other CBDCs.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Ensuring privacy and inability to manipulate the CBDC for political reasons outweighs the concern for illicit financial activity. This should be the priority.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Anonymous CBDC stored on gift cards is an option.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Vadim Politsmakher

Industry

Credit Union

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

absolute control and data collection security. PRIVACY

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Blockchain transparency with privacy features

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes negatively; no internet then no money?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It can make this process easy and more efficient but the risks are too great

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Would push people more into crypto away from the total control and lack of privacy that CBDC will cause

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Data hacks. No one should have that much info in one area

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Banks will lose jobs, privacy will be lost, hackers wet dream

Name or Organization

Leo Scott

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Putting the power to prevent me from using my money in a single choke point is bad, very bad. Do you really want your opposites in political mindset selecting what you can use your money to buy? No sex change operation for you. No bullets for you. No book from that author for you. No paycheck for the unvaxed. It is already too easy to label a political enemy a terrorist or criminal. This makes it even easier.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Freedom of choice is the best path. Dollars are losing purchasing power. Don't lockout crypto because it works better. Stop destroying the dollar.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. The 'others not obeying' will be punished.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will be easier to fool yourself into thinking you are in control.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Centralized topdown control of the economy has never worked before. The model is not the economy. Very unstable.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Loss of freedom of choice makes the system weaker.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Understand that the features listed as positive are really weakness. Single point central control will amplify bad choices.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No, the market is full of choices.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Crypto is already providing solutions for the people to choose from.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Look at the evil being done in China already and pick freedom. Do not copy it and claim we will never have bad guy in power to abuse it.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Just say no. The negatives are a thousand times bigger than the positives.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A crime is something that a court decides, not the money system.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A central point of attack is always a bad idea.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes and gold and silver and crypto.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

There should always be a way to park/lending money for interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is a great example of the misuse of central control. This is unAmerican and evil to suggest.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Decentralized anonymous transaction processing would be great. Oh wait. Crypto already solves this problem.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

That would be paper dollars.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Lightning on Bitcoin is a good example. If only there was another country using it.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Duh? Crypto has many version of the solution. Open your eyes.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Tech makes everything cost less. Current dollars system makes everything cost more. Make dollars a store of value and the pressure to rip the economy apart.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't mandate. Don't think that you know more than the market. Go with the be fooled that you can control you way to a better world.

Name or Organization

Jennifer Shanley, Windham Family Eye Care

Industry

Other: Small private practice health care provider

Country

United States of America

State

New Hampshire

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Loss of privacy cannot be understated. Also dependency on federal government and effectively forcing people to use digital currency goes against the spirit of our Constitution.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Simply because the financial market is leaning towards digital currency in other countries does not mean we should feel obliged to do so as well. Our values and those of other countries are different. The privacy of our citizens' financials is very much an American value in my opinion and it would go against our forefathers vision of our country to erode this privacy. We are not the EU. We are not China. Nor do we share their values in this respect. Because we are a distinctively different country for the simple fact our Constitution aims to limit federal overreach and instituting a CBDC would violate the spirit of that founding document.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I feel that those who are not tied to a financial institution via a personal checking/savings account will now find themselves being forced to do so.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I cannot comment on this

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I feel stability would not change. Simply because other countries are implementing this system does not mean we should. We have an effective system already in place and I feel going this route just adds more bureaucracy and red tape for financial institutions especially in light of financial hardships we businesses all suffered monetarily through the pandemic. Banks were also part of this.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Red tape. More money spent by financial institutions in order to fulfill new requirements that the Fed would be implementing

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no tools that could mitigate the extensive damage that would occur in the financial sector. You would be putting small mom and pop banks out of business potentially.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

A non-digital form of currency must continue to be utilized regardless of usage. For those who simply don't have access or choose not to access CBDC for their own personal reasons, they would be effectively shut out of all financial interactions. This would be devastating.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They will be forced to convert their currency to paper and abide by our current system.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We are the standard. Not just that, we shouldn't feel the need to jump on the bandwagon simply because dude other countries are all in the name of 'advancement'. It is not advancement at all if it is a high risk to benefit ratio ie financial well-being being compromised online which otherwise would not have occurred if the person were allowed to continue using cash as they normally had been.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Making sure that data is not all kept in one place. Private information cannot be contained in a national database of any sort because the risk of hacking, no matter how sophisticated the firewalls in place, are doomed to fail when billions of dollars and personal information is consolidated in any one place.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I think privacy needs to be made at the local financial institution's level and anonymised if any financial data needs to be sent to the Fed/overseeing agency. Checks and balances must be maintained on the local level at all times.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This is a massive risk. We have seen in recent times how huge companies with impressive IT departments were all hacked. This isn't a matter of 'if' this will happen in the US with a CBDC but 'when'. And when it does occur, it will be catastrophic.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Cash as legal tender only

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I feel that if this CBDC is put in place, many banks could be adversely affected. It is important that all banks and current financial institutions be the intermediaries and that personal financial details stay private at that level.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It is absolutely critical that it should if indeed this is implemented. Discussing the topic of 'inclusion', many people do not have a credit card or bank card believe it or not. Some people still prefer to use cash. Some people do not feel comfortable with technology. And some people won't have access to charging cables or even cell phones in order to check balances or otherwise manage their digital account. For instance, homeless people. Yes even they matter. How accessible could this possibly be for the disenfranchised in society who don't have ready access to technology on a daily basis? Cash as the standard currency is critical

for people in these 'forgotten' populations who otherwise won't be able to buy a snack and a drink at the local 7-11.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

In addition to potential loss of privacy as well forcing dependency on technology when not everyone is comfortable in that arena, I think that we are simply left with a solution in search of a problem. Why create more red tape and more headaches (on the heels of a pandemic especially) when we have a very robust, viable and successful financial system in place?

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I am ABSOLUTELY AGAINST a digital currency. There is no legitimate reason that the Fed would do this other than to remove the rights of people to control their own money and to give the federal government control over ALL money. You will then push for negative interest rates and with the IRS asking for all transactions over \$600.00, the invasion of privacy and overreach of the government into the lives of individuals, small businesses, etc. would be totalitarian and a violation of the basic tenets of our Constitution.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, stop trying to control people and their money. It's not yours, and you have far too much power over our money already. Leave the system alone and stop manipulating the value of our currency and pumping nearly a century's worth of cash into the economy causing hyperinflation. For once, act in the interest of the American people instead of your own wallets.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Who cares? Get out of the way of individuals and small businesses and stop constantly over-reaching and we would all be included and have the ability to provide for ourselves and our families. A democratic republic means that every person is equal and has the same rights to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in the market or not, and capitalism gives us all EQUAL opportunity to risk or not risk to succeed. The actions of the Fed severely hamstring individuals and small businesses by manipulating currency and far exceeding their authority in determining who gets to participate in the economy.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You idiots have destroyed the value of the dollar with your quantitative easing and your actions serve no one but the banks you serve. You have no interest in helping the average American, and the best thing that could happen would be if the Fed was disbanded. The only reason you would implement digital currency would be to further subjugate the American people and to destroy the middle class and the American family.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would absolutely be negative. You would control everyone's money and have the ability to steal from every American more than you already do and we would have no authority or power to stop it because you are working hand in hand with the IRS to control every American and their finances.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It will destroy the financial sector, at least as it pertains to the average investor. It would destroy the middle class and completely usher in totalitarianism because the government would have the unfettered ability to pry into every American's finances with impunity.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

None. Don't do it. If you have ever loved freedom, you would stand in full opposition to this type of control overreach.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Stop promoting the removal of cash and it won't decline. Digital currency will result in the devastation of the middle class by the destruction of wealth and control of EVERYONE's money to the federal government. Yes, it's important to keep cash.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Who cares, if we remain sovereign, it wouldn't matter what other countries do.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't impact it at all. We are a sovereign nation and we should be dictating policy, not them.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yeah, read the Constitution and remember that the government is supposed to serve the people, not the other way around.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't. The one thing you can absolutely say is that physical currency isn't concerned with cyber resiliency issues. Fraud, government overreach into the lives and finances of its citizens, and the fact that there are 10s of thousands of emerging cyber threats every day.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

ABSOLUTELY NOT!!!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Let's just stay away from digital currency because it is bad for literally everyone but the banks.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, this is the inherent problem with CBDC. We live in a Democratic Republic where everyone has the right to pursue happiness, and there are no limits to what we can do in this country, and that certainly includes how much money we are "allowed" to have. If I can earn it, there should be no limit, especially with your woke agenda.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. None.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No, there should not be a digital currency.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. The pain of handing over cash for a product is good for people to feel. They need to understand their limits.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This is a drastic over-reach into people's lives, and should not be considered.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The fed will use this to destroy the United States of America and do it in the guise of doing it for the American people, despite destroying this country and its people in the process.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Only if you care about freedom, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Other than that we're good.

Name or Organization

Lior Subotnick

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Oregon

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I cannot think of any at this time.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I don't feel as though there are any benefits to a CBDC outside of instant transactions. If FedNow will be able to offer this exact functionality to existing payments systems I do not see the benefit in a CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The notion that a CBDC could improve access to banking systems is fictitious so long as the CBDC is only accessible through a partnered bank. You've now got the exact same system with a new underlying payment layer. It won't make a difference to the end user and someone who didn't have a bank account before isn't going to open one all of a sudden because the bank is utilizing a new currency. The only way in which I see that the CBDC fosters an increase in the rates of unbanked individuals if it lets users self custody their funds and act as their own banks, although this of course would introduce a plethora of other issues.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I am not well versed enough in monetary policy to comment on this.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I'm not sure that it would, although as previously mentioned I am not an expert on monetary policy. I feel as though given the right controls a CBDC could follow the same ebbs and flows that traditional cash follows and become homogenized into our system having no more or less an effect than our existing notes.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

For lending companies it will make it much more difficult as models will have to be adjusted to work in real time, which would make loan agreements far more complex.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I'm not sure. I suppose existing fraud prevention tools as well as blockchain analysis (if cryptocurrency is used) would prevent risks of fraud. These tools I don't believe would impact the benefits of a CBDC since they are already employed for existing currency.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

I'm not really sure what this question is trying to ask. Cash is not central bank money, it's federal money. You wouldn't "preserve" central bank money, it's all digital anyways. If people are replacing cash for digital alternatives so long as those digital alternatives serve all of their needs than I see no reason that cash needs to be preserved.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin may be utilized by wealthy individuals who wish to bypass current U.S. regulation, or people who wish to transact quicker than they can with ACH. There have been some attempts in the cryptocurrency sphere to build remittance platforms which show some promise and have received private sector support but I don't believe that cryptocurrencies, or stable coins will play a large role in payments domestically. For domestic payments I believe Venmo, Cash App, and Zelle will be the predominant digital means of payments. Millennials and Gen Z already use these services extensively and I think that their influence will only grow. I think that even with a CBDC these services will still be important due to their proprietary features such as the ability to split bills with friends, rewards cards, etc. If a CBDC were ever to be employed I'm not sure that any of the concerns regarding cross-border payments would be alleviated. A lot of the reason remittances are difficult is because of regulation and conversion fees. Those don't disappear just because you're using a digital dollar.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I think that if another countries experimentation with CBDCs yields positive results we may wish to consult with them about implementing a similar system, however I do not believe that we should implement CBDCs simply because other nations do.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I cannot think of any at this time.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I think that the best method for CBDC transactions would be for all of it to be identical to our current ACH system (but instant). Make it so that the Fed is never aware of an accounts balance or the owner, but instead that central banks use the Fed's infrastructure to settle payments. Of course this is basically the system we already have, but that's for a reason. This way the banks keep the data about users and it's up to them to ensure the privacy of their users. In the event a regulator needs to gain access to this data they can do so by contacting a users bank.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I think there's an unavoidable risk around minting. The U.S. Mint is one of the most tightly controlled organizations in the world with access to its systems being severely limited to prevent counterfeiting. I don't know of any ways to prevent counterfeiting in the digital realm without employing some form of decentralized cryptography. If the Federal Reserve issues CBDCs centrally, all it would take is a foreign actor compromising the Fed's system using some kind of 0 day exploit for mass counterfeiting to occur. I think that the best method for CBDC transactions would be for all of it to be identical to our current ACH system (but instant). Make it so that the Fed is never aware of an accounts balance or the owner, but instead that central banks use the Fed's infrastructure to settle payments. Of course this is basically the system we already have, but that's for a reason. This way the banks keep the data about users and it's up to them to ensure the privacy of their users. I think that if a CBDC ends up using some kind of blockchain then all private and public keys should be obfuscated from the end user and stored by the partnering central bank. This way again, the responsibility will fall on the bank to protect its users funds and save the end user from making a costly mistake by accidentally divulging their private keys.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If a CBDC is made that fulfills all of these requirements, and provides some kind of advantage

than yes. If it does not achieve these requirements or provides no benefits over our current system no.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I'm not well versed enough in monetary policy to answer this question.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

I don't think so. I think that by imposing limits on a CBDC in any way you fail at it's supposed goal of providing advantages over cash. Now it has a limit that our current system does not, I don't see that as being a good thing.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I believe that anyone who is committed to ensuring the security of the CBDC and follows the Federal Reserve's guidelines should be allowed to serve as an intermediary. I think that the only way you achieve an equitable system is by enabling smaller companies the same access to the system that larger companies have. Not only is this important for businesses to compete, but without competition you further monopolize the banking industry which severely impacts lower income people who may not be able to pay the fees that larger banks charge for this type of service. I think the role should be similar to a traditional checking account: facilitating payments and holding custody of user funds. If the CBDC relies on blockchain technology than I think it should be the central bank's responsibility to keep a user's keys safe. I think the regulatory structure should exist no different than it is today. Make banks accountable for any and all issues that arise from their mistakes, and make the user responsible for illegal conduct.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Offline transactions are essential for monetary systems as the internet is not a guarantee. The threat of natural disasters, as well as sabotage is too great to be ignored. I think that central banks should build into their mobile apps a function which records the current balance of the user as well as a timestamp every minute as well as after every transaction made (including those made on external devices). In the event that the internet goes out, the last known balance would be known. Provided that this information is then stored in the secure element of a user's device (to prevent manual tampering of balances) people would be able to transact peer to peer using these figures. You could then compare both user's most recent timestamp to determine if there was an outage or if a device had been turned off earlier. If the two user's timestamps are both within a minute of one another (since all devices should be recording the data on one minute intervals) you know that both users lost internet access at the same time, and you can allow the transaction to commence. Once the internet is restored the transactions made during this period would be uploaded from each person's device to their bank, and their timestamps and balances would be compared to the last known one. If their timestamps were sequential and no transactions had occurred before, then they could be executed by the bank and the balances updated. If instead a transaction on the banks server had a timestamp after the one the user uploaded they could reject the transaction. Using this system would let each user hold one another accountable as well as ensuring a final layer where a bank knows for certain that no fraud was made during this time. The only truly inescapable issue to this that I see is the scenario in which a person successfully makes a transaction on a secondary device and before that information can be transmitted to their mobile device the internet is cut. This is extremely unlikely to occur if transaction speeds are truly instant (a few hundred milliseconds at most) but it is theoretically possible. Given the aforementioned structure this would mean that all the transactions a user made during this time would appear fine on a user's device but would ultimately get rejected once they were uploaded to the user's bank. This would mean that offline transactions would almost always impose a small level of risk, however I think the alternative of having no transactions during the downtime is worse. Given that the risk factor would be so low it may also be possible for central banks to offer offline fraud protection in the event that this would occur.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. NFC and tap to pay should be employed using existing technology. We have tap to pay for both mobile devices as well as credit cards and this same system should be used. People should have installed on their mobile device their bank's mobile app. They should then tap their phone against a terminal just like they already do using services like Apple Pay and

Google Pay. The bank will then in the background transfer the funds from the user's account to the merchant's account.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I don't think any new technology would be needed. All of the functionality we have in our financial system today with mobile payments, credit cards etc. is predicated on bank transfers. Even if the CBDC were using blockchain technology so long as the bank was still facilitating transfers all of the payment systems would still operate the same way querying the bank. The bank may have to know a merchant's public address but this could easily be added to the metadata of a Point of Sale device.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The only thing I can think of at this moment is quantum computing. Obviously it's not a relevant threat today, however there is the possibility that it could break modern encryption. Of course this would have massive implications for the financial system as it exists today, but these issues would be exacerbated with a CBDC.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I think that regardless of what is decided on CBDCs it should be have the least environmental impact possible.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

Country

Germany

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

You guys are a disgrace, robbing the whole planet to benefit the few. Shame on you! Let's go Brandon!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Marcus

Industry

Other: Defense

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risks are strikingly obvious! 1.) Moral Hazard depending on the morality of those in control. 2 Unrestricted Monetary Base Growth 3.) Increased centralization in an area of decentralization. 4.) Harms those who do not have a mobile phone 5.) Requires stable internet connection in a country that has no connection in many areas 6.) Ability Unlimited Data Collection- Violation of the 4th Amendment; Privacy Intrusion

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Using a Gold Standard via transfers with blockchain at the regional Fed Reserve Bank. Nonetheless, with AI, this will be marginalized in security.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Inclusion benefits one to harm another. Violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Temporary positive for one "inclusive group". Will cause race riots and civil unrest by disaffected groups.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Impossible Standard to meet. Cannot be done. Both goals are irrelevant to the function of an economy. Maximum Employment is a moral issue. The individual has to "want" to work, survive, produce and provide. Price Stability is impossible because prices MUST change, go up and down in accordance with supply and demand.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The net effect would be negative because the winners and losers would be chosen. Who would choose? Besides, the attempt at Financial Stability is what got us in this position in the first place. If anything, these United States require Financial Instability for the need of creative destruction in the banking system and in the economy overall.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC will destroy the financial sector by making local and state banks irrelevant. Who would get loans for private and personal? Would the inclusive groups have priority over the non-inclusive? The Fed removing itself from the economy will make it more resilient. The Private Sector can adjust to the economic winds with greater efficiency and effectiveness than the Federal Reserve ever can, or could, according to history.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Cannot be done. This is an exercise in Moral Relativity.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

YES!!! Even as cash declines or is removed from public access; another form will be used. Consider the Swiss Dinar of Iraq and how gold is being used in Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Excellent Question. To find the answer to this question, let's look at the trade history of these united States prior to the Federal Reserve. Trade, in those days, was in goods VALUED IN US GOLD DOLLARS; not so much in physical gold or gold certificate itself sans a trade surplus. Domestic trade has no issues. International Trade on the other hand; requires the negotiation of the two parties involved. They can decide on the means of funds transfer.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Comparing apples to oranges is never a good thing. But, even as those nations issue them, the attempt to find an exchange rate will surely be an issue. Difficult Question, no doubt.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Moral Relativity.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Impossible. Look at history. Once one group or individual has "money" removed by the issuing authority, they're going to go crazy. Increase that on a scale by millions and you'll have an social/Civil unrest.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Artificial Intelligence will continue to advance and marginalize every form of "cyber security". As odd as this sounds, to provide the greatest form of security today, non-digitalized record keeping may be required. I.e: Actual physical accounting books at the local level. As the attempt for more centralized banking occurs, the current landscape is being shaped for a more decentralization of finance.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Forcing a payment method has never worked. Look at your history and mismanagement of the US Dollar since 1914, Federal Reserve. It is unfortunate for the Fed and the American People that the US Dollar has lost so much value. If "price stability" was an actual "goal" of your mandate via the Federal Reserve Act, then we would not be in the current economic position we are in today.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Dangerous Road. Moral Hazard of having an unlimited money supply. Whether yes or no, a CBDC will become inflationary. The public will find other means of value to save and earn interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Dangerous Road. Moral Hazard. Depends on how much Civil unrest is tolerable and how much power is enough power.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Dangerous Road. Moral Hazard. Let the market/economy decide.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Dangerous Road. Moral Hazard. Never been here before. No idea.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Visa and Mastercard already suffice. Why change it?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Dangerous Road. Moral Hazard. Never been here before. No idea.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A CBDC in itself is already flawed technology as AI and hacking will surpass the ability to secure itself. It's a failed design even before its implementation. What if my mobile phone breaks? Then what?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Unfortunately, with the current trend of decentralization; any attempt to centralize will be temporarily short lived. The Fed may have to allow the change to happen, but it can facilitate that change by conducting a more "hands-off" approach in the form of allowing the market/economy cleanse itself of the malinvestment inherent in the system. There will be winners and losers, but let the market decide that. Consider the Depression of 1920 and the Great Depression of the 1930's. Quick cleansing via letting the prices fall where they may. The manipulation via Ben Strong's Federal Reserve of the 1920's created the Great Depression. Lets not repeat the same. The culture is changing in these united States and decentralization is happening. Adjust Accordingly.

Name or Organization

William Charles Place

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

No, no, Fed crypto currency

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Retiree

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Trust! We have a deficit and we are financing, debt on top of debt. We stripped the nation from manufacturing and good paying jobs and burdened the middle class with debt that we cannot pay back. Prices have been out of control for a long long time. Do we need another demon to burden the public with? Please stop doing this.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Budget must be balanced. It's only then when we can have stable economy.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net effect will be negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Good luck! This will give the politicians and others an unlimited access to manipulate our currency beyond imagination.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

People have lost confidence in the feds and we have created worthless papers to push into the future. Now you are adding an element of electronic dilemma

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Balance the budget.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Balance the budget.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The solution is worse than the problem.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

Other countries will destroy themselves into an autocratic system with no transparency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Trust! This will bring manipulation, dirty politics, overnight recession and inflation, instability, and civil war.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Exactly!! Government run systems are always 20 years behind time. Government cannot manage this.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Exactly!! Good luck with that.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

The question itself shows the road to tyranny.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Here we go! More complicated system that government will never be able to manage.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Pavlin

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This kind of power should not exist. We should return the issuings of currency bag to the treasury and at the same time allow competition in different currencies used as medium of exchange.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Free and unregulated crypto currencies can create multiple streams of passive income.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC can affect financial exclusion which is the most possible path since it will be controlled by psychopaths. Decentralised crypto currencies can do better job at financial inclusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

END THE FED!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

End Central banks and fractional reserve banking and replace it will decentralized crypto currencies

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

In this case No benefits are worth the negatives

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

END CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Decentralised crypto currencies will bring us peace and prosperity since nobody can create unlimited amount of it.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

Get government out of the economy and leave the free market fix the mess they created.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

CBDC will be used to finance WARs

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC can't provide privacy

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Monero

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, but only if all other cryptocurrencies are allowed to compete with it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC shouldn't be legal tender on its own.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Irrelevant

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NA

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It's called gold and silver standart

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

let the free market solve that problem.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

NA

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Just stay out of the way. We the people will figure it out.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The most beneficial design principal should be DECENTRALIZED and DONT DO EVIL.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Minnesota

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I think use of blockchain technology could be a useful addition to banks and international trade if it could be proven safe. The Chinese from what I've heard are setting communication using Quantum bits which for now seems to totally safe from hacking. Claiming Bitcoin is money??? What a joke!!! Crypto "currencies" are totally unstable and have value in terms of how many dollars you can get for them. Dollar is backed for now by most commodities being settled for them. Petrodollars anyone and our "deal" with the Saudis and GCC to only sell their oil for dollars then recycle them? That foreign nations have to obtain dollars to purchase commodities??? When Bitcoin or whatever crypto is accepted by Saudi Arabia for oil, or copper is settled for them? China is nibbling away at this with their "Free Trade Deal" with them and being the largest trading partner with most of the globe we have a long term adjustment going on since HW Bush moved to China in 1973 as Envoy and their "best friend". I remember when the British Pound was worth over \$5.00 in the late 1950's and how it lost most of it's value. Working in Sao Paulo at GM in 1989 when the Cruzeiro and Cruzado inflated away so fast they chained up the Coke machine and the telephone co. had to issue their own tokens! I know what currency is worth that is not a "reserve currency" or backed by silver, gold, commodities being settled for them.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Using Quantum light speed communication for security.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, it could destroy the USA, Petrodollar and hand the Chinese everything they haven't already been handed.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Maximum employment??? In the USA??? What joke!!! Since outsourcing our economy since the 70's and with AI, CAD/CAM, Robotics??? I worked at the premier CAD/CAM machine maker in the 80's and all the top corporations rushed into that including the "Defense Sector" and for example when I asked what would happen to all the designers at GM (white collar workers) they told me they'd all be FIRED. Whoops! Make work, busy work, and lots of criminal BS like Navient Corp.? or how about all the "executives" who know NOTHING about the corporations they are running being "finance" wonders like McNearny at GE, 3M, then Boeing???? Stock options anyone and driving the stock price up while destroying the companies??? Huge Problem. OK we have the "Gaming Industry" like the Carlinos running GLPT and Penn National making billions but it's still just gambling and not producing net gain just transferring money. How about Grayscale? Would you absorb them into the private FED? How? What market methods would determine a stable value for Bitcoin etc.??? Blockchain might be a useful addition to bank transfer but we already have electronic transactions via credit cards and the Swift system although as the Philippine fiasco showed it has weak links. USA has a huge problem today and tying our dollar to the Saudis and GCC then City of London metals exchange etc. gives our dollar some measure of actual value and

control over other nations. I don't see any "crypto currency" ever replacing the dollar only use of blockchain to ease transaction for dollars.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

What would back it???? Dark Energy???

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Destroy the banks.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Sure, banning it like China might help.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

I like cash, it's anonymous although how about my Silver Certificates? All those written promises by the "govt. meant nothing???" Vietnam?? 1960's?? Awful!!!! I grew up in the 50's poor but it was way better!!! Air Travel was awesome and the 707? Launched the whole Jet Age and then the 747?? High point for America! Sure globalization and being "friends is nice but not all this BS like the creating of enemies to justify the "defense industry" which has BACKFIRED over and over. Nixon ending Bretton Woods was a dark result like shipping HW Bush to China. All the idiots protesting(rightly(Vietnam etc.) were carrying Mao's little Red Book like idiots and now have power?? Mao was a disaster, we should have finished WW 2 and Korea with Gen. MacArthur and Patton and settled everything then. Water over the damn but it's a shame. Installing a Chinese type hyper controlled system in the USA will be an absolute DISASTER.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Quantum communication for security.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Who cares as long as they need dollars to settle commodities globally. They can convert their crypto to dollar at whatever their dollar value is at the time.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Develop hydrogen/ammonia to replace fossil fuels faster which will take trillions upon trillions!!!! More than 600 Trillion for the Saudis alone!!! Start saving up!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

idiotic.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

moronic.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!!!!!! It's a joke!!!! We have the dollar.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It would have to to even be considered but we have the dollar which is already electronic.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

BAN IT.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

BAN it.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

BAN IT.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

BAN IT.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Please!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Ask the "aliens" who push this garbage.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

China banned Bitcoin so what's taking you so long? USA allows idiots creating a competing "currency"??? Block chain for bank transactions maybe but we use the dollar as currency backed by oil and commodities being settled in dollars. Gold and silver etc. are real money and have been for over 5,000 years sorry. Gold is an element which cannot be "created" by some kid on a laptop or thousands of them using up all the electricity. Geez!!!!

Name or Organization

Adam Seals

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Missouri

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The creation of a cbdc would be an unprecedented and extremely dangerous increase in government power. Anybody with the power to deny any transaction, ban any economic actor, manipulate money to such a detailed degree will ultimately abuse the power to no end. With banks you can chose use a different bank, but with a cbdc you have no alternative. PLEASE don't create a cbdc

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

just dont do it

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It could negatively impact inclusion by allowing the government to ban economic and political actors it doesn't like

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

it would give the fed precise control over every factor of the economy but with that much power comes just as much potential tyranny.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

would create unlimited stability at a great cost to economic freedom

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

a cbdc would give the government far too much power

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

dont make a cbdc

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

dont make a cbdc

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

dont make a cbdc

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

dont make a cbdc

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

dont make a cbdc

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

dont make a cbdc

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

dont make a cbdc

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

dont make a cbdc

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

dont make a cbdc

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

dont make a cbdc

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

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19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

dont make a cbdc

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

dont make a cbdc

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

dont make a cbdc

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

dont make a cbdc

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

government does not have the authority to create currency either directly or by proxy. A CBDC is nothing more than a way to hide the inflation tax, continue the industrial military complex, and control the free people of this nation.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

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5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

negative. do not authorize this

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

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12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

government does not have the authority to create currency either directly or by proxy. A CBDC is nothing more than a way to hide the inflation tax, continue the industrial military complex, and control the free people of this nation. it's not the business of government to control behavior the currency manipulation

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

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14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

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16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

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20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

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22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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Name or Organization

Raymond Solomon Jr

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The data collection alone would be a tyrants wet dream not to mention the control it would have over every single American and corporations transactions allowing them to do business or not. It is unprecedented the amount of control that will be given to any entity that is able to issue and control America's central bank digital currency. It is a power that we do not want to exist. Regardless of whether it ends up being used for good or not. The capacity for it to be used for evil is too great.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Absolutely not.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will further restrict financial services negatively impacting the lives of Americans and also be used political agendas to divide Americans and raise tensions.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The implementation of a deflationary model similar to bitcoin would be wise.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Ever since the U.S. government decided to allow the banks to default on its obligation to pay back American citizens of the gold they stole with the suspension of the gold standard, the price has destabilized the lives of every American. The U.S. economy has since destabilized and requires careful manipulation to keep many economic factors from getting more out of control by printing more money. Knowing what every citizen and corporation does financially with a CBDC will only prove what everyone already knows about the stability of the current financial system and its unsustainable monetary policies. The net affect would be negative because a CBDC will never help the financial situation of Americans.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

There will probably be a shift in how business is conducted in order to deal with the lack of privacy. It could cause a rise in the amount of regulations that once again benefit banks and corporations the most. It is certain that a CBDC will not fix any financial issues the economy is currently experiencing. It will only enhance the granularity of scrutiny the government entity in charge of the CBDC will have over all Americans.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

New tools would have to be invented out of thin air by new regulations. I imagine it would not be much different than the current inflationary money system.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage has already declined all across America as banks and retailers prefer not to handle cash because of the fearmongering narrative pushed by mainstream news since 2020 that handling cash is a way to catch covid 19. Americans feel forced to deal with the lack of options to pay with cash and its a bad thing.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The fastest and most robust innovation is happening in the crypto industry and there are battle tested solutions that already scale worldwide much faster than Visa. The solution will involve multiple solutions and not a single solution.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should not. Do not rush. Consider using crypto technologies.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. Its a bad idea from the start and the risks will grow overtime.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It will not provide any privacy because it will give the central bank and intelligence agencies like the NSA to monitor all citizens and map out everybody's financial life and even predict how every citizen will spend their money which can then be used to manipulate certain age groups, races or any division of people in America. Illicit financial activity will always continue regardless. The prohibition of alcohol in the United States and The war on drugs and The 20 year war in the middle east allowed corporate and government financial corruption to exist because it is profitable.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A closed system like a CBDC will certainly have unexpected flaws and experience delays to fix problems because of it being a specialized technology with no interest in competing against any other CBDC therefore financial innovation will be lacking. An open system consisting of crypto technologies will provide superior resilience against attacks as it is open and exposed its weaknesses discovered and quickly fixed because there is a financial incentive in a healthy competitive ecosystem.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. it should not exist for the benefit of America's citizens.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, because it would be an unreliable tool to help stabilize the financial system.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

The most obvious limitation of the quantity theory is that it does not explain recessions or unemployment because it assumes away adjustment problems. It assumes that production is determined by resources, and since money is not a resource, changes in money should not change production.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No firm because most firms have ties to wall street and wall street is corrupt.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

There would be no way to regulate offline transactions just as there is no way now.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

It should adopt the innovative technology of crypto and standardize for different situations.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The best implementations currently consist of Ripple (XRP), Algorand (ALGO), Stellar Lumens (XLM), Iota (MIOTA) and XDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A closed system like the CBDC is vulnerable to trust. The design and policy choices will be vulnerable to politics and innovation will be lacking because there will be no healthy competition.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

It's better to have 100 tyrants competing for power than have 1 tyrant who has it all. Bypassing the banking system and allowing the central bank to give control to a select few is a bad design. That bad design will cause the banking system to become nationalized. Do not move forward with a CBDC.

Name or Organization

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Alaska

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I am against the policy. It's a breach of HIPAA confidentiality to know every time that you go to physicians office; Paired with other grabbed data citizens are being tracked for everything. We need a safe haven from tracking.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Leave well enough alone

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes financial inclusions would adversely affect in a negative way.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Not do it.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Neither.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Small regular washer and dryers at apartment complexes, would all have to computer based technology, as well as any other coin operated machine

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't do it.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

More use.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Lead do not follow.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It wouldn't

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't be designed that way.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Heck no.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No interest. Cash is king. Doesn't need add ons

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Jeez that's a bad question. Of course not b

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It can't.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It can't without privacy breaches.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Steal peoples data.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The risk outweigh the benefits. Don't do it

Name or Organization

Justin Rawlings

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Utah

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There is no need for a CBDC, it gives the citizens of the US, nothing but reduced privacy and freedom.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no benefits to CBDCs. Any so called benefit of a CBDC is already available through crypto currencies and stable coins.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC would do nothing beneficial for inclusion. And has the potential to be used in very negative ways.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

CBDCs give the Federal Reserve a lot of power to do whatever they want, but it's unlikely this power will be used for anything good.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The effects would be very negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDC give the Federal Reserve too much power, this hurts all private financial companies and the entire economy.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't create a CBDC!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. Credit card companies already fill this role.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Stable coins and Crypto solve this problem without the privacy issues of CBDCs.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Of course China and other authoritarian nations love CBDCs. We shouldn't copy their stupidity.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Stable coins do this already. No need for a CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Stable coins do this already. No need for a CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Stable coins do this already. No need for a CBDC.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Federal government shouldn't take over the role of local banks.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No need for a CBDC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No need for a CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No need for a CBDC.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No need for a CBDC.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Stable coins do this already. No need for a CBDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No need for a CBDC.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no benefits to CBDCs, unless you're communist!

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

Hong Kong

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC issued by American federal reserve to foreign entities directly could enable American banking system to reach out directly to opposition force in countries against America, enabling people with goal aligned with American government to bypass their domestic banking system, weakening the financial stability of hostile governments while supporting life of people against those hostile government, as well as allowing the sanction system of the America to more directly impact their targets.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I don't think so.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A number of individuals inside or outside the US are working for jobs that are legal, but have perceived moral or regulatory difficulties, that make private banking system unwilling to serve them, for example people who have record of bankruptcy, people who earn their living through creating/selling erotic/non-christian artworks, as well as people who might be politicians or activists. CBDC will enable these people to participate in digital trade reliably, and as many of these people are of relatively socioeconomic status such CBDC can also help these people, and this role cannot be filled/helped by private institute because many of them fear moral backlash of serving non-Christian client or worry about additional paperwork necessary for serving people with complex background or the risk associated with people with bad credit record. By adopting CBDC, these people will no longer risk being kicked off digital economy and enable them to be financially independent.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will allow online gig works that were previously unavailable due to moral believe of private online payment processors, and in the process it would help increase employment opportunity which would ultimately maximize employment

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I do not anticipate CBDC being an additional mean of currency account would have negative impact on financial impact "unless" that CBDC is to decouple with USD and being use as a tool to virtually print massive amount of new money which could lead to inflation. As long as that's being kept off the limit then I don't see it affecting the financial stability. On the other hand, I think CBDC in place of those pseudo-stable "stablecoin" with unknown oversight can help strengthen the risk aversion ability of the financial stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC could impact financial sector in the sense that it is a trustworthy digital currency and

likely have a higher adaption rate due to such level of trust. Therefore, financial sector will likely need and want to allow interfacing with such CBDC, which require a bit additional labor across different financial systems. However, since there are no need for CBDC to adopt energy-intensive Proof of Work system or other similar systems, it can help turn the entire financial sector greener especially on relationship with those nonbank money that depends on such. As for "stablecoins", some of those stablecoins, like USDT, are actually overseen by entity outside US juridical power and thus their owners have no protection by American laws, hence there is a risk of them failing to exchange those "stablecoin" back into fiat currency. If this happens, there exists a chance for its damage ripple outward to the general economy system. Moving them to CBDC can help negate the risk presented by those "stablecoin" operating companies

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

By providing universal, secure, easy-to-use, stabilized computer API (Application Programming Interface) access to the CBDC for the bank systems to connect their systems to, can help reduce CBDC's impact on financial system workload.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

It is very important, especially on virtual/digital trade, where cash cannot be delivered without CBDC for virtual/digital goods/services

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It will be up to private companies like PayPal to decide who can or cannot produce digital payment, based on their company policies are, which often involve moral judgement that shouldn't deter people from trading. Others might be forced to use the unregulated crypto market which is both slower, less secure, and more energy intensive, which would damage both the trading parties and the environment, in addition to weakening effect of US treasure sanctions. Some of the biggest operators of cryptocurrency, like the company behind stablecoin "USDT", are located in countries with opposing ideologies like China, and that could subject their users to Chinese law and regulations instead of American law when performing international or even domestic trade, and could have harmful effect on US economy system

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US must carefully evaluate the nature of CBDC of each other countries, and only cooperate with those that allow free flow of money and do not use CBDC as a free money printing machine, in order to avoid damaging the reputation of US's CBDC system.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Dedicated authority to protect the information security of CBDC should be established to ensure it's safe from foreign hacking threats. It should also have ways to verify identity of both domestic and foreign users.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By providing accounts to each users, verifying their identity inside the system for law enforcement purpose, but do not disclose identity of these accounts to any other parties they're trading with.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Using modern, update, continually-patched codes for the system, instead of old codes from half a century ago, completed with logging and backups, would provide CBDC with the much needed cyber resiliency, and it will perform much better than ancient system from traditional bank.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

CBDC should be equivalent to USD.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. As CBDC is not a banking institute, it merely facilitate transfer of money, and would not reinvest using money being put inside the system. Interest rate in recent decades are also low enough that the minimum potential gain will not worth the risk and cost of implementing a system that pay out interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, but if the amount is exceedingly large, then it could trigger some form of investigation to see whether they are legally obtained. This would also help more effectively deal with financial crimes.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

A public institute responsible for maintaining the system should handle individual accounts directly, while interfacing with other regular banking services like retail banks and payment processors like Paypal or Bitcash. The institute should only focus on handling oayment and leave every other aspects of banking to the traditional banking system.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It should have "offline" capability by allowing users to convert CBDC back to cash at any times.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Easy API access as mentioned in answer to question #7

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Easy API access as mentioned in answer to question #7

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The programming codes behind the system need to be up to date like mentioned in answer to question #13.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The design of CBDC should not be made to allow sanctioned individuals gaining access to the US banking system.

Name or Organization

Alan Chenworth

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A digital currency controlled by the Fed. or the government could severely limit freedom in the lives of US citizens as all spending could be tracked or disallowed.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Leave it to the free market. We currently have numerous blockchain/digital currencies that can already be used by citizens without government interference.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Very negative. Cash is already far more inclusive than cbdc ever will be.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would give them and their associates way too much power in the lives of ordinary citizens.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Since neither the fed nor the government have ever been fiscally responsive, it will make it easier to implement bad monetary policy. One click if a button and there is more money. Another click and I can't spend mine.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. It would but government and the fed in charge of what goes on in the financial sector. He who controls the purse strings has the power

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Let's forget the transition to CBDC. Then there are no effects.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash must be preserved, even if there is a decline in usage. What happens next time there is a hurricane or major storm that shuts down power for a week or two? We just won't buy anything? Or pay our rent?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We already have XRP to do the cross border payments. It was working fine (and undercutting the banks' profit margins--which is why it was suspended). Let's reinstate Ripple XRP. We don't need the Fed to facilitate cross border transactions.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Why should other nations have any say or influence on what we do?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

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12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. In one way or another, governments, banks and companies will end up monitoring citizens. And there will be data breaches.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Stay with cash and let the private sector handle the risks. Government rarely gets anything right.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. It should not exist.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If we must have them, then of course we should get interest. The Fed or another bank will find a way to take them from our accounts and loan them out, the same as they do not. If they make money on it, so should the people who earned it and stored it in an account.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. We live in a free country, right. If they are legal to hold, there should not be a limit.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

If we must have them, local banks.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Of course. How else do I spend it at a flea market or give cash to the babysitter. Or a tip to a stripper. Also, what about power outages?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. But then we already have this with cash. And with debit cards. (Debit cards already do almost everything that they want from a digital dollar. Everything except give the government power to track and regulate every transaction.)

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

You would need new platforms.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Most likely they will give government and big tech more power over ordinary people. Let's not get CBDC'd.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs

around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Let's consider people's freedom of choice, mobility, and the Constitutional definition of money.

Name or Organization

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Industry

Individual

Country

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State

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Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I found it surprising that lattice-based key exchanges weren't mentioned even once in the .pdf release & it sincerely sounds as if the effects of quantum computing haven't even been considered at all after reading the full whitepaper. All manner of academia is searching for a solution architecture for the p versus np problem & once solved, most probably at the end of the decade with technological singularity outstripping human innovation, you will have successfully built the mother of all centralized public targets for an international attack.

Scholarly articles:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356353379_Quantum2FA_Efficient_Quantum-Resistant_Two-Factor_Authentication_Scheme_for_Mobile_Devices <https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.00200> https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3565438 Furthermore, I believe as an individual that one of the reasons the US monetary system is so successfully withstanding the test of time as the reserve currency of the world is our decentralization & varying array of competing private sector approaches towards it which make any one individual target just that, a single target amongst many. With the centralization of a digital currency you are going to wipe small firm's ability to be competitive in the market out overnight no matter how you spin it. Look at what facebook is doing with their metaverse idea for instance & how in the future there simply won't be a competitor to it. You specifically cite remittance payments & their abusive nominal values due to lack of competition, yet completely forego the acknowledgement that the implementation of a CBDC would wipe out those firms altogether overnight removing what little competition even exists today.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I believe a CBDC is ultimately the correct path, however I would like to highlight that the ripples of this implementation will be profound already as it is. 'Ripping off the band-aid' so to speak in regards to the SWIFT banking system & implementing a much more updated reference software system to coincide with the federal reserve's CBDC authentication would be ideal to further curb the timeline of the heuristics safety concern.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Ultimately it would be a net positive effect over the course of 2-3 generations. Immediately we will see a widespread abjection to the system fueled by clickbait misinformation campaigns concerning consumer privacy & 'big-brother' watchdog euphemisms to say the least in regards to what this country is currently sustaining in regards to something as mundane as vaccine & masking efficacy. Internationally I believe the first to market stands to garner a majority swathe of the marketshare of international B2B integrations & the United States is already a laggard to China in this regard.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Until the federal government starts to pull it's weight in regards to the country as a whole having an agreed upon socially equitable 'floor', any notion of the federal reserve having an ability to affect price-stability amongst the varying states is a completely moot point. Beyond

inclusive policy changes in this field towards the equitable well-being of all Americans no matter their income level, I believe you're just furthering the tools of private corporate interests so as to take advantage of the average consumer rather than helping them in any meaningful way. People already understand they can utilize commercial bank money as an alternative means to central bank money & They Do. Current households in the United States according to the 2020 census with more than \$250,000 in equity number just 6.3% & you also fail to divest assets versus actual equity which would easily make this number smaller. Source: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-hinc.html> To enact that a CBDC would actually pursue price-stability & maximum-employment on the grounds of circumventing credit or liquidity risk sounds like nothing more than a political selling point to me.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This will adversely affect financial stability very rapidly. There will be an overwhelming net-negative impact on the vast majority of American households for one simple fact. Wall St. exists & there still hasn't been a proper cleaning of their leveraging risk policies despite two "once-in-a-lifetime" recession events that you at the Federal Reserve have had to pick up the pieces from in barely 12 years. You're stirring the pot for a third "once-in-a-lifetime" event by allowing HFT practices to come back into full swing with the current amount of market-market manipulation going on that is rampant even now in equities that media corporations try to sell as 'meme-stocks'. You're setting up a market order environment of T+0 for effective intra-moment trading. I understand this isn't within the Federal Reserve's jurisdiction or oversight legally, but you need to understand that you will be directly allowing that time of trading style to proliferate the entire financial marketing system with the instillation of such instant transaction services. Apart of what allowed Wall St. to progressively be a marker of the country's innovation & aptitude for over 5 decades so well was the 'delay' in events & timing that is seemingly growing smaller & smaller with every passing year only furthering the fuel noteworthiness of off-exchange trading & for profit order-flow. The reason I highlighted 'meme-stocks' earlier is that if you step back & look at what they're doing objectively it's as if the retail investors stepped in where the SEC/Congress should've stepped in themselves with a 'do-right' attitude to call the markets on their games & rather than slapping them with meaningless fines that are a pale sub 10% negotiation of the monetary reward those firms were making by breaking the law in the first place. To be blunt, we're still recovering financially from the '08 housing crisis in a way that has allowed the pandemic to completely turn homes away for a living necessity & into another asset class for corporations & the ultra-wealthy to hoard. We have rampant insider-trading going on within Congress who still can't even grapple with 'what' cryptocurrencies are nor have they even provided proper legal oversight to the field what so ever despite having since 2012 effectively to do so. How on earth is allowing Wall St. to come up with an entirely new game around your instant transaction network in a CBDC going to benefit absolutely anyone other than the ultra-wealthy?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

See answer to question 5, I went on a tangent there over explaining the financial sector as that's where I work & unintentionally answered this question there.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

A waiting period of at least one year being introduced for any market related, risk-associated, non-concrete transactions so as to allow both the Federal Reserve and Congress to observe the abuses of the system that will take place & properly mitigate them before allowing Wall St. to get their hands on a shiny new toy so to speak. There would be no impact what so ever on the stated potential benefits of a CBDC if you allowed for waiting period beyond a large outcry of far fewer but more equitable voices associated with the management of risk-assets crying foul.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

I thought on this question for a while so as to not come off as a progressive in what I believe needs to be addressed here. If we remove the public's access to hard, tangible, central bank currency you are going to have to instill some form of UBI & I really don't see a way around it. I do not believe disavowing cash usage entirely should be a goal, or would even be a healthy goal for the simple reason that the general public is not that smart to be blunt about it. As I've

cluded to earlier with the internal national war over masking/vaccine efficacy, you're not going to be able to facilitate a clean break from central bank currency altogether without actively educating the general public on financial well-being. This should be preserved period. The general public's ability to misconstrue policy efforts on their own behalf is a simple parlor trick of politics & the simplest of people need to be able to have a tangible asset in their hands as they live in a tangible world. There is far too wide an education gap in this country & a large part of this country's economic system, ie the credit system as a whole, exists in a predatory fashion so as to prey upon them. Believe me I am not saying that is a 'bad' thing & I am trying hard to not come off that way, capitalism is capitalism end of the story. If you remove their tangible asset it will open up a Pandora's box of workforce revolt, & while they may only make up a meager 19% of transactions according to the whitepaper, that really should illustrate very clearly when compared against other progressive countries just how far behind the curve the average American consumer is in regards to their educational status of their financial well-being.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

China's proliferation of their eCNY will go on unchallenged & rapidly take the international marketshare of developing nations under their wing I believe to a point where the US will no longer be able to maintain its status as the world reserve currency.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We simply have to partake in the developing financial landscape or recognize that we are no longer a developing nation & lose our status as the world reserve currency. It is that short & sweet an answer to both 9 & 10 because it's very apparent.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The idea of 'decentralization' as a whole should be brought into the discussion forum & what I mean by this is not having an array of digital stablecoins as they're referred to be offered up as the US CBDC, but the actual format of the cryptographic reference material that is utilized for this endeavour needs to be decentralized. You are setting up a restructuring of the SWIFT banking system as a whole & one of the reasons that system has worked so well for so many years is its simplicity. However as I outlined very heavily in the my answers to question 1, even that system is going to ultimately fall prey to the advancing field of quantum computing & their inherent ability to usurp hash security. Even just having all 24 branches of the federal reserve have an individual authentication parameter for each transaction would disavow a single point of attack in the future by propping up a physical safety protocol that if even one physical node is breached or compromised entirely, it would act as a stopgap to the other 23 branches & allow for reassessment. Something like this at the same time would open the door to financial system disruptions on a widespread scale & again, I point to my answers to question 1 as to trying to reframe 'what' the actual goals & liabilities for this project are.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The exact same format as Commercial Bank Money ledgers. It is that simple & anyone telling you it isn't, has an agenda in my opinion as someone who was an initial pool founder of Bitcoin. Cryptocurrency absolutely can be transparent or opaque. The decision to make it opaque was always in my mind a genuine money-laundering/illicit decision & why back in 2012 when I began getting into the crypto scene I believed it would be a niche product with a limited shelf life because there was no way the government I grew up with, or my parents grew up with, or I had been taught about, was ever going to 'allow' something so criminally rampant to propagate amongst its constituents. Boy was I wrong & deeply over-faithful in our governing bodies ability to 'do the just thing'; not even the right thing mind you, 'The Just Thing'.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Again the proliferation of the quantum computing space in my mind is already putting this entire idea out of date already before it's able to see inception. I really am heavy on the emphasis here that technology is so rapidly advancing right now in the world that the current state of affairs in governing bodies & discourse about product innovation is being outpaced by the development of new technologies. This is only going to be further exasperated once

AI-innovation outpaces human-innovation during the technological singularity. I am so deeply worried about the way the entire human race, not just Americans, view money as a 'resource' & I'm using the classical economic definition of what a resource is here. The move to a centralized currency ledger is akin in my mind to some weird sci-fi book yet to be written about the future fall of the American empire, the Chinese empire, the Russian empire, all of them, to a small handful of humans who decided they were going to usurp everyone & everything with technological superiority. If there was a way to incentivize people 'away' from money being a resource as it is currently viewed in the world today, I believe that would alleviate future cyber risks dramatically. What I envision here is that when I was younger I made enough money to become financially independent. What does every media outlet say will happen if we give that opportunity to everyone? No one will want to work. I'm telling you as a young man still, who has had that opportunity, sure you may go on vacations for a year or two, you may do nothing but eat chips & play video games like these labels try to apply for a while. The key word is 'while', eventually you will feel the desire to contribute back to society in a much healthier economic view in my opinion of trying to 'grow' the economic pie that is available rather than the more simple minded view of how to 'get more' of the economic pie that financial instability breeds for the individual. I still point to my answer to question 1 for this one & I believe my answer here may be much more nuanced than was called for. However I just feel so compelled to illustrate simple economic pressures & mechanisms on the most widely affected class of citizenry that these effects will instill & that is the general consumer, not the ultra wealthy/wall st./economic retirees the list goes on.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, otherwise as I've illustrated repeatedly that we stand to lose our status as the global reserve currency due to lack of innovation.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I believe it should not pay interest as it disincentivizes the end-user from risk allocation when their most liquid form of currency, a CBDC, is suddenly paying a guaranteed return for hoarding it as an asset. If you are dedicated to paying a form of interest than consider taking a page from trading practices & having a one-year minimum holding period of the 'asset' to pay the stated interest in the same way capital-gains works because that's where I see a completely liquid CBDC being abused.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

I don't know how to approach this question as an American & a capitalist overall. The idealist in me says yes because it will disincentivize wealth hoarding & propagate the practices of what Reaganomics always should've been... I just differ you towards political agendas here & how there is virtually no way to sell this as a sticking point what so ever to the powers that be. I believe there's a meme that sums up what would happen in this situation pretty clearly: https://www.reddit.com/r/SandersForPresident/comments/fnm2ff/after_you_reach_999_million_you_get_a_trophy_that/

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I would rather see government controlled intermediaries for this type of venture rather than privatized ones & I'm speaking as someone who's made their money by utilizing Wall St. The amount of abuses that private sector intermediaries instill in this corporate space are still rippling through our economy today & I believe nobody in the United States actually knows this better than you all at the Federal Reserve. I understand that this isn't really feasible & I also understand that the 'big-brother' reception of something like that would be overwhelming to the general public so I really don't think my answer to this question is necessary or progressive towards any discourse you need for this question. That said, the regulatory oversight should be stricter than it currently is with practices regarding reverse repo rates right name to finger a 'bad-boy' so to speak. With the introduction of FedNow it is completely feasible to instill immediate liquidity measurements & restrictions on these intermediaries; however genuine breach of contract so to speak in the regulatory field needs to actually be met with what capitalism was designed to offer. Failure. Not a bailout, or understanding, or meaningless fine, or whatever. You're introducing an entirely new sector for financial services & if you really believe you are going to level the playing-field so to speak for smaller firms, than you need to actually force these bigger players when they come into the space & abuse it like they will to test the boundaries to fail. Revoke their access to the system & force a failure. If you do it to just one of these larger banks, the shockwaves that would ensure to the legal structurization of those corporate entities would be profound; & whichever 'big bank' gets the stick first won't even fail as a fiscal entity overall what so ever, they'll just be barred

from partaking in the CBDC asset class for 'x' amount of time like the way government contracting works.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes I think I've outlined the framework pretty well in my previous answers in regards to utilizing a multiple ledger checks & balances systems in as little as the 24 separate branches to usurp a cyberattack of a centralized point. I'm clearly not the most educated person for this answer but I defer to the reverse repo system again for something like this. If you've made that system work for commercial bank money ledgers there's no reason to believe you couldn't instill the exact same system for a 'backlog' of financial transactions while the system was offline for 'x' amount of time & be operating in good faith in the United States Government. I believe that something like this should be a catastrophic fail safe & never utilized for beyond 24 hours. Again I reiterate I am nowhere near educated enough to give a proper answer to this question.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes otherwise it's not serving the purpose of accenting central bank money. Again this where I would like to see government instilled intermediaries rather than private sector solutions so as to prevent abuses of the system. I imagine a form of internet relay between the point of sale & the federal reserve ledgers in a mimic of the blockchain as it's currently understood. In offline transactions there could be private sector development of 2FA devices that utilize a similar technology to atomic clocks to produce individualized signatures of particle frequency, if I recall correctly the cesium dynamic utilized in atomic clocks produces a finely measurable result of over 9 billion iterations every second & seeing as how there aren't even 9 billion people on the planet this is easily a proponent solution off the top of my head. Imagine what the private sector could come up with.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I believe the technology already exists in our current commercial banking money supply. Accenting it with a cryptographic blockchain is already existent in things like coinbase commerce, bitpay, whatsapp etc.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Again I defer to my answer to the first question of this questionnaire & highlight the vulnerabilities of a centralized digital ledger that isn't divested with multiple checks & balances. The proliferation of quantum supremacy is furthering the notion of P=NP equations which stands to make current authentication methods archaic.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Again I defer to my answer to the first question of this questionnaire & highlight the vulnerabilities of a centralized digital ledger that isn't divested with multiple checks & balances. The proliferation of quantum supremacy is furthering the notion of P=NP equations which stands to make current authentication methods archaic.

Name or Organization

Angie N

Industry

Individual

Country

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Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*
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- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
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 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
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Name or Organization

Jana Graham

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

You, the government takes even more control of our life!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No benefit for, the average person, only the government controlling our lives!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Effect would be negative for the average person. I don't trust this government anymore. You are seizing all of our freedoms.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

No Benefits to the average person. Do not do this!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Can not. Only negative effect for average person. Quit weaseling your way into our lives.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would only benefit the government, our crooked bad government!

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't use any tools to try to instigate this monopoly of all our monies!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash is KING!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Make things a lot more complicated

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Leave us alone and we will care for other economies.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Don't use this CBDC! I am totally against it.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Just like the computer, there is NO, NONE AT ALL, privacy for any of us.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Cyber space will never be safe, EVER.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

ABSOLUTELY NOT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

YOu crooked government, get out of our lives!

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Don't even go there! See you already are trying to figure out how to control our money, savings, salaries etc!

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

NONE! They will all be crooked. Just like this new marijuana industry and gambling industry, run by crooks!

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

NO. Do not get involved in our lives anymore.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Don't do it!! It's bad for us the people! Our president and his family are crooks and you know it. I don't trust anything with this new regime.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

It can't without compromising our money and private lives.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

NO

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

DO NOT CONSIDER THIS ABOMINATION ON OUR COUNTRY! YOU ARE RUINING THIS COUNTRY BY GRADUALLY TURNING US INTO A COMMUNIST NATION AND YOU EITHER ARE FOR IT OR YOU ARE BLIND TO IT.

Name or Organization

Jason Bernick

Industry

Other: Freight forwarding

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Possibility of being hacked Lack of intelligent individuals that would set it up A non-secured currency that is digital is asking for chaos.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No - stay ouy

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes you are creating a downward spiral in cryptocurrency markets

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will further drive hyper inflation

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Poorly

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes could crash the market

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Get all the tools out of government

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

People grab phones and credit cards before they think to grab cash

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Drug money will move a little easier

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They shouldnt

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Yes - don't do it

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It will be an exposure

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Russia

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Yes

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

No

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

7-11

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Yes

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Um yes

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Good engineering

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Government engineers are not engineers

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Yes hire a real company

Name or Organization

Owen

Industry

Bank, Small or Midsize

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risks of CBDC include trying to move debt to a separate balance sheet where only CBDC is recorded separate from the actual dollar, which further compounds risk and does not combat inflation in the long term. Further risks also include CBDC being vulnerable to cyber security attack, account and data breaches, counterfeiting, and challenges from nations or private entities that have developed quantum computing.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

None. CBDC is susceptible to advances in computer technology which should be a long term consideration on the Fed's part. CBDC also allows the potential for central bank and federal government to issue policies allowing privileged actions.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, only the financially wealthy and politicians would have access to CBDC at the initial stage of roll-out. Middle class and minority groups would be largely left behind until several years after roll-out. Also, the Fed has to consider whether any international country would be willing to accept the CBDC. Remember, they only accept the US dollar because of the strength of it based on historical trends.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

That depends on whether the Fed is giving greater weight to the US dollar or CBDC. If the Fed's intent is to solely rely on the CBDC, maximum employment and price stability will take years to stabilize, which could lead to higher unemployment and volatile price stability. There are 330 millions US citizens so assume that half of them are resistant to this. This will create instability in roll-out. Cannot have two types of currency at the same time nor force one over the other.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

None. Just because China is leading the way on it does not mean USA has to. None of the NATO countries nor Russia has implemented this. China is only able to do so because they have state control.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, as mentioned above, CBDC is vulnerable to cyber security threats and any advances in future technology. Sometimes, the safest security is a physical and tangible object.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Simple, keep CBDC to financial intermediaries, not brick and mortar banks. Require verbal confirmation from sender/recipient to finalize transaction, not digital or written confirmation.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

This depends. This assumes that cash usage will immediately decline after the roll out of CBDC. It is uncertain if the Fed has run a projection of tapering off cash usage, but if I had to randomly guess, I'd say the projection is not pretty if you are asking this question.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

This depends on what country the Fed plans to do business with. As the Fed is aware, the 2008 recession was largely staved off by China's purchase of US companies and real estate, not by printing additional money supply, which inevitably led to inflation today. Many third world countries do not have the infrastructure nor the means to implement a conversion of their monetary system to accommodate the US CBDC, unless funded by taxpayer dollars, which a lot of US citizens will be less inclined to accept.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It sounds like this question is taking into consideration China's implementation of CBDC. It has always been the US position to not let foreign countries dictate the decision of what the US government decides to do with its monetary policy nor should this change. US should maintain its position as the global leader of currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, do not convert to CBDC. A pre-emptive EMP attack against US would wipe this out, which would then lead to the US dollar having no value.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This would involve a long dissertation, but simplest way would be by requiring OFAC searches on any CBDC activities in a specified dollar amount. Even if this is accepted, this would require monitoring US accounts with periodic installments of greater than \$10K to ensure no money laundering is occurring.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

See my response to #2 above.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. US dollar should remain legal tender as that is the global leader in currency.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Only if being secured by debt. Otherwise, no.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is a two-fold question. The Fed should take into consideration the possibility of money laundering via CBDC, but this should only apply to money flowing in to individuals from foreign countries. Otherwise, if it is a US citizen recording profit from legitimate US entities, then no.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

This is an open ended question as multiple firms are already engaged in domestic and international intermediaries on the US dollar. If any US firms are engaged in intermediaries roles with China, then these firms should be subject to regulatory structure to ensure no money laundry or malfeasance is taking place, which includes full OFAC searches as well as

any additional regulatory searches as required.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This question is vague. If by offline, you mean having the ability to engage in after-market transaction hours, then no. This will lead to wild fluctuations in the market, in which nobody will be able to ascertain what is occurring during off-market hours, and lead to price volatility. If by offline, you mean having the capability to withstand an EMP attack, then the answer is pretty straightforward in which you should not pursue CBDC at all.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. Buyers like cash and the indemnifications that goes along with it. Sure, clauses could be built into PSA as part of indemnification, but what buyer is going to feel comfortable with digital currency if it has no value today?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CBDC could be designed for a multitude of means, but that does not mean it is the most effective means. Why would someone change something that has worked for over 100 years?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

There are plenty of potential innovations forthcoming, but it does not mean that CBDC is poised to benefit or serve the longer term. The best innovation in the last 100 years was the US dollar which all countries started relying on prior to the gold standard. In other words, physical currency is more valued than digital currency and far more secured.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC sounds exciting to anyone, but it does not mean it is most practical standard going forward. If it is the Fed's decision to pursue CBDC, then it should be restricted only to US entities allowed to transact in international business and further subjected to OFAC and additional regulatory standards, including the Fed. It is the opinion of this individual that the US dictates the use of monetary standards, not foreign nationals that are pushing this via political agendas to benefit them and not the US. After all, wasn't this the reason why the Fed claimed it was formed in the first place?

Name or Organization

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

Minnesota

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It is being created to replace a failing fiat debt currency that has an intrinsic value of zero, with a micro managed digital fiat debt currency with an intrinsic value of zero, that will fail, just like the other one. It is being made, because of flaws, and failures of the current system, and instead of fixing the real problems, the problems are being re-made, and added to, so an entity can print dollars, and spend how they want.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. All the benefits of a digital system are already being used. You cannot turn an asset, or commodity into an electronic digital bit, trade it, and poof it back into existence. It is not tangible. You would always need electronics. It can be hacked. It's un-natural. Off grid is the right direction.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

That is a really stupid question. It will alienate groups of people, unless they obey with compliance. The people in power (you), are very aware of that.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Your monetary policy is to create money out of debt creation, borrow it with interest, to get people to do something for it, spend it any way you want, and create more fiat debt to spend if the fiat debt you already made is not enough.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Fiat debt money has always failed, and has never in history, ever been stable.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The CBDC that you want to create is funny money. stablecoins, are not stable. Nonbank money you ask? You mean like silver, and gold? I think what you call nonbank money is in fact real money. You want to keep your failing fiat fake Monopoly nonbank money, so you can manipulate your corrupt system, and spend any way you want.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

You could toss the idea in the trash, bring back sound constitutional money again, create free market capitalism, and stop trying to micro manage, and encroach on everyone's private lives.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The central banks are the institutions that got us into the mess we are in right now. If people cannot do what they need to do without these clowns, nothing will get done. My grandpa always told me, "If it is to be, it's up to me." The central banks will screw everything up, because they want their cut, and they are going to decide how things should be done, and who I'm doing it for. In a free market, there is an auction. If I want something, I put a bid on that auction, and son, I'm not buying what you are selling. People will learn to trade without you.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Probably about the same way it is being done now?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

You morons took us off the gold standard, and sold all our gold, when we had more than everyone in the world. The influence of other countries didn't matter, because we had all the gold. Now we have some stupid paper fiat junk. There is nothing there. Your word is shit, because you have no gold, and nothing to back your word. You spent it, and created debt. You need to build on resources, and the strength of the people from those resources, not slavery, and fake money.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. There are additional ways to mismanage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You can't. I don't believe you people know what privacy is.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Cyber resiliency? There is no such thing. The most inherent problem is the fact that it was invented, and made by humans, and humans are really, really stupid. Unavoidable? A solar flair? An EMP? A bunch of morons with machetes, hacking wires, towers, computers, and smashing cell phones with hammers, and rocks? I'm sure there are some really good ideas, nobody even thought of yet.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not. It has no material, or intrinsic value. There is nothing to compare it to, in order to give it any comparison from one thing to another in the physical world, and is not backed by anything, that can be spent, if it is first saved.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Pay interest? I thought you were creating another fiat debt machine? How is this thing, that is made from nothing, and doesn't even have any substance in the physical realm, possibly create interest, without creating another global debt currency system?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

It doesn't matter. There is nothing there. The multiplication of any number times zero, is zero. Your whole quantity limit has problems anyways. That is the stupid ponzi scheme crypto idea, that cannot be financed, because it is too volatile. It takes energy to make up your fake fiat funny digital money, so when it hits it's limit, the currency will inflate on its self, and be taxed into nothing from usage, because of energy spent.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

By keeping your nose out of other people's affairs.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. You say acceptance, but really, it's just grooming.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The old ones are best. It's called physical trade. You control freaks want to control every aspect of every trade, sale, and purchase, don't you?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

When you realize that technology can make a better idea without you, and old technology already did it.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Thank you CBDC pumping, FED, and central bank control freaks, for trying to enslave the entire global population, be the buyers, and sellers of last resort, and thank you for trying to own it all.

Name or Organization

JORGE ALBERTO RODRIGUEZ Guzman

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

Country

Mexico

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Tarjeta

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Brian Adams

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Absolutely DO NOT DO THIS! The data collection alone is a tyrants wet dream. Not to mention the control it would grant over corporation's and individual's transactions -- allowing them to conduct business or not. The amount of *control* a CBDC would allow would be unprecedented and reckless to the liberty for which this country stands. That is a power that we do not want to exist regardless of whether or not it is for good because the it's capacity to be used for evil is too great.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Numerous. Let the market decide on its own. It already does by people eagerly desiring to throw all their money into alternate currencies, especially digital, crypto, and alt-coins: in short, anything that you can't touch.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Who cares. The fed reserve/treasure collusion of printing money into existence is criminal rape by means of the hidden tax of inflation, unequivocally historically harmful to the economy, and a threat to the existence of the nation by the destruction of its economy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Absolutely undermine it in exactly the same manner as treasury/fed res. manipulation has previously and currently (2022/01/20) results in massive inflation and acts as defacto theft of wages to the public via the tax of induced inflation only now, with laser scalpel accuracy that can be abused in absolutely unlimited manner toward individuals and individual corporations.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Absolutely. By means of unprecedented control over the transactions of corporations and individuals.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

None. Don't do it. It only leads to control and disaster.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Never.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Via Ripple's XRP or other non-government 3rd parties.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They should not.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. The arrogance of the politicians and those that control the fed reserve/treasure collusion are proof that you can't properly manage the economy for the good of the people. Under no circumstances should you be allowed to have access to an infinitely more dangerous tool.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You can't. Every centralized database gets hacked. The U.S. government gets hacked. The federal law enforcement gets hacked. You are unable/incompetent to properly handle data integrity/security. You have utterly failed to prevent illicit financial activity. The tool of a CBDC as a centralized tool is too dangerous for those with such shocking history of incompetence in managing with existing tools.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't. The only truly un-corruptible currency is bitcoin. What you should do is start stacking sat.s and mining bitcoin. Under no circumstances should you ever create a CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Never. It should not be created. It should not be used.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. The CBDC should be aborted and never come into existence.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

That you ask this proves that you can't be trusted. Your obvious ulterior motive is to control other's money.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. All firms are as corruptible as all individuals, as all branches of government, as all forms of law enforcement. The key concept is centralization. Concentration of power results in tyranny. Distribution of power results in liberty. Under no circumstances should such power be concentrated into the hands of those who such blatant history of lying, corruption, and theft by inflation.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. It should never be brought into existence.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

There already exist private sector alt coins that accomplish this. You can't be trusted with such a task. Trying to push it through will result in the usual government waste, corruption, and pork.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Never form a CBDC but rather rely on private sector coins that have decentralized blockchains and already accomplish this.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

That you can't predict future technological innovation is clear evidence that you will never be able to compete in this realm. The technological innovations in these arenas proceed from the private sector companies that already compete in the decentralized digital/crypto/alt coin markets.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Numerous. That you ask in generalities rather than ask about several gaping hole deficiencies involving transactions, privacy, decentralization, etc. are evident that your attempts are too little, too late and offered by an organization that has lost all trust among those that know it's corrupt nature. You aren't qualified to create a CBDC. The centralization of your proposal is the key to why it will only result in loss of liberty for Americans. You can't be trusted to monitor or maintain it. **NO** to CBDC. NO to the federal reserve's attempt to control American's money. NO to the SEC attempting to control American's access to currency other than the U.S. dollar.

Name or Organization

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

all harm

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

no benefits. bitcoin is the answer

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

this is america not china

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

very adverse

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

the tool to delete this entire project

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

you would know

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

so being a follower

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

you will not manage. you create all the risks

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

breach of privacy

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

decentralized i.e. bitcoin exists

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

no

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

no obviously

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

stop trying to control

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

none

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

obviously

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

obviously stop asking questions implying cbdc are coming no matter the feedback

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

xrp

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

bitcoin already exists

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

no benefits simple besides learn to listen

Name or Organization

Industry

Academia

Country

Japan

State

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
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 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Bill Clacks

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

If the power goes out, how would one transact? The Russians would love to emp a major city just to test this out

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Don't bother implementing it

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be incredibly racist, not all POC/ minorities have up to date phones nor the knowledge to operate them

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. Money could be printed non stop and create hyperinflation

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Ronald J Graham Jr.

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Minnesota

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Give me the money

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

By providing benefits for me.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Overall positive, an overall advantage for federal financial institutions.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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-

Name or Organization

Ryan Williams

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I'm not concerned about the benefits. The Federal Reserve has too much power as it is. You have complete control over the monetary system, have had the Federal Funds rate at zero, have a nine trillion dollar balance sheet. The Federal Reserve has too much power as it is and should be abolished. I don't want you to know where I spend my currency, what I spend it on, etc. People should be allowed to have currency and do what they want with it; including bury it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. There is no case in which a CBDC could benefit the consumer. I have as much faith in CBDC's as the FED and that is zero.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Financial inclusion sounds much like redistribution of wealth.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve has proven that it can't manage the responsibility that it already has with high inflation. The chair uses vague terms as it is and doesn't follow up on his promises.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Decentralization is the only way to run an effective monetary system. If the Fed did not already set rates near zero and buy treasuries, rates would be properly set by the market. The Fed already has too much power and can actually buy corporate debt. That in itself is outrageous.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. People should have private deposits. Everything the Fed has touched since the early 1980's has lead the middle class into poverty.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not implement the CBDC and sell off your balance sheet. The Fed could implement an effective negative nominal interest rate on deposits in addition to real negative interest rates. The BLS already lies about inflation.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. Absolutely not. Sounds like Welfare.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

People will exchange goods freely and without big brother watching. Absolute power corrupts absolutely.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Why should the United States concern itself with the way other nations conduct business with others or with the United States? They can accept dollars electronically already. If they don't want dollars, that's free trade in action.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I didn't read it. You're not going to take my suggestions and do what you want anyway.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By not implementing it in the first place.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

You've had a monopoly on currency since 1913. You tell me what the risks are.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Publicly traded companies should pay interest and dividends, not a CBDC. You wouldn't offer an interest rate if you had complete control over the CBDC anyway.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

If a CBDC were to have a limit, the only subject to have quantity limits is the Federal Reserve.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I don't take the Federal Reserve seriously enough to act in an ethical manner to 'regulate' financial instruments as it is. If the Federal Reserve was responsible, rates would be dictated by free markets.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. The "offline" capabilities should remain "cash" or "fiat currency".

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I already have ease of use through credit cards and debit cards. So I have to wait for reconciliation? Big deal.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

We have public companies that do that: Visa, Mastercard, AMEX.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to

CBDC?

The Fed would force people to use a CBDC using any bit of future technological innovations by design.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Bitcoin has a dollar currency value of 40k because the users of Bitcoin don't believe in the dollar. People will have even less trust in a CBDC. I think it would start a revolution; and I don't mean in finance.

Name or Organization

Can Nuk

Industry

Individual

Country

Canada

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It's my business what my money gets spent on. I'd prefer not to be like China, thank you.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

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 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

frank liso

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

South Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The potential for loss of financial freedoms

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Let the "Free Market" decide if digital currency will work and to what point.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It is Negative, Americans don't want a CHINA-like, monetary system.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The FED is irresponsible in spending and is too slow in stopping inflation. It's also very political and isn't effective. The government having absolute financial control over everyday Americans' daily financial transactions is ANTI-AMERICAN.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Who's stability the Governments, CBDC certainly does not benefit the people.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Should the Government have the authority to say who may buy a stock or any asset? I think not.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC should not be considered

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

CBDC should not be considered

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Exactly how it works now, Debit cards, wire transfers, digital transfer apps.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should not. Stop the Globalist power grab.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

DON'T DO IT!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

They can not provide privacy by a CBDC'S very nature.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

STOP this is nonsense

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It already is.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

it does as the markets demand

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO, you are already indicating you will be limiting financial freedoms with this question.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

"Free Market Tech Firms"

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

We have it, It's called Dollars and Cents

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Debit cards are working fine. Don't fix what isn't broken.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Debit cards are already doing this.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

More Restraints on Americans that's how.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Look if you want to offer a debit card, say a FED card, that is good at any bank. Okay, people may want it or not. But forcing people to use a digital currency because the Government TANKED the present system isn't fooling anyone.

Name or Organization

Joey V Garcia

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

"Risk" is felled or eliminated. With the CBDC. Paper currency historically many times over has been lost. Especially Americans after 911. Those Twin Towers would never have never allowed the housing crisis to happen in the first place. The benefits may be a cleaner & more stable planet earth. The harm done by paper money to the earth is fact. Billionaires are still mining & hurting the earth "digging" for Minerals "Gold" "Gold" is Electric today exchanged over the internet. & the Minerals are turned into communication cables.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Americans for what we have endured violently & Our Government needs to pay for roads bridges municipalities etc. can through an algorithmic road to replace politicians. The computer is too very flawed. A hand & hand relationship between human commands & executional process "work" can make it happen.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Amazon the company may fold first. Not as much need to sell for money anymore & both the dog chasing the Bone tied to a stick "do this & you get that" will not be as strong. Maybe even clothing will be less needed. "Material" waist that hurts the planet will finally end.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It's anybody's guess where "price stability" goes Farmers become villainous because they will be the first to be against it & will try to raise prices on food. There are laws against it. "Employment" may go to in some areas to migrants justifiably. They want there children to be better than them & they will be.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The stock market might only go up for years & years. If American Wealth can be distributed properly to all Naturally American born citizens.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

We are still bleeding from the loss of that day on 911. Maybe "royalty" will be felled world wide True American Wealth to all Americans like all of the years we've been going to work making money working different jobs the skills we know through just being born 7th 8th 9th generations is unmatched we are born it. & deserve the simple way to the money.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Digital Currency may not be used to “materialistic” buy lions tigers zebras “waist” the Federal Reserve is a genius organization always has always will be. Your powers have been heroic during these hostile times. Heroism will always prevail.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Maybe a limit on daily money withdrawn will be administered. & maybe an end to a TAX is on the horizon. We are the only country in the world that produced mass Valor & Merit. Trust in ourselves Leadership from who we are is all that to question.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Border crossing may go the way of the dinosaur. The “crossers” only come here to work to improve there family's situation. Other country's are sure to follow us a more hospitable planet may endure. This might be the first chance at world Peace. All the fights are about money in the end.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They only ride our back. They are large mostly because of us 10 years ago we had money because we sold our house to create more money. They will be beneficiary's of us having money that cannot be “lost” or harder to “lose” we are first by the violence & heartache we've endured to get to this day. True Leadership doesn't allow the small or weak to be trampled on.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

A compassionate American human hand has always been firm & steady. Caring Respect Admiration for each other & our roles is paramount. Always has always will. Error is part of the days work.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Where you “spend” is more likely where you will be bitten. illicit the cables leave a data trace behind them. Maybe a new office work will be born out of the CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

In the city's there are millions of empty office buildings. A new sector of the economy will be born.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest or the need to steal would slowly die away.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Limits are good.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Honesty integrity experience longevity are pivotal new old names will be reborn again. An office work culture will be reborn.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Any mention of offline is an oxymoron we are always online somewhere here or other parts of the world. Servers & the Cloud.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Payment Processing is automatically administered by Honest men & women.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes absolutely new technology is always the reason innovation is so exciting to administer & complete.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Innovation is infinite so is greed & corruption. But programmed into an algorithm can improve what is wrong. A human trust in American will & fight is what is respected & again endures generations.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Hiccups or mistakes happen it's not space lift off where again we endure watching a horrible accident happen. It's money the only mistake that should be programmed into it is that you might be over paid all the time. Save it or buy lunch or dinner for somebody. As a young man who grew up really poor it hurts badly to have nothing for a long time. We've been hurt bad enough by the outside, it's time for the inside to distribute American Wealth to each other. No matter what color you are or what you look like. Your part of a first class settlement. You've witnessed tragic loss to those who didn't deserve to lose. The Internet friends makes it happen. Good Luck.

Name or Organization

Adam Tanner

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Centralized control of a complex system never works. This provides too much consulted power and transparency into individual and entity information.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Allow digital currencies to evolve privately and don't try to force a winner.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will absolutely reduce inclusivity. It will be adopted last by those most vulnerable who don't or can't understand it putting them at a further disadvantage.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Why would one expect the Federal Reserve to do any better job with these tools. They are highly likely to cause massive market distortions. The economy is a complex system and trying to control it through central planning is doomed to fail no matter how many levers the Fed has. As history has shown (and is about to show again) it has created unstable oscillations since it's founding and will be an even more destructive force if a CBDC is released.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will be a net negative. Entrepreneurs will be hesitant to invest as the legality or social acceptance of various endeavors may change over time exposing them to future repercussions. It will kill innovation around digital currency: realistically will the Federal Reserve "innovate" in any way? They certainly won't allow competition (look back to the original with state and local banks).

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Current stable coins DO NOT have government coercion to use them. A CBDC will and within short order any competition will be legislated out of existence or be forced to be backed by CBDC.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

None. Allow the private sector to innovate. Allow them to grow, fail, and evolve.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Absolutely as this impacts financial inclusivity. Systems must be available offline. There are many examples of places, situations, and communities where digital transactions are not possible or practical.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The same way we do it now either traditionally or with digital currencies.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They should not be taken into account. The purpose should be to serve the American people.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. Creating a government monopoly over the financial system provides too much central control and is the complete opposite of the original intent of digital currencies. It will also crush all financial innovation.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. Individual privacy should be the only concern. Fiat currencies are used to fund nearly all illicit activities today and there is no argument against them for that reason. Also, the ledgers will provide a means of retroactively punishing people for activities that were once legal but are legislated to be illegal which can be done on political whims.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Increase in computing power, novel algorithms, or previously unknown vulnerabilities can not be protected against. Also political pressure or private interests of board members may be applied to influence sectors, corporations, or individuals.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, it should not have preferential treatment over other digital currencies.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Isn't this a roundabout way of inflating it?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not, especially if the currency can be inflated.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Private firms without regulation.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Absolutely because there are many situations where connectivity isn't practical and where batching transactions will be error prone.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes otherwise it will not be adopted.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The incorrect approach would be through legislative coercion but that is likely what will

happen.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They are likely to make the CBDC more vulnerable and more authoritarian.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Allow the solution to evolve naturally.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risks: Unless the money is 100% private, it can be used a political weapon and a tool for an authoritarian government. Statements like "transparency necessary to deter criminal activity" is against the 4th Amendment. The money must be constitutional.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The mission of the money must be to serve as an information system that provides actionable information. The mission of the money cannot be anything more than to direct our behavior to efficient and productive activities.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC would attract users and the more users would create stability. CBDC would facilitate collaborative working all around the world.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A new money that is close to perfect will make civilization boom.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Public ledger would. RAIDA would not. The RAIDA creates digital cash like regular paper money and it requires the same financial sector.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

If a RAIDA-based digital cash currency is used, such as CloudCoin, then all the banks and financial would still be in business.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

We need to keep using cash but just in digital form. The public ledger systems are not digital cash. True digital cash is achieved via a RAIDA based scheme.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

People will choose to use other cryptos if a good CBDC is not created.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We must create a private and free CBDC system or we will lose dominance in the world.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Quantum safety is a major concern. Only the RAIDA technology is quantum safe. This technology is described in USPTO 10,650,375 "Method of Authenticating and Virtual Currency".

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

According to the Theory of Perfect Money, money must be Confidential, Available and have Integrity. If the money is not 100% private then it is not a real currency.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Instead of using Blockchain, the system should use RAIDA (Redundant Array of Independent Detection Agents). Then, one server cloud and be placed in each state so that each state takes care of one RAIDA Server.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. A monetary system is an information system and money is data. By adding extra data into a system (Adding money into a monetary system) the information is lost and so is the logic. Users will make bad decisions and everyone will become poorer.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. No one should know who has what money, not even the Banks or Government. Without privacy, no one will use the money and it will lose its value.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There does not need to be any intermediaries with a RAIDA. See patent USPTO 10,650,375 "Method of Authenticating and Virtual Currency".

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. This can only be achieved by using the technologies patented in USPTO 10,650,375 "Method of Authenticating and Virtual Currency". This system stores money as files. The files can be copied many times but only spent once. This Technology is called RAIDA (Redundant Array of Independent Detection Agents) as it only authenticates coins.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. There should be no fees. The transactions should happen within .5 seconds. The denominations should be similar to USD with no super precise decimals. The money should not require the user to have an account. And the user should not need to log in. Only USPTO 10,650,375 "Method of Authenticating and Virtual Currency" can make this work

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The data in the CBDC must be separated from the logic. There is only one way to do this. Use the technologies patented in USPTO 10,650,375 "Method of Authenticating and Virtual

Currency". These coins can go into any software or file. They can cross over into VR and back out.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The mission of the Fed must be to uphold freedom and the Constitution. With the exception of RAIDA technology, blockchain technologies fail at this.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The CBDC must follow the "Theory of Perfect Money" as described by Sean Worthington. This theory states that digital money should be so efficient that it has no fees, transact faster than .5 seconds, be scalable to the global population, recoverable if lost, resistant to theft, requires no accounts or logins, 100% private and have "Data Supremacy" which means it cannot be hacked or brought down anyone, not even the system administrators or Quantum computers.

Name or Organization

Teodoro pacol

Industry

Individual

Country

Philippines

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

BlockchainAsA-Service="transaction-collaborator"

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Uses of Selected Cryptocurrency ex.ample stable coins like tether/maker dao

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It depend upon what kind of cryptocurrency that costumer used to.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

No comment

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

What CBDC policies may occur are resources of all impact result

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

They have one thing in common digital capabilities

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Blockchain will drive thru potential benefits

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

No comment

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Pair and Square transaction

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Blockchain+Cyber security

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

No comment

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Fraud but easy to recognize the perpetrator

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No comment

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

It depend on what kind of costumer or consumers .

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Fintech

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes for private individuals

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes the blockchain community will do this ,in my opinion

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Just use the blockchain

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No comment

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No comment

Name or Organization

Jocke

Industry

Academia

Country

Sweden

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Only risks and seemingly no benefits outweighing the potential risks of introducing a CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, because the "benefits" or "potential benefits" as you say are not benefits for the general public.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC net effect would in my opinion be net negative, without a doubt!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Does it matter? Seems like an illegal power grab so it shouldn't be allowed.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC can't create financial stability. It can create oppression and full control to a certain few insiders.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. Decentralised currencies. Besides, access to regular banking system still works.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Not at all. Don't follow in the steps of lesser nations!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. It's a horrible idea in the first place, what was mentioned in the paper as risk reducing factors are not sufficient.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A hard question but if possible an organisation, so centralised at its core like the FED, can't be trusted with such a power.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The ruining of peoples financial freedom is unavoidable.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

There really can't be a CBDC, so no. No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Design is irrelevant since the premise of the project is to bad.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Design is irrelevant since the premise of the project is to bad.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Design is irrelevant since the premise of the project is to bad.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Design is irrelevant since the premise of the project is to bad.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Design is irrelevant since the premise of the project is to bad.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Design is irrelevant since the premise of the project is to bad.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Design is irrelevant since the premise of the project is to bad.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Design is irrelevant since the premise of the project is to bad.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risks 1. Computer Hacking 2. Power outages making access to funds unavailable (earthquake, hurricane, storm, flooding, coronal mass ejection, nuclear explosion 3. Unlimited digital "printing of funds" 4. Computer warfare to disrupt another countries economic system 5. Lack of in person verification when transferring funds 6. Difficulty for older individuals to use, many are uncomfortable with computers 7. Intrusion into financial privacy may force some to use another system like higher interest brokerage accounts instead of banks, deposits into foreign banks, use of competing digital currencies 8. Quantum computers render computer security useless. Even 256 bit encryption can be defeated within seconds using such a system, when using linked quantum computers the system could be defeated within milliseconds. Positives 1. Lower banking costs 2. Ease of use for computer literate customers: Lowers risk of counterfeiting paper currency 4. Increases the risk of bank losses due to theft of digital currency (hacking) by individuals and foreign governments that use cyber warfare as a weapon. How much software and computer chips currently contain back doors?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, there is a difference between small and large business transactions. The majority of transactions are below \$500 a day. If CBDC is used for smaller transactions you can digitally send a notification via text messaging to a person every time there checking account is being debited and they can deny or approve the transaction. The security on smart phones in my opinion is currently inadequate for safe financial transactions to be conducted and needs improvement. Perhaps quantum computers in the future can be used to provide a hacking free internet. Larger dollar transactions should be require as in branch transactions, biometric face recognition as well as thumb print scan should be performed to ensure account use authorization when over \$500.00 day.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, elderly persons are generally not computer literate enough to be using digital currency, many cannot operate a smart phone or a computer. They need a bank.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve must be restructured, since CBDC alone is not going to fix the problem. In trying to control the economy to fit the mandate economic bubbles are created that insiders benefit from while the majority of people lose. Governments are unfortunately money junkies, always wanting more money to spend that requires central banks to debase that nations currency until it fails approximately 70 years later. Imagine if banks took a small portion of a countries franking privileges for their expenses, lowered income tax rates to the bottom 99% of taxpayers, raised taxes to the 1/10 of 1% on a global basis to prevent capital flight. Does it really affect a billionaires lifestyle if they have 1 billion vs. having 250 billion dollars? They are still wealthy. What if the excess tax from the 1/10th of 1% is placed in a sovereign wealth fund for that countries citizens. We may help address maximum employment and price stability by charging higher taxes for those that have more children, the more children people have the faster the depletion of our worlds natural resources fuel, food, plant life, increased pollution.. If

we restrict everyone to one child a piece for a few generations we will have less demand for limited resources and can create a heaven on earth. We then have time to develop into a space faring world. If you want to create wealth what is a new habitual planet worth? I feel governments should be held to the same standard as an individual to borrow funds. If I go to a bank to borrow funds I am asked for a business plan, a feasibility study, and projections of when that debt will be paid off. Unfortunately the same standard is not being applied to governments and they get themselves into financial problems.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I think the use of visa and MasterCard are already digital currencies. I think it is important to have in bank transactions with biometrics for larger financial transactions. Imagine the negative publicity if a bank allows someone to steal another's life savings via CBDC. I think smaller amount transactions are more common and suitable for CBDC, while amounts over \$500.00 should require biometric scanning at the bank.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US dollar is our main business. We allow other nations to use our currency and they are happy to peg their currency to the dollar because it is perceived as a stable currency. Other countries want us to protect them, but unfortunately they use their own currency denying our nation the value of franking privileges to help pay for their defense. We should consider having all countries that are defended by the US required to use US dollars as the exclusive world reserve currency. Nations can deposit their gold in a multinational yearly audited reserve, adjusting the price of gold to reflect the outstanding paper and digital US dollars, while an international panel determines the amount of dollars that need to be created for nominal economic growth.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC will have overwhelming benefits on reducing the friction of and outdated messaging system that is inefficient, costly, and quickly being outdated with the rest of the world. It will also benefit the less fortunate in society that have had less access to banking and finance. It will create a level playing field throughout societies. It will also, if regulated correctly with privacy in mind, help restore trust in government.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

As long as CBDC is coupled with private sector technology such as XRP which provides a bridge currency that will allow all world CBDC to become interoperable with each other. Other wise the new digital dollar will be stovepiped With the same archaic technology(SWIFT)

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

60% of the world population are unbanked. Bringing blockchain technology, inter ledger protocol, and CBDC to the world will bring many unbanked people who suffer from lack of access to the worlds economy. It will fight poverty in the world and create a level playing field. And as long as good green technology is used, such as XRP, and other similar technologies, the world will do so in an environmental friendly scenario.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Blockchain tech and the new SOFR determination will cause a more accurate accounting and police mechanism. It removes the human error factor and promotes an accurate method that, for the last part removes human error and inefficiently.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will make the whole system substantially more stable as comments above are stated. It is a positive solution for the world as long as it is not over regulated nor privacy issues infringed on. It will also prevent us from falling dangerously behind in the world financial revolution.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Unsure

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Unsure

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. By giving access to smaller banks to have in holding digital dollars possibly backed by CBDC. Such as XRP

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

By using Ripple platform and its native token XRP

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

By meeting and discussing the new technology. Such as the ongoing meetings that discuss digital currencies, and just as important interoperability between the new CBDC's, occurring with ISO20022

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Unk

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By using current banking privacy laws in existence. Just apply them to digital dollars.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

There is always risk with currency. None more than the paper dollar. Continue to foster and encourage private sector to develop security technology as the industry matures

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Unk

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Unk

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Unk

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Unk

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Possibly by allowing other digital currencies to exist in tandem with CBDC's. Such as XRP, XLM, XDC ect. They may act as the on-ramp tokens eventually being converted to CBDC when needed

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

By using Ripple/XRP. A green environmental friendly technology. XRP is the technology that most of the world banks are already considering. and there is good reason.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

By improving security in the future.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The most important issue to consider is that a CBDC must be interoperable with all other world bank CBDC or else you are going to cause the same problems we already have with cost and efficiency. The whole idea with this technology is faster, greener, cheaper, more efficient money transfers around the world that creates a level playing field for the rest of the world. Again, XRP is the real solution for CBDC' to work to its full potential.

Name or Organization

Kyle selig

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

Wisconsin

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Maybe the fact it's digital? Not back by gold or silver

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. With gold and silver standards. Not more "bank" notes.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. You will instantly outcast over 60% of our population. I know hundreds of people who still only use cash. Because they hate the govt.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

They have no control already. How about we address Dodd frank and giving the big banks 3 trillion in the 3rd quarter of 2019.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

They have no control already. How about we address Dodd frank and giving the big banks 3 trillion in the 3rd quarter of 2019.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Stable "coins" we mean silver right?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Silver standard.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

NO. Cash/metals is here to stay.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There shouldn't be cross boarder anything the way it is. To much out our wealth is sent to sub performing countries.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

Are we them? Dumb question.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. Don't do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

They can't. Face it. Lol

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It Can't.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO WAY

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Shouldn't exist.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Is this a joke? Communist much?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Shouldn't exist

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Shouldn't exist

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Shouldn't exist

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

What's wrong with cash?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

How did unemployment systems age? You people are morons.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Abolish the IRS. It is Theft! Paying 30% in taxes for nothing is a fucking joke. Seriously. My tax dollars burned down Kenosha.

Name or Organization

Wheeler

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Georgia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. My spending habits are my own.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Go back to the Gold Standard.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative for me. I will go off the grid. I will cease digital commerce.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

By removing privacy from spending, you will be effectively un-employing large sectors of the economy by exposing the spending habits of individuals. "Oh you bought THAT BOOK. Sorry we have to put you on a list." "Hey Joe got put on a list, better not buy that book."

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A bit complicated for a form question, but sure. Any area affected by rolling blackouts, cyber attacks, or communications disruption has effectively had its economy embargoed. If an attacker were to successfully disrupt say the New York City Data Exchange, they could do infinitely more damage that currently exists in our already vulnerable systems. Currently simple power outages already remove the majority of Americans' ability to buy and sell. You want to move to a fully electronic system? Be prepared to spend TRILLIONS of dollars to harden the underlying systems of the new economy.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

This would effectively bankrupt the current banking system. Independent banks would no longer exist, starting with the small banks, but ultimately consuming the large corporations. But I suspect this is the aim of the entire project.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This question is beyond my level of expertise. I am not a banker. I do not work in the financial sector. But I really do not see what tools you could invent that would prevent the total collapse of the local banking system, except for the saving grace of vault usage and safety deposit boxes that would be used to circumvent a Central Bank Digital Currency.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. And any such methods must be anonymous. Completely untracked and anonymous. Otherwise there is no recourse for the 4th Amendment.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I think they're already pretty evolved. I have no problem exchanging currencies.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No. See the above comment about the Gold Standard. Other Large economy nations may be going down paths that the United States Does not want to follow.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

1. By not doing it? 2. By anonymizing all data associated with transactions? 3. By spending Trillions of dollars on electrical and data infrastructure?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You cannot. That is the actual core of the problem. You ABSOLUTELY can not. Every purchase, every political contribution, every charitable contribution will become public record. You will sever the individual from society, unless they submit to a complete and total real-time audit. Sensible people will return to barter.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Unavoidable Cyber Risks: 1: Your algorithm gets cracked. Yay, counterfeit bits. 2: Electrical Grid, No one needs to mention in more than passing the current security of the electrical transmission system, without which no commerce can flow. 3: Data Security. There is no such thing. Information demands that it be free.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

legal tender noun 1:Currency, such as coin and paper money, declared by law to be valid and sufficient for the payment of debts. 2:Any form of currency that by law cannot be refused as payment to extinguish a debt equal to the amount offered. 3:something that can be used as ar official medium of payment I'm assuming the question references number 2. So I would answer No. "...that by law cannot be refused as payment..." would remove the ability to engage in commerce from every individual that does not have access to or does not wish to have access to the central banking system. This includes, but is not limited to the homeless, and "undocumented" aliens.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If it is Money, it should pay interest, If it is not "Money", then what use is it?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Should the Federal Reserve be able to place limits on the amount of wealth an individual can acquire? Well if you're a Marxist, the answer would be yes. For the record, I am not a Marxist. I'm still struggling to understand the notion of a Marxist banker, but I think the word Central may have something to do with it.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Oh why bother? Why not let the government do it all, and rake in the profit?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

... I believe this is the thing individuals refer to as "Cash". Folding money or USB stick, it is still "Cash". But it's not very difficult to copy a USB stick.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Oh I suppose you could make it look like a credit card. Already most Americans think of a credit card as "Money".

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I do believe those techniques are already in place, as a free market is infinitely more adaptable and flexible than a central authority.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Quantum computing will crack your keyed changed encryption in seconds instead of hours.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Sorry. Still not sold on the benefits. They look more like liabilities.

Name or Organization

Robin

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I don't want an asset; (my money) to be a number on a screen that could potentially be wiped out by someone else. Or controlled by a click.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The HUGE risk that a FED or "Private Central Bank" will have more control over anyone's finances!!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Cryptocurrency's, Silver, Gold A new "Sound Money" backed by Gold and silver If you can completely destroy your self. That would be the best thing for humanity!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

XRP or Talk to Reggie Middleton

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity?

and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

You should take your digital "I Owe Yous" and turn yourself in for crimes against humanity!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

See answer to #9

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Tony Mickens

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The benefits of CBDC will help free up liquidity and definitely work for the greater good far as faster payments in real time solutions. Now the cons is risking individuals privacy when making and form of transactions or purchases, can the Federal Reserve system be trusted and who will the will over see this frame work to ensure that the United states of America ,civilian sensitive information won't be compromised. What policies and protocols will be implemented to ensure the safety and security of individuals financial information and protection from identification fraud.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A public and private partnership of CBDC can be beneficial with proper oversight and input from the private citizens open transparency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Personally I don't think CBDC will affect financial inclusion it will be positive.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Jackson Gilson

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

-

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

-

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

-

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

-

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

-

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

-

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

-

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

-

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The same way they operate with crypto currencies, sending to a private wallet generated by a recipient. If the goal is to maintain the US dollar as the world reserve currency then ease of access should be a primary concern. There should not be arbitrary barriers in place to access a US CBDC. It should be as simple as downloading an app which uses an open-source protocol & getting paid. This could massively increase US dollar adoption in counties with unstable financial systems.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They shouldn't.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

-

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is impossible, privacy is a non-compromising aspect of a CBDC, if you intend on tracking transactions scrap the whole idea because I have zero intention of using a CBDC which even has the potential to track the financial activity of participants. If the FED is planning on releasing a CBDC it should have the same privacy features as currencies like Monero to ensure it preserves the same qualities as cash. If the government is unwilling to compromise on privacy while spouting meaningless buzz words "terrorism funding" & "child safety" then the US dollar will fade into obscurity. The vast majority of countries will have surveillance coins, you must offer a compelling reason to use a CBDC otherwise market competition will replace it. In the tech sector I work with multiple Chinese companies which accept Bitcoin & Monero as payment. If a communist country with the "great firewall of china" cannot effectively stop free market cryptocurrencies the US certainly cannot stop it without throwing out the constitution & bill of rights. If you want a surveillance coin, you will have no coin because its adoption will be greatly hindered. Instead have transfer fees of 0.5% which would be much more competitive than credit card providers while maintaining privacy, thus giving a source of direct tax revenue so the IRS can at least profit from criminal activity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Blockchain & education. Properly educating people on how to safely store & move funds while CBDC wallets are encrypted by default are the best ways to mitigate security concerns in the CBDC protocol itself. However this means giving up the power to reverse transactions, there is no perfect solution. If that ability is strictly controlled it will be essentially useless, if its easily accessible then it poses a very serious national security threat that the Russians & Chinese would be drooling to abuse. By weakening the system to allow for government control, you directly harm its security & expose yourself to an extremely critical attack vector on the US financial system which would have the potential to cripple financial markets. Again the solution is in ensuring privacy & limiting government control by design, likely not the answer you wanted to hear.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

What the hell is the point of making it if it isn't?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This is an interesting concept, it would give a serious degree of control to combat the deflationary pressures of technological advancement. Though by opening up this box it would expose the FED to unintended political pressure to keep interest payments high during inflationary periods. Even if true purchasing power remains constant, voters don't understand that & all they would see is the government no longer paying them. While yes this would give a great degree of fine control to combat deflation, it would be a source of massive political pressure. Because of that I think this box should not be opened, also the concept of getting paid to have money which isn't invested is silly. Unless the purpose of the CBDC is to replace the bond market, there is little effective reason to do this.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No of course not, this is a stupid idea. By setting limits you make the need for off ramps inevitable as wealthy people will have to move their assets elsewhere (which their likely already doing). Setting limits would only serve to hurt the US dollar.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Anyone who has CBDC should be allowed to buy & sell said CBDC. It'll likely be adopted by

crypto exchanges first.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This would be an awesome feature, however it presents massive technological complexities. If an offline solution exists what's stopping a malicious actor from simply backing up their device & sending the funds to a friend's wallet, then restoring the offline backup & using that to purchase goods & services from a merchant who would be unable to validate their authenticity until an online connection was made. This is a form of the classic "double spend" problem which Satoshi Nakamoto solved by introducing the blockchain system into his digital currency. It seems silly to have this risk when a perfectly good offline medium of exchange exists, it's called cash.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Look at every other crypto currency, don't reinvent the wheel...

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Open source & easily interoperable protocol. Yes new technical standards would need to be adopted.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Quantum computing could break the encryption, as we've seen protocols are slow to update & suffer from security issues. Email for example uses archaic outdated & massively insecure protocols, however it's nearly impossible for these to change as it would require consensus across the hundreds of thousands of email servers. This would be another area of grave concern & would present a very tempting target for foreign adversaries, while also being massively complex & difficult to introduce updates without outages. Do you just shut down half the US economy because regular people don't have automatic updates enabled on their phone or because they're using a 4-year-old phone which doesn't support the newest security update? If you update too often you create massive distributions to the economic system, if you don't update often enough you are exposed to massive national security risks. This isn't an issue for decentralized crypto currencies, because by their very nature their decentralized with no single point of failure & no central authority to govern the currency which nations can target. Once again if you want a secure system, you must give up control & adaptability in your CBDC otherwise there is again a massive national security risk if you are dependent on a centralized digital currency.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The trade off is control vs security, you cannot effectively control the system without presenting a security risk. If you want maximum security you end up retaining no control over the system and essentially have just created another cryptocurrency. Also at this point it is impossible to stop decentralized crypto currencies. More & more protocols are adopting privacy features, even Litecoin a industry giant now has privacy features, & bitcoin is slowly becoming more private in response to blockchain analysis as seen by its taproot update. Just like how HTTPS replaced HTTP as the web standard, privacy coins will soon become the default out of necessity. If the goal behind a CBDC is financial surveillance, firstly get ready for lawsuits from every civil rights law group in the country. Secondly by locking down your currency & examining it with a microscope you will greatly hinder its adoption. Monero is quickly climbing to the top of crypto charts when measured by transaction volume. If you compromise on privacy in any way, your CBDC will just act as a store of value if even that & not a medium of exchange. Right now consumers at least earn interest in a bank account. There is zero market for a CBDC & if it's done wrong you create many attack vectors which could compromise both national security & economic stability. Thank you. E3BAA3AC24F543644576F5FAEB1ADD23E31D3608

Name or Organization

Mike "Mish" Shedlock

Industry

Other: Financial Services and Economic Writer

Country

United States of America

State

Utah

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The biggest risks are the Fed might be tempted to try expiring money, force negative rates to spur lending, or give money away as opposed to lending. Fundamentally, the Fed appears not to understand neither bank lending nor the risk of deflation. "Banks do NOT currently rely (in large part) on deposits to fund their loans." The BIS paper "The bank lending channel revisited" <https://www.bis.org/publ/work297.pdf> gets things correct. The paper accurately states "If anything, the process actually works in reverse, with loans driving deposits." Similarly, the BIS paper "The costs of deflations: a historical perspective", https://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt1503e.pdf addresses the Fed's seriously misguided notion that routine CPI deflation is somehow damaging. Finally, Saule Omarova, President's Biden's Marxist nominee for Comptroller of the Currency supports a people's QE and a genuine "helicopter drop". That is an enormous risk <https://mishtalk.com/economics/bidens-bank-regulatory-nominee-espouses-helicopter-money-and-praises-the-old-ussr>

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No comment

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The net effect would be positive. But the risk is the Fed goes overboard. The White Paper mentioned "payday loans". The Fed should not be in the business of thinking its responsibility is to be a subprime consumer lender. Nor should CBDCs be considered a substitute for Payday loans. Add this to the list of risks.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Fed would be wise to reconsider its monetary policy goals. The Fed has clearly blown the third major bubble in about 20 years. Fed Dot Plots prove its ineptitude at forecasting recessions and inflation. The Fed's goal of achieving 2% inflation has been to the sole benefit of banks, the wealthy, the asset holders, and those with first access to money. Exponential functions are not stable. How about a sound dollar instead of blowing asset bubbles. Astrologers Would Likely Beat the Fed at Inflation Forecasting. Why? Because the results would be random. The Fed has persistent built-in bias that has been wrong for a decade. See <https://mishtalk.com/economics/astrologers-would-likely-beat-the-fed-at-inflation-forecasting>

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If the Fed would stop blowing bubbles, take its head out of the sand and admit it cannot steer the economy like a truck, we would all be better off. Much of the problems of financial stability stem from the fractional reserve nature of the banking system. Fed Operations Look More Like a Ponzi Scheme Than Bitcoin or Ethereum. <https://mishtalk.com/economics/fed-operations-look-more-like-a-ponzi-scheme-than-bitcoin-or>

-ethereum

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The Fed is thinking about this backwards. How about a genuine 100% gold backed dollar. That would be stable.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The Fed should abandon its tools. For a decade the Fed tried to produce 2% inflation and failed. The Bank of Japan still fails. Now the Fed finally "succeeded" and wants the stability it used to have. The Fed considers "forward guidance" a "tool". The result is banks and hedge funds front-running policy until it all blows up. The market has now priced in 7 rate hikes in two years largely because of Fed yapping. I bet the Fed does not hike 7 times. Again, Fed Dot Plots are laughable.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

If cash usage decline further it will be associated with CBDCs.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The ECB and Bank of China are well ahead of the Fed. Digital payments are coming with or without the Fed. Europe is far more advanced and will likely set the rules. These questions show the Fed is in catch up mode.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The Fed can be a leader and set rules or a follower. That is the choice, assuming the Fed is not too late already.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. Let the free market work and stop trying to steer the economy like a group of Russia central bank planners in the 1960s.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There is not privacy now. Banks report all suspicious transactions, repeat cash transitions etc. Everyone who is thinking expects more snooping.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No comment

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Seriously, what's the point if it's not? Then again, the risk mentioned above applies. Saule Omarova, President's Biden's Marxist nominee for Comptroller of the Currency supports a people's QE and a genuine "helicopter drop". Replacing dollars with a CBDC is one thing, handing digital dollars out for free is another.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. It should be positive and not less than the rate of inflation. Let CBDCs pay the same amount as Treasury Direct I-Bonds. Yes, this will impact Fed policy, stopping it in its tracks, a huge benefit.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, unlike I-Bonds.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The existing banking structure likely needs input.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No Comment

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Phone App with Eye or fingerprint activation.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Standards for Eye or fingerprint activation and some theft reporting procedures.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

My crystal ball stopped functioning.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

22A: The Fed seriously needs to rethink fractional reserve lending, the meaning of "stable" while promoting exponential inflation, its tail-chasing inflation policies, and bubble blowing episodes. Instead of seeing racial diversity, the Fed seriously needs thought diversity. Janet Yellen was nothing but a good ole boy with the same groupthink 2% inflation mentality. Ideally there should not be a Fed, but the least you can do is read and embrace the BIS papers mentioned above. Mish. <https://mishtalk.com/>

Name or Organization

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

Country

United States of America

State

Delaware

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Go fk yourselves. You're a bunch of criminals. CBDC so you can invade our privacy and control us even more. Fk you.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yeah. Gold backed crypto.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Like you give a sh.. about that

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

End the fed. Nothing could make you guys effective.. you're incompetent.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

End the fed

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

End the fed

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

End the fed

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

You pricks just want to an cash to implement controls and invasion of privacy of spending. Again, fk you.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Gold backed crypto

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

None. You cnts are all as bad as each other.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yeah. If you're reading this.. pass it on to the committee to ensure they know they need to GET FKD!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Oooo here's a good one. First - like you give a sh.. about anyones privacy. Two - stop overreaching and making out like "illicit financial activity" is some massive issue that requires eroding privacy citizens. Fk you.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

End the fed.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Clearly not.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Hahah.. like what negative interest? Eat a dk.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

None of your fking business how much currency I have. Fk. Off.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

End fed.. end it now

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yeah it's called fking cash.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Cash?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I have hands. They hold cash. You have hands. I give cash. Win.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

You guys really ask a lot of questions.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Again. End the fed. Go fk yourselves. You got us into this mess now you're trying to get more control to mess it up even more. Bunch of useless criminal pricks. Bye.

Name or Organization

Curtis W. Smith

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I strongly disagree with the Federal Government getting involved with digital currency. You say that physical money will exist, but for how long before you decide to stop real currency?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The system works just fine the way it is.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Like you have that now? With all the inflation we presently have the last thing we need is a currency that fluctuates as much as digital currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I believe that the financial stability would be all over the place. This is not something I want to see the government get involved in.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Once it starts, the government will see the lower cost CBDC and will eventually drop hard money. In a major electrical outage, we need tangible currency.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

To not do it to begin with.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes!!! I'm afraid cash usage will decline once you start a digital system. I don't want to have to deal with always having my phone with me to run and get a quart of milk.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It seems to work just fine at this time without CBDC!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

To each their own, we don't need the US Federal banking system involved in CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Risks to who? The consumer that will have every transaction recited by the government or the thief of our money?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By not doing it.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No risks if you don't get involved with it.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!!!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Totally the private sector.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

By not having it become the only currency.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

N/A

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Derek Eddy

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Massachusetts

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There are no benefits to the free citizens of the USA. No one wants to have transaction recorded to an account maintained by the central banks and the US government in any manner, form or function.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no benefits to the public. The CBDC is a tyrant's dream come true.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Serious dystopian plan to enslave everyone.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Keep your surveillance state technology away from the people. Go away.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Issuance of the CBDC will ultimately end in revolution. No way you can survey and monitor every one and have the capability to lock people away from their money without creating civil unrest.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

People will find another way to create money away from this dystopian nightmare.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

There is no privacy with CBDC.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Chris Hoebeke,

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Virginia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This is going to make money more of a political weapon than it already is. We now sanction the activities of foreigners and even entire nations using the SWIFT system, and I have little doubt that a centralized digital currency will be used to micromanage the economic activity of American citizens.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I see absolutely no benefits to it for productive people who value their freedom and their privacy. This will only benefit the power brokers at the top and the serfs at the bottom who are content to get by on whatever their MMT distribution affords. If you want economic growth, allow people to decide for themselves what to use in economic exchanges, and base valuations for tax collection on a form of money that can not be issued at will by the government or the central bank.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

By inclusion, you of course mean whatever group is currently identified as underprivileged according to prevailing political winds. You might perhaps push purchasing power to people in such groups, but in doing so, you will continue to erode their self-sufficiency and self-respect. Meanwhile, to the extent that you use the government's monopoly on the currency to shift wealth from those who produce to those who consume, you diminish the incentive to labor, save and invest. At some point, no one benefits from "financial inclusion," because there is nothing left to redistribute. If I could say anything positive about this project, it is that the implementation of the CBDC is likely to prove my point sooner.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve's "effectiveness" in managing employment is a fiction. It isn't possible for a small group of economists and politicians to set top-down rules for hundreds of millions of economic actors making billions of decisions daily without creating perverse incentives and malinvestment. Employment is a matter of being useful to yourself and to others and no amount of monetary chicanery is ultimately going to change that. People will figure it out for themselves without the aid of central planners. Price-stability is also as impossible as it is undesirable. Prices need to be set by markets, because prices are information that economic actors need. Prices naturally rise with growing scarcity, which discourages hoarding and encourages investment until prices fall again. Prices fall when there is abundance, preventing over-investment and encouraging consumption until prices rise again. Dictating the price based on the limited information of central planners, no matter how many advanced degrees they have, can not replace the vital role that market-set prices play in economic progress. Lastly, if money remained constant, and citizens were free to innovate and invest, rising productivity would mean that the cost of goods and services would generally tend to go lower. That is not a bad thing for consumers, savers or wage earners, Yet you are charged with the quixotic task of "price stability?" Congress should revoke those mandates and leave you to your original mission of being the bank of last resort, or revoke the charter all together.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability in a world of constant change is an illusion. The history of central bank stability is a history of bailing out failed enterprises that should have been allowed to fail, in effect preserving bad management and not permitting the liquidation of assets that could be better managed by a solvent entrepreneur waiting to prove he can employ them more profitably. So no one learns anything. The perverse incentives and the malinvestments continue until an even bigger collapse ensues, followed by a bigger bailout. So instead of small forest fires being allowed to clear the deadwood and replenish the soil, the federally managed "stability" is going to end in the mother of all conflagrations. I can't imagine that the level of consolidation over economic activity that a CBDC brings about is going to be an improvement.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Not having a crystal ball, I can't say how the CBDC will ultimately affect the financial sector, but it seems on the face of it that the CBDC offers a way to bypass the banks altogether. While I am no lover of commercial banks in their existing state, they historically served a useful societal role before they became protected and made more powerful by the government. So I see do wonder "what's in it for the bankers." The stablecoins themselves are likely the result of all the excess currency sloshing around that had to go somewhere. I imagine that a CBDC would eventually absorb the stablecoins and "other nonbank money." This might remove certain speculation activities, and with the competition removed, the central government will be free to expand the currency and direct its uses.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I am not interested in propping up the financial sector. It can stand or fall on its own. But best way to mitigate the adverse affects of a CBDC on anything is not to implement it.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Not in the slightest.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It is already feasible to tokenize allocated gold and silver using distributed ledger technology. Any number of companies can undertake to do this and would compete with one another on storage costs and transaction fees.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If all the other large economy nation are jumping off a bridge ...

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

You won't be able to manage the risks, period. Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. The level of power that a CBDC will give to government is unprecedented. It will be abused, and economic vitality, not to mention personal freedom, will suffer as a consequence

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You can let the market figure that out. Digital currency issuers should have to compete on the level of privacy they provide. Meanwhile, government's pursuit of "illicit financial activity" has become such a broad dragnet that it really means any activity at all. You presume you are entitled to know about any exchange of economic activity, because you want your cut. The laws against money laundering are really laws to ensure tax compliance. This wouldn't be a problem if governments could make due with whatever revenues were generated from a consumption tax, which would make the whole Byzantine encyclopedia of reporting rules obsolete overnight. The promise of distributed ledger technology is that counterparties will be

able to transact in a way that maximizes privacy but minimizes fraud and theft by immutably recording the transaction. Again, if governments and central banks just stayed out of it, the market solution would be better for everyone else.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Won't be a problem if you don't implement it.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Congress has the power "to coin money," and no state shall "make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts." Technically, we'd have to change the Constitution to do that. I am glad that amending the Constitution is a difficult process, but of course, the government is now far too powerful to be restrained by that quaint old parchment.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

While I don't want to see an implementation of the CBDC, period, anyone who parts with the purchasing power of their savings for the temporary use by others should be compensated -- but at a rate of interest determined directly between borrower and lender, not a central authority.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is such a loaded, albeit seemingly simple, question. I don't want to see CBDC implementation in the first place. I imagine there are plenty of my fellow Americans who would see this question through the distorted lens of class envy and categorically say, yes, out of a reflexive impulse to keep anyone from having "more than their fare share." I can imagine that limiting CBDC holdings would, from the central planners' perspective, coax money out of savings in favor of immediate consumption or investment, despite what the individual might prefer. I say, if someone trusts the government enough to be the repository of his money, there should be no limit. But again, just don't do this!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I don't have the answer to this. I don't want CBDCs, CBDC intermediaries or regulatory structure for these intermediaries. I find the question interesting, however, because I have a hard time believing the banks are going to sit still and let themselves be obsoleted by centralized digital currency. What's in it for them.? Since this is probably going to happen -- whether it's constitutional or not, or whether any heed is ever paid to the hundreds of historical examples of the ultimate fate of fiat currencies -- I will follow with great interest how the current lords of finance manage to insert themselves into the structure.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

If we have to have a CBDC, then it should be convertible at a fixed rate to a certain quantity of gold, which can be used in offline transactions.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

If I had any good ideas on that, I wouldn't be sharing them with you. Why should I tell you the best way to put the chains on myself?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Let the market solve this and stay out of it

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Some technological innovations will inevitably threaten government monopoly on the currency, in whatever form. Governments adapt and build a better mousetrap. Freedom loving geniuses figure out how to defeat it. And so it goes. Best if you just didn't proceed with any of this and return to a monetary policy that adheres to the limits of the Constitution.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The main principle to consider in designing a digital currency is that there is no one way to do it, and any attempt to centralize and monopolize it will have unintended consequences.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Dollar would crash

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, negative inclusion forever

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would first be abused to service the few if it lasts and would distance itself further from both employment and price stability

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Overwhelming negative for stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The financial sector is already overvalued and will become more overvalued with cdbc. This perhaps is the intended affect.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not creating cdbc. Life is simple, the fed has one job right now:rise interest rate% by alot 10-20%

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage would increase

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Better than cdbc

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, just don't

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It wouldn't provide privacy and would facilitate illicit financial activity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

None

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes it should pay interest, but it won't and if it did would be fractions of a percentage.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

All types, and none

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Should not

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

In creating tech dystopia

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No

Name or Organization

Richard Theriault

Industry

Other: Real Estate

Country

United States of America

State

Maine

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Concentrating too much power in the Federal government.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no benefits.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No it would not.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Meddling by the Federal government has not been effective. The marketplace when left alone reaches equilibrium.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

yes, meddling in the markets will yield unintended consequences.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not implement a CBDC.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash is king.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Wire transfers are already commonplace.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We are a sovereign nation. No need to mimic China.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, scrap the idea,

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The government is not at all concerned with violating privacy. Stay out of my financial affairs.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

You had better believe that which can be created can be destroyed. A hackers field day.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Destroying competition in the financial markets is not a good thing.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Do not do this.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Cash works just fine.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Visa and mastercard work fine.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Just because you can do something, does not mean you should.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The tradeoff is a complete lack of privacy and too much power in the hands of one agency.

Name or Organization

Mr. Ytho

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I don't care for survey and don't for cdbc. You people can whatever you want, but there's only so much centralizing power you can get before you lose it all in pursuit of it. But hey, better to rule in hell than service in heaven

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Mending hands inc.

Industry

Other: Property management

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

Lincoln@mendinghands.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I believe that pioneering the digital currency is going to be the reason the United continues to be number one!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No I think that times are changing and if we want to be the best we must keep up with the times

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I think that if all our money was on a blockchain it's could help out youth figure out how to multiply money even better

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Unlike the paper dollar the cbdc would be much easier to track

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I think that financial stability would not be impacted if the case is every American can exchange the dollar for slightly more then the cbdc

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

People would technically have more money and that could mean a boom for our financial sector. If we look at the stimmy and how much economic boom it created we might be likely to see the same behavior if people can go to a bank and exchange their cash cbdc

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I'm not a professional I can't answer this question

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Anyone who is anyone has a cell phone and applications like chime cash app, and zelle are all accessible through the phone why not make our cellular devices more useful for payment processing

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There is currently no abscesses of a US CBDC and therefore the answer would be that we fall back on what we are used to as the norm

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If other countries are issuing CBDCs the United should be where you get them primarily

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I'm not sure

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

We have all move past the fact that the government is watching our every move. So now I think the idea is to move towards making that information useful to the user as well as the administrator

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not sure to be honest

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes it should act just as any currency should have

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Not sure to be honest

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, however I'm not the expert who might be able to say exactly how this would work

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes CBDC should be designed for ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale. How is a question that would need a professional

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Not sure

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not sure

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I'm not a professional so I can't answer this

Name or Organization

Karl Stieglitz

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Iowa

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

No way, no how, am I in support of this move. If you wanted to do anything we should return to the Gold Standard, rather than the Federal Reserve Note. That however is infinitely preferable to any sort of "digital" currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Once again, return to the Gold Standard.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
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21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Michael Persin

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC will lead to the destruction of financial sovereignty.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It already has thanks to Bitcoin and DeFi. No reason to even have Central Banks anymore.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC will eventually collude with governments to control who can and can't purchase goods and services for political purposes. This will be destructive to society.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

CBDC should not be implemented.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC will ultimately be used for control over the people. Financial stability will only be for those who "fall in line" with the government and any dissenting opinion will be thwarted.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDC will eventually replace all financial institutions and private banks, which is also a negative impact on society. It is also redundant as crypto addresses for Bitcoin and alt coins serve the same function, but decentralized and more reliable.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC should not be the solution. The solution should be to audit the Federal Reserve and allow Bitcoin and Alt coins, as well as gold and silver, to be used as currencies for trade.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. Central Banks are no longer necessary. We already have digital assets in the form of Bitcoin that is deflationary.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The "conspiracy theorists" called this the "New World Order." This theory was confirmed by

Claus Schwab's "great reset" proposal at the WEF.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They shouldn't. Instead, switch to Bitcoin, Cryoto, Gold, and Silver. No more fiat.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

They can't. CBDC is designed to destroy all privacy and restrict people's means to purchase necessities for personal beliefs.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't. No centralized currency is reliable as it's subject to manipulation by central bank institutions.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. CBDC should not be implemented.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

CBDC should not be implemented.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

CBDC should not be implemented.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC should not be implemented.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Because it is a digital asset controlled by a centralized organization that does not have the interest of the people, it cannot.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CBDC should not be implemented.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Microchip usage to dissuade political dissent. AKA, Mark of the Beast. CBDC should not be implemented.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

We the people see what you are trying to do. We see you manipulate the market, try to initiate war, create phony pandemics in order to push for your totalitarian agenda. You have failed, and you all will be held accountable.

Name or Organization

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

Missouri

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
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-

Name or Organization

Joseph Gallman

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Missouri

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Anything digital can be hacked

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Leave cash alone

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

You know there will be secret even criminal play behind the scenes

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Price stability? Are you joking? Pump extra cash in and watch the value drop.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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-

Name or Organization

R Bustamante

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Grant faster, near real time data for decision making

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Create another layer of potential adversary target or liability to the federal government

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Increased defensive and threat identification digital tools

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, there will always be the unbanked

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Through less than regulated means

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Create a league of digital nations

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Yes, if the total value of currency is not diluted by the addition.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Yes, marginally less than the published rate of inflation

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

No

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

All FDIC insured banking

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Yes, through cold wallet storage

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Yes, same as fiat

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Industry

Bank, Small or Midsize

Country

Austria

State

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
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Name or Organization

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Montana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I see no real benefits to digital dollars

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Major risk of online hacking

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

no real effect positive or negative

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It couldn't

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

be wide open to fraud

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It couldn't

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It would be a technical nightmare.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The benefit is faster payment processing.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Faster real time transactions and clearing.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It could force those outside the financial system to participate in a real way and understanding how money is used in real time could help policy makers determine best solutions to help those they represent.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

CBDC would offer real time data and tracking on where and how the use of currency is needed and deployed giving the current time. There is a lag in how policy is decided and a CBDC would help paint a clearer picture.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive for stability and would help maintain American dominance given the dollar remains the a major store of value and exchange. Those individuals and countries outside of this system would be at a great disadvantage.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

No CBDC and stable coins can co exist together.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC should be pegged to something most people and sovereigns agree on.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Possibly but at a smaller amount \$4,999.99 or less paper cash use.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The US could purpose the introduction of an international digital bank with member countries

that clears cross-border payments.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Since the US dollar is still the store house of value other large economy nations would follow our leadership because they have no other reasonable options respectfully.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not that I can see at this point.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A CBDC must have the highest level encrypted structure in order for trust to be established.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not my area of expertise.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC should operate the same as paper dollars.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Those institutions that have proven trust worthy but over site is very important.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Not my area of expertise.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes with partnerships with limited merchant companies that provide equipment for daily transactions.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

One that is seem less and yes technical standards that exceeds current standards.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

How they effectively add increased value and safety and not disrupt the flow. Policy makers should operate according to set norms and guidelines and address concerns as they arise.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not my area of expertise.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

Belgium

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The privacy concerns are immense, along with the centralization of power.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The privacy concerns are immense, along with the centralization of power.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I don't see CBDCs helping here. What good is a bank account or CBDC when you don't have any money. That's the real problem.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It gives the Federal Reserve even more power. Why would anyone do that with their previous track record.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It might help in some areas, but create a whole new host of unforeseen problems in other. Overall it would not increase stability

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The main reason for banks to exist, at least historically, would disappear. Not a positive for the financial sector in my opinion.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Introducing problems and then trying to fix those problems, by introducing even more problems, by then trying to fix those problems, by,..... ad infinitum

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Of course. People will turn to alternatives otherwise.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Through free-market competition and technological innovation, eventually settling on a standard. Like every improvement in the history of mankind. Except for the internet, which was invented by Al Gore.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Capital flows to where it's being treated best. By not choosing to walk this privacy destroying road to totalitarianism, the US will attract a ton of freedom seeking, wealthy individuals and corporations from countries all over the world where they are less lucky.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There is no possibly way of even beginning to guesstimate the new risks and problems associated with this experiment. Let alone thinking about 'managing' those risks...

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It couldn't. "Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It's new, experimental and dangerous + you will be painting a huge target on yourself. What could possibly go wrong?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Where would the profit come from, to pay that interest, when you bypass the banking system?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Who would set the limits and based on what information. And what would it possibly achieve, imagine someone getting so wealthy that he suddenly reaches the limit. Will he just stop earning money, apologize and retire, or find loopholes and go underground with the surplus? Common sense goes a long way.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I don't know, maybe firms owned and staffed by friends and family of the political class and other elites? Seems to be in everybody's best interest, they are after all the most trustworthy and benevolent among us.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Naaah. Let's get with the times. No internet=no purchasing power

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I think it should minimize the ease of use and acceptance at any point of sale.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Of course. Or why not absorb all those payment platforms into the federal reserve as well?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

/

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs

around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

/

Name or Organization

Eric Mason

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Connecticut

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

No one should have that much power. Very bad idea. Sooner or later it will be used illegally.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

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Name or Organization

You already know LLC

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It would protect against fraudulent activities.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Cryptocurrency smart contracts. Smart contracts like a digital check.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Positive effect.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Not sure. I'm assuming more regulation. Deals with all major bank institutions. Implementing a digital wallet.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Could help reduce criminal activity with financial transactions. Positive net effect.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. Minimal changes, adjustments for merchants.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Guidelines and instructions. Simple videos created to explain how everything works.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. Very important that cash is available everywhere.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Countries would follow by example.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Observing the other countries economy and financial well being for their businesses and

corporations.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Identification.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Could be done over internet. Safely.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Someone else having information and the physical computer or cell phone of the individual.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. An interest for holding tender, like a rewards system. Make up for inflation.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No quantity limits.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Government ATM style kiosks.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. A checkbook linked to the digital currency.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. A tap to pay feature for cell phones. Such as available easily like a major credit or debit card.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No need for new technology but it will happen organically. Tons of companies will be working on new technology.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

People might want to buy crypto or sell crypto to get a CBDC.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Look like a dollar coin.

Name or Organization

Lor Peeters

Industry

Academia

Country

Belgium

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

None

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would be a power grab by an illegitimate and viciously corrupt Jewish controlled regime that warrants complete secession and war to remove.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

No because it would merely be abused for surveillance, coerced taxation and political discrimination, persecution, hard repression of White Americans at the heel of ruling Jewish financial aristocracy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Bartering and alternative currencies that provide shelter from a hostile, foreign controlled government and its FED would skyrocket and the CBDC would become a shell.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A Soviet style control of the financial sector would ultimately make crony capitalism and corruption the only ways to compete and would eliminate all meritable competitiveness..

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not creating a Central bank digital currency at all. Instead recognising the need for physical currency, limited state powers to prevent abuse and realising that the digital payment and unbacked fiat currency is already flawed enough.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Continue as current

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Not at all

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not introducing a communist, Soviet seizure of all assets by declaring a "CBDC" and abolishing people's hard earned money is the only way to avoid the results of CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Impossible

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It won't. It puts all of people's assets on a digital platform which makes all economic activity impossible when rogue government abuses its power or the system is down by internal or external sabotage. Without a physical means of transaction to back it up and function as an intermediary.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It shouldn't exist

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No because the people who create and manage "CBDC", government are not entitled to this sort of power, decision over people's personal finances.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There can be no "CBDC"

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

There is no real "offline". Everything will be tracable and in the event of network grid failure there will be immense suffering. Flash drives or direct card based account transactions can easily be lost, destroyed or defrauded which means huge amounts of people's livelihoods can evaporate by mere accident. The "convenience" of digital currency doesn't weigh up against the dangers. Even if a government let alone the current U.S. government could ever be trusted with that sort of control.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

It shouldn't exist.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It shouldn't exist. The dollar is already digital. It doesn't need to be managed by the corrupt FED. And a physical currency is needed to secure privacy and (grid) independence.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Negatively because the government and FED are corrupt institutions controlled by Jewish supremacist international oligarchy which only seek more repressive ways to enforce their criminal power on people.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

A law should be designed to never allow U.S. government and institutions to claim control over the entirety of the nation's, people's assets and wealth through creation of something like CDLC. As if the manipulation of the currency serving only major institutions belonging to the ruling body while people's wages and savings evaporate in value by inflation isn't bad enough.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Oklahoma

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Hacking and you printing more of it aka inflation aka hidden tax.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, if you didn't run it.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would make it worse.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would confuse most cookie cutter CNN watchers into thinking it was a good idea.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity?

and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I don't know, but if it's like the dollar the gov will inflate it causing price increases.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Tim Ashmore

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New Hampshire

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The benefits have been highlighted. My response to this is that none of this can go through Congress. They are the most hapless, spineless, stupid bunch lot of some 350 people in all the world. I'm not kidding. I don't trust them with important decisions. Heck I wouldn't trust them to hold my lunch money. They are legitimately bad people. I implore you, just let this die as long as the state of affairs is this embarrassing. We are barely a country any more.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Absolutely. Banks will win big from this through powerful access to political decision-makers. They stand to absolutely pray on us mere individuals.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This will be the opposite of that. We don't have the guardrails to do this. Too much corruption and self-serving interests. I implore you not do allow Congress anywhere near this sort of decision. I don't trust a single one of them with my lunch money.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Go watch the movie Idiocracy. Pay close attention to how money means nothing there. That's where we're headed.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just keep this away from the idiots (and worse) in congress. This will be another step on the continued demise of a one-great country.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

why?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

Much more successfully if the US just stays out of it.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Brandon

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

First off I think you should call it the United States democratic Defi or USDD. By putting defy at the end you will likely gather the attention of many a "rebel" in the crypto-verse. Personally for me I look at it like this, every crypto that's out there right now it's just an emerging tech company trying to fix a problem. Now if everybody is applying for a small business loan the bank wouldn't be able to pay all of them now would it? Now let's just say the crowd funding and received money from other cities states countries ETC. Now you have businesses that are ready to thrive and pay taxes, however they didn't have to borrow money there are no fees attached to it. And they wanna set up shop across the street from you. Are you saying you wouldn't let that happen?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Make it its own crypto currency, not a token. Let it be a store of value or a proof of documentation At least with a sure fire purpose behind it you will not only be able to gain backing, but traction and footing moving forward should be fairly simple

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A new digital defi – currency Could set a higher standard for both security and transaction transparency. Fight me and tell me I'm wrong

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Now you're just talking about paperwork

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would make it more stable. Get rid of the old archaic ways that don't even make sense anymore

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would only affected in the best way possible

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Again sounds like more paperwork

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Now you're talking about economy growth without talking about economy growth

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

If they are all built on a store of value or proof of computation, they will have standalone value and you should easily be able to intersect and or fork off in a very conservative way establish a footing while still being democratic.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

This bears the argument of if your friends jumped off of a cliff would you as well? What they don't say is there's a lakebed below and plenty of water.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, simply hire a security team that excels in both digital and non-digital currency hire your own hackers.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

As long as you build the cryptocurrency on a solid block chain all of the information is there without completely being Hidden with potential criminal anonymity

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Ref- answer to question number 11.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Legal tender for all debts public and private backed by real estate, and I'm pretty sure Google and Facebook and Microsoft will get behind it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest only if pooled with other holders (hodlers) Just like with current cryptocurrency and decentralized finance proprietaries. By allowing people to borrow from specific liquidity pools they would pay an interest rate which would be mediated by a custodian and equivocally and accurately distributed to all whos vested currency's are staked in said pool

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO! For you to even ask that question means you have an ulterior motive. The hell is wrong with you. Do you want people to succeed or not?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Asset custodians would suffice and then some.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. It's either digital or it's not. Unless there's a global blackout coming in the next 50 years, (which could very well happen) seeing as we can't even get power to all of our residents here in the country currently. Paper money would be brought back in to play or just got into a barter system again.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I think the question you should really be asking is If you walked into a store in a town over from yours would you want your money to be good there? If your answer is no, get up out of your chair and go look in the mirror and ask yourself how you made it this far?.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment

platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

That seems pretty straightforward make it crosschain compatible.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

If you make it scalable you should be fine

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do I have to make it myself? you're basically asking me without asking me how I would make it. And you're probably gonna take all my answers to the teacher and get credit for it lol.

Name or Organization

Sue

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Alaska

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This is a bad idea. This is evil.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Keep the money we have now.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This is a negative decision.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This is a bad idea. Do not do this. It is written in the book of revelations. This is evil.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

This is a really bad idea.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not do this.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Don't do this

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No. Do not do this.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not do this.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There is no privacy anymore

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Do not do this

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Bad idea

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Bad idea

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Bad idea

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Bad idea

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Bad idea

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Do not do this

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Do not do this

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not do this

Name or Organization

Dave

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Too much control by the government into the general public's day to day transactions.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no potential benefits.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Of course it would cover financial inclusion, to the extreme.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

We don't need the Fed to control prices.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be fine for the government but not for the people of the United States of America.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

You would put all of the local banks out of business.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Once again there are no benefits to the cbdc for the general populace.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The only problem with using central bank money is that it is digital and the government has total control and or knows exactly what you are buying with it. That is an invasion of our privacy as American citizens.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They would be used just as they are now through private Banks.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I don't care what other countries do. But I don't want to be under the microscope of the federal government on what I do or don't do with my money.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The inability of the general public to put their hands on something of value other than digits on the screen.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There would be no such thing as privacy or anonymity with a c b d c. The cbdc with only be used for spying on the general public. And control them.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

You cannot avoid any risks in cyberspace.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

You and no way should consider starting a c b d c for the American people.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No cbdc

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No cbdc it is unethical and immoral. And would only be used to control the general population.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Do not start a cbdc.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Do not start a cbdc.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Reject your plans to use a c b d c.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Do not start a cbdc

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Do not start a cbdc. We have enough tyranny already.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not start a cbdc.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This is the start of an autocracy, giving the government total control over it's people which is completely against our constitution. This could force people to lose our rights as defined in the constitution.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It most definitely can affect financial inclusion. You could completely segregate the single area of the population that you mean for this CBDC to correct. Poor people would lose absolute control over their money and be forced to live in worse conditions. The overall net affect of a CBDC on the poor and lower middle class would be devastating and be a huge negative for our country.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It could go completely opposite of how you might think of would go and in actuality increase unemployment send prices higher create black markets in which the government can not control anyway.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

With a CBDC and the power that it would give the government our citizens would lose the remaining trust that we have in our government. Especially when social credit scores are used to give loans and the already poor can't get a loan because they don't have the means to be able to afford any "green" carbon neutral ways of living. This would put the country in to complete unrest once people started to understand all of the negatives in their life are a result of this CBDC and ESG scores that are put on them.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The financial sector would be made obsolete. Thousands of workers would lose their jobs which would send the unemployment higher. These workers have known no other skills and would remain unemployable.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

A currency that people will trust again is what is needed. Something that shows it stands for a unit of work. Like the gold backed dollar. The world trusted the united states because of our currency and what our country stood for. Now our currency will soon be barely worth the fabric it's printed on.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The current methods are working just fine

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't. We should stand out and show that we are a nation of freedom and our money is a reflection of that freedom.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It wouldn't. People's privacy with a CBDC would be gone. A CBDC could be traced completely and even used against a person should the corrupt government decide that a person's CBDC could not be used to purchase items that a person deems necessary or preferred.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

That is a major flaw of aCBDC. it is the highest security vulnerability of aCBDC. It would depend on electricity, and computers. With out those things, should a devastating attack or event happen millions of people would not be able to purchase necessary supplies for survival.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs

around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Paul

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

Georgia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC wouldn't be safer than Bitcoin since it can be expanded at will and there is no financial discipline to keep the money supply stable, as was the case on the gold standard. CBDC's are inflationary and lose value over time

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Bitcoin must at least be available to people as a decentralized "savings account" that has a fixed money supply and is deflationary with increased demand and adoption. If a CBDC is implemented, Bitcoin must be allowed to exist alongside of it. Proof-of-work mining must be allowed, since it provides security to the Bitcoin network. Bitcoin should further be made legal tender alongside the CBDC and be treated as currency and not as property, similar to what El Salvador has done.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be positive.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would allow for surgical monetary policy. This creates risks though since financial discipline might further be lost, the money supply can be controlled even more easily. This is why if there is a centralized CBDC that is controlled by a small group of people like central bankers, we also need Bitcoin as decentralized currency that has a fixed money supply and can't be controlled by a small group of people. This way Bitcoin serves as a tool to protect against the risks of Central Bank Digital Currency. And Central Bank Digital Currency can protect against the risks of Bitcoin, such as volatility. They must co-exist.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Bitcoin and the Lightning Network already allow for instant payments with almost zero fees and fast settlement on the Bitcoin base layer. This is far-ahead of what current legacy systems are able to perform. The only difference is that these protocols are out of control of central banks. In the absence of a CBDC, Bitcoin and the Lightning Network will be used for instant, cheap payments and settlement. A CBDC that has the same capability like Bitcoin and the Lightning Network would allow for a "dual" system. The centralized one, where the Federal Reserve can influence monetary policy and a decentralized "savings account" that people can use to protect from long-term currency debasement.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The USA definitely should implement a CBDC to stay competitive with other nations. But the United States must take the stand for freedom. Other countries like China will implement their CBDC's to facilitate surveillance and financial repression. This must be prevented in the United States. The United States can also benefit massively from the growing Bitcoin industry. By having a "dual system" of CBDC and Bitcoin, the United States can stand for freedom and will usher in a new era of prosperity. Other nations that force their dystopian CBDC on consumers and ban or outlaw Bitcoin will be left behind. Nations that have a dual system of fiat currency and Bitcoin, will benefit in the same way the the United States benefited from having most of the big internet companies when the Internet was invented. Comparing this to countries that are censoring or outlawing the Internet, like North Korea, this put the United States in a dominant position world-wide. The same will happen if the United States implements a privacy-focused, non-dystopian CBDC and also allows Bitcoin to exist in parallel. This combination of centralization and decentralization will provide the most benefits to the United States.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Use current AML and KYC rules for institutions that provide access to the CBDC. But pseudonymize everything. While the government and Federal Reserve can see every transaction and account balance, the transactions and accounts themselves should be pseudonymous, similar to Bitcoin. If there is suspected crime, the authorizes agencies can request information from the institution that issued the wallet about a particular consumer. This is exactly how things work now with Bitcoin. Pseudonymity, not anonymity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, along with Bitcoin.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It should pay interest, otherwise people will just lose money due to inflation. If the goal is to get people to spend the money, then no interest or negative interest rates will make sense. This is why it's important that there is Bitcoin as an alternative, decentralized store of value which doesn't bear interest but protects from long-term inflation and currency debasement.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks and regulated fintech companies.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Not necessary.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Making atomic swaps possible with Bitcoin.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

Iowa

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

We the people DON'T WANT THIS. WE ALREADY DONT WANT YOU ON POWER. We want less of the fed. We want capatilism for rich and poor. But everything you do benifit the few amd not the many.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes give black people reperations in the form of cash payments. It would boost the amount of fiscal cash in the system and promote more spending. Not a 1 TIME stimulus check for 1400. Im talking about 100,000 each minimum

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

We want you gone. We want everything you stand for gone. We are done with the government. Jerome Powell can suck a dick.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You make anti asain hate bills. Give Jews reperations for shit and also gave previous slave owners money for there loss of "property" you pieces of shit. And didnt stop paying them until 2018 for slaves they owned.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Pieces of shit give billions to Israel amd other countries but to afraid of the black man. I can garuntee if this gets read, it would be seen by white eyes. Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

We dont want you to have even more power. The federal reserve is already owned by walstreet. HOW DOES INFLATION EVEN HELP THE US ECONOMY

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

WHY IS INFLATION OF 2PERCENT A GOAL. ARE YPU GUYS FUCKING RETARTED. WE WANT YOU PIECIES OF SHIT GONE

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

NOOOOOOOOOOOO WE DONT WANT YOUR OVER CONTROLLED SHIT COIN UNLESS ITS REPERATIONS FOR BLACK PEOPLE. I WOULD NEVER USE IT. IF YOU MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO ALL RACES I WONT USE IT.

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

WE DONT GIVE A FUCK. SOCIALISM FOR THE RICH. WHY WHEN YOU CLOSE DOWN THE GOVERNMENT AND WORLD LAST YEAR DID STOCKS NOT FALL? WHY BRCAUSE OF YOU. WE ARE TIRED OF YOUR OVERPRICED MICROMANAGEMENT FOR THE RICH. ALLOWING THEM TO PROFIT AT ALL TIMES WITH MINIMAL LOSSES

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

WE DONT WANT IT

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

DONT CREATE IT. UNLESS ITS 100000 FOR EVERY BLACK PERSON FOR REPERATIONS.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

I SWEAR I WOULD NEVER TOUcH A cfdc the same way I refuse to do accept your stinnie checks. I refuse to do taxes as well. You havent done anything for black people. We are done. We wont participate

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Shut up

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

WE DONT WANT

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

No we don't want it

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Put a cap on rich people bsnk accounts then you fucking dumbass. Since when is a limited quantity of anything been your goal? You fucking hypocrites. How do you have inflation targets and talking about a limited quantity. Make it make sense

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

No stop

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Easy dont do it

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

No

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

No

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

We don't want it. We don't even want you. Don't worry the population is aging and when they people who put you guys in power passes away. Trust me young people will get rid of you. Your best bet is to remain in the shadows. And don't be seen or heard. If you want a CBDC to work. You'll need everyone on board my community won't be apart of it

Name or Organization

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC is the worse thing the United States can consider. This is going to be Government over reach at its best. With digital currency it allows the government to illegally track its citizens every move. It allows the government to control what and how you spend your money. The only other area to make a Central bank is communist China and what do communist country's do to their citizens.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The best way to achieve any goals with a central bank is by not even doing it.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NEGATIVE!!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

With a Cental bank the government controls everything.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage isn't declining. Big business is trying to limit the how cash is used by not accepting it. There are many, many older Americans that still to this day do not use a credit or debit card that rely on cash. Do you sit back and think how this would affect them.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

won't change

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Other nations don't have a government that is trying to make its country a communist's region. Most nations still believe in freedom.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There will be no privacy with a central bank. The government would know every move you make. And with a central digital bank your funds wouldn't be safe because a computer hacker could potentially access the information.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Hacking

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely NOT

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

if the central bank were to be offline it could potentially cripple the entire country so offline capabilities would have to be priority.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Marcos

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Puerto Rico

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

i hold a political position that the central bank dislikes so they freeze my account. tracking my info (fuck surveillance states) etc.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

BITCOIN (crypto in general)

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

probably would exclude more people than it currently does. just let the people dictate what we want. we want crypto not cdbc!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

well it would let the fed implement any kind of monetary policy they want so it sucks. the less the fed does the better. heck abolish the fed! all its done is screw over the american people, just let the markets crash and we will be good in 5-10 years.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

negative, you idiots at the government would go trigger happy (similar to the current state of your economic practices) with sanctions, subsidies, printing, limiting etc. yall would get drunk with power...nothing new however.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

well yall could print indefinitely, take my money, freeze my money, tax me directly subsidise my competition etc. the amount of things that can (and will considering how the government does things) go wrong is ridiculous.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Bitcoin Backed cdbc maybe?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

jajajajaja NO. can you guys really not see the collapse of your central bank money system? i won't go back to usd no matter what, yall gonna burn the world to the ground with your stupid fiat game. actually monopoly money, that's what the usd is and what cbc's would be, no thanks.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

just use bitcoin or other cryptos, they already work and are trackable. why not just relenquish a bit of power here, its not like you people have actually managed to fix things economically. hell, im pretty sure u guys have 100% of the time made things worse with your policies. just let the economy play itself out!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

would you jump down a cliff because your friends jumped down the cliff? no. this is a cliff to distopian society...not that we arent in one already. get into bictoin and mine it before its too late for the love of god!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

look, i dont care that much about risk. its unmanageble, the best you can do is move the risk somewhere else where it accumulates and we all get wrecked. let the people take the risks they are comfortable with and if the risky business fails well it wont screw the hole system

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

we all know u wont because that is basically the point of a cdbc so next.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

yall gonna get hacked and some rando is gonna print money and send it to the world

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Bitcoin yes, CBDC's are way to scary to implement. you people have to know that at least a bunch of you are gonna whant to do some fucked up thing with this.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

i dont care, no cdbc! yes to actual decentralized crypto!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

oh fuck no!!! you people are insane for asking such a question, yall sound like fucking socialists, have your read history? shit dont work

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

fuck banks/intermediaries, straight to bitcoin

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

probably, how to implement? maybe bluetooth transfers? they could be officialized with internet but locked up with bluetooth.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

i mean...that is the point of money. to easily be able to trade using money as a means to valuate something...

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

i dont believe you need to do much, just let the free people build stuff...you will find that the infrastructure for crypto i almost done. please dont do cdbc!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

doesnt matter, dont do cdbc! this will usher in dark times for the common person.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

i dont care about "potencial benefits" the potencial risks are too high to implement period!!

Name or Organization

Joseph Laski

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The risk that a government official (e.g., the President) takes control of the cdbc to unfairly take advantage of an individual or group to cut them off from the financial system. This would almost certainly happen to whistleblowers such as Julian Assange who play a valuable role in our society.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

But adopting a bitcoin standard such that the control of the financial system is decentralized and not held by a corruptible government.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative (see response to Question 1)

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Privacy without anonymity is an oxymoron. Again, a CBDC will be used to cut off people from the financial system who the government doesn't like, but who serve valuable roles in society at large.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

You are taking away the history of currency. You are destroying privacy

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, better regulatory (not more, just more efficient) of money institutions

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net negative, there are too many people with poor education, who can't afford this digital program, or can't afford the time to care and learn

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Markets should be free, this is anything but free

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative, it makes money seem less real with less real interactions

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would allow institutional abusers more areas to hide and manipulate

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No tools, this is a bad idea that will create more inequality

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

don kogut

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New Hampshire

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*

yes
- 9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
- 10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What*

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Shawn Read

Industry

Individual

Country

Canada

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

- The government may prevent purchase of assets such as Gold, Crypto, etc. - This would give the government ability to print to their hearts content, causing hyperinflation in a system where the people are LOCKED in. - This would mean the government can continue to be fiscally irresponsible - This would give the government power to make things "illegal" without making them illegal by law - This would be a massive privacy violation, the government would see every single transaction, even at a pop machine, doctors or lawyers office - This centralizes power, and enormous amounts of information, which is always a bad thing in the days of the hacker - We already have Bitcoin, ETH, and all the alt-coins to do the job, we don't need your closed source, ever inflating, money trap system - This would give government the power to just take money out of your account at will - Allows the government power to discriminate against minority groups denying them accounts and government subsidies thereby coercing them into giving up rights & bodily autonomy

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

- Yes, simply don't create one, and declare Bitcoin, Ethereum and alt coins the "currency of the internet".

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

DEFINITELY. - Not everyone has mobile device - Not everyone is willing to sacrifice privacy and autonomy to the state - Not everyone will be allowed to have an account (you will ban cannabis stores, or gold dealers as example) - You could ban weed smokers, drug users, alcoholics, people with disabilities from having accounts or getting subsidies which is discrimination.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The federal reserve has never and will not ever attain those goals. Be realistic. Your goals are to suck the lifeblood (money) out of the body (system) and be the buyer and lender of last resort, with ownership of all assets on stolen (printed) money. You'll be lucky if the people DONT find out and seize your assets for redistribution while firing all the joker politicians that handed it to you. Yes we see your game, and soon, enough of the masses will see your game. It's a matter of time before your game's over and it does not work anymore. We also know about the DUMBS that your planning to hide in after you achieve your real goal and run to hide like cowards in underground bases stocked with food and resources WE THE PEOPLE paid for. We know what your doing. Tick tock, the clock is running out. The people will awaken.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would allow the government to hyperinflate a new asset all over again and suck more wealth from the people causing the entire system to collapse by design.

6. *Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*

It would allow the government to hyperinflate a new asset all over again and suck more wealth from the people causing the entire system to collapse by design.

7. *What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

CBDC.remove(Self.cbdc, world, forever);

8. *If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*

No. Gold, Cryptos will suffice.

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

BITCOIN DUHHHHHHHHH

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

It should not influence it at all, the US is it's own country and should make it's own decision, as should the other countries.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Don't create one, I think that is obvious.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It can't. It won't. It is not possible. The government and the fed find it too tempting.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Again, it cannot do that. It is not a magic pixie dust.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

It should not even be created.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

The only logical way to pay interest in this system is to print the interest (stealing more wealth from people) and give it back to the people. This is called a PONZI scheme. Yes the USD is also a ponzi scheme. None of these work or have ever worked.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

0 CBDC for everyone, because it should not exist.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

No one and nothing. There should not even be a CBDC

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

you know my answer by now

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

really? just integrate crypto payments into the POS terminals.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

again? just integrate crypto payments into the POS terminals.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They shouldn't because the CBDC should not exist.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Liberty? Freedom?

Name or Organization

William Longua

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I didn't read the paper, so I'm not going to specifically comment on it, but more generally on the concept of the United States having a digital currency. I believe that in today's environment, the entire point of cryptocurrency's is for speculative investment and ulterior financing motives. None of it is really good as far as the exchange of money. It is my opinion and only negative consequences can result, like funds being stolen by hackers, financial hostage situations, and uncontrollable fluctuation in currency values.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We already have a digital system in place for sharing money and dollars. There are myriad ways to send currency back-and-forth between individuals. Most banks have options to pay online, and with our debit system and other means of online currency exchange, paying for stuff is not a problem.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, it would negatively impact technologically challenged or financially disadvantaged people. I believe that it would tremendously benefit White people and affluent people disproportionately. I think we only further the wealth divide in this country, possibly leading to economic collapse and class warfare.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I don't know, but I can only see that it would be negatively affected. I don't see any benefits at all.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

In my opinion, it would net effect negative only. The money supply would be too vulnerable. It would be like sticking Fort Knox out in the ocean on a boat and just hoping nobody came to bother it.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I think the only benefit that we see with current cryptocurrency's are things that are complete opposite of stable coins and the US dollar. So I think there any disruptions or problems with a US digital currency would negatively impact markets immediately once news broke of a breach or other problems or valuations.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I'm not really sure, but I don't know that it is needed function in the first place. If we know they're gonna be tremendous financial risks, then why create it in the first place.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Who the hell uses cash today? Cash usages on the Klein. In fact I would venture that most people that continue to use cash on a regular basis are doing so to avoid taxes and other financial regulation.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I think you will see or can see today what has happened. The market will create a solution, criminals will take advantage of it and find weaknesses in it, people will get scammed some people will make money a lot of people will lose money. If we have a digital currency I don't think it will really be tremendously different, other than maybe the value won't fluctuate as much.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I don't think it really should matter. But I do think the US and the other large nations of the earth should work towards is a central global currency. Perhaps that one uses blockchain technology or other digital currency technology yet to be invented. But I think it's more of the concept that matters than anything else. Having a central global stable currency that is accepted by every nation would probably be a terrific solution. It would also help reduce or eliminate currency value fluctuations between countries.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not my area of expertise, and as I said I didn't read the paper. I think the basic and most effective way to manage the risks is to not have the currency in the first place.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By being centrally managed, which is exactly the opposite of today's cryptocurrency.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It would simply have to be guaranteed by the US government and the banks that support it and execute it so any consumers are protected by fraud. Fraud will occur, people will lose money hackers will defeat the system and figure out how to steal, that's unavoidable. The stability part is making sure like the FDIC, that consumers are protected.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Is it money, or a bond or a treasury bill? Like what are you trying to make it? Banks can pay interest for customers to keep their currency in the bank today. The currency doesn't pay the interest the institution pays interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

I don't see why it should

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Outside of my scope

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It would all have to be done through a smart phone, again which goes back to the access to the resource and non-inclusion of lower income and minority populations.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Again, we already have a system in place for digital point of sale payments.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Out of my scope

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I'm sure all of it would just be some thing that would make it easier to steal or be using the currency for making illegal purchases or other fraudulent transactions.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

From the public and consumer perspective, which is really the only way that I am looking at this, I don't really see the potential benefits of a digital currency for the United States government.

Name or Organization

Grace Hingtgen

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*
- 9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
- 10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

benjamin cooper

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Massachusetts

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Increase in fraud. increase in fraudulent applications, websites, other. de-valuation of the physical dollar. the hospitality industry, any cash business, and any other tipped employees will suffer. the homeless society will end up being the only ones using the physical dollar. FED jobs will suffer and decrease. the transition will not be a happy one- from wall street to the street.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

it should be decentralized or not exist at all. A CBDC should only exist in the form of paychecks (like an ACH deposit) and it should be the users choice to use it digitally or in cash - which is already happening with Apple Pay- the US gov should simply bind with Apple Pay.- or work in the same way Apple Pay works. there could be a USDC application currency converter wallet where users can exchange their money for a digital version if they choose. to change the US monetary system without choice is unconstitutional.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NEGATIVE in AMERICA. and negative towards America. it will increase fraud globally. and in America it will define social classes/

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

these goals are not democratic.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NEGATIVE devaluation of the US dollar

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

it will decrease trust in crypto.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

an app would lead to fraud.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

CREATE MORE CASH, the fed can hire more people. we need more coins too.

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

it'll stay the same

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

it shouldn't. we are our own country and need to stay out of others business.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

no

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

it wouldn't be able to.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

all risk

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

no

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

David Alexander Arnavat

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

First, this will move us closer to a totalitarian state as mentioned in the Book of Revelations where total allegiance to the government will be necessary to live. Second, this is a digital asset which will be subject to hacking by anyone with access to the internet. Third, it will make the physical dollar obsolete as a medium of exchange as its use would be preferred among vendors. Fourth, it will create a subdivision in our society based on online access. Those with access will have access to money/banking while the rest will be left impoverished.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Speed up the digital technology that allows for quicker payment processing of physical dollars.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, see my answer to #1. Negative for those not under the favor of the government.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would allow the federal reserve unlimited power to manipulate monetary policy with the click of a button. Whereas, now, the fed reserve must consider the costs of printing additional money which creates a pause in knee jerk reactions to economic conditions.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would create more chaos by allowing hackers to manipulate the financial system. Negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

See answer #2

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

See answer #2

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

These tools already exist and can be improved upon to make them more efficient.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US leads by being a nation of laws and logic. What other countries do is, generally, not our concern nor is it a good reason to follow suit.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't adopt it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You can't.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't. All.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NO!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NO!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

NO! NO!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Read 1984 or the Book of Revelations

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

NO! See answer #2

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The paper assumes the existing system functions properly and does not need significant reform. CBDC's would add a layer of complexity to what has become an untrusted system. Whether or not Money as a "Means of Control" is something the US should continue pursuing needs to be addressed. America needs to be less concerned with its role as a world cop and more concerned with its role as a world facilitator.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Acceptance of Bitcoin as a standard and focus on how the US can work in that context.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Without a doubt. Look at the countries already adopting Bitcoin because their CB has failed, and people need to use the money to survive, and this is a different perspective than what a lobbyist would be concerned with but at the end of the day the only one that really matters.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The need for these controls should be reevaluated. I realize this is a big ask, but true innovation does not happen if the basics are not questioned. This is one of the hard questions. Does money serve the state or the market?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

a total and complete failure driving more people to Bitcoin as a means of survival.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Is the ask here how will digital money not disintermediate the existing powers? What did the printing press do to the catholic church's control over people? What did the internet do to a dictator's control over information? When was the last time you played a CD or posted a written letter? Today's changes are radical, and the response needs to be in keeping with the rate of change, or it will be an act of futility.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

They are already evolving. That train has left the station!

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

It is only a global question. Digital Money is already Global (Bitcoin). The only real question is, how will we all play? Is money there to serve markets or states?

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Not possible with the current KYC requirements.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

El Salvador

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

The days of banks as rent-seekers are coming to an end, it's time they realize that. They need to start reading Chris Skinner

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Healthcare

Country

United States of America

State

North Carolina

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*
- 9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
- 10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Robert Krupa

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This is a terrible idea. I do not support it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

MotternConcepts

Industry

Other: Futures Consulting/Emergency Mgt.

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

How the banking system will fare using a CBDC as that banking system currently exists needs further study.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. FedNow system seems to do the job without a CBDC at this time.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I believe it would be Neutral, really. People are "Unbanked" because of the current policies of the Banks. A CBDC will not fix that.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC will not appreciably enhance the Feds ability in this arena, While essentially adding another layer of management & control that will have to be paid for by someone. There will also need to be system redundancies and security built into it from the beginning which have yet to be thought out. This adds another layer of continuous cost to implementation and maintenance thereafter

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Anything that increases complexity increases potential for Instability. CBDC are more complex than the current system and heavily dependent on technology that could fail or be hijacked. Cash/Money Tokens are not susceptible to a Grid failure or electronic disruption and commerce could thus be carried on with physical cash/money tokens in a natural disaster or grid down situation. Relying strictly on an Electronic Currency could destabilize the US Financial system under the two aforementioned situations.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDC's are vulnerable to weaponization against the issuing country and the holders of it and against those who might be using it in commerce. The US is currently the reserve currency of the planet. By adopting a CBDC it could destroy that Reserve Currency status.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Allow cash to circulate with the CBDC for at least 12 years after the first CBDC is spent into existence. CBDC Functioning in tandem with cash would increase the confidence in the new digital currency allowing time for the Psychological and Physical shift to the new form of US money both in the US and abroad.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. Especially Domestically. Until such time as the people of the US have full faith and trust in the CBDC; its security, utility, and privacy. You will know when cash & coins will no longer be needed in commerce because the demand will drop to nothing.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

That remains to be seen since most countries have not adopted one yet. At this point the US should take a watch and see position regarding adoption of a National CBDC.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US should not be an "Early Adopter" of this Technology. The US Dollar is too important both Domestically and Internationally for trade to run the risk of a US CBDC potentially failing or not being universally accepted.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

General Public acceptance of a CBDC may be the greatest problem at this time. Rather than broadly use or release it at this time to the General Public, begin using it more narrowly. Use CBDC within the Financial System. For example, convert the Large US Dollar holdings of Non-Bank Entities to it within the US and US Dollar holdings of Overseas Institutions and Entities first and see how it works. Also, US Dollars being spent overseas might be an option.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I do not see how it is possible with any sort of currency, either digital or physical, to give both anonymity and the ability to track purchases at the same time. If that is the case, then the CBDC and its issuing country will lose confidence with its users. If you can track all transactions 24/7. Bear in mind, criminals will always find a way to hide or launder earnings they obtain through illicit activities. They always have and always will. US Citizens engaged in normal legal commerce should not suffer their transactions to be constantly monitored without a warrant. A CBDC should be "money" not a tracking system. There are plenty of other means to identify and financially track criminals already in place. A "money" unto itself. should not be a tracking system for law enforcement or tax enforcement.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I would not generate a CBDC unless some sort of Quantum Computing system was behind it or generating it to start with. We are not there yet. You will need that to prevent "Cyber Counterfeiting" of the CBDC by bad actors either foreign or domestic. Cyber threats to CBDC are the same as the ones that exist today with financial networks and funds transfer systems. If a CBDC was adopted today, it would suffer the same as having a Dollar based system that uses a digital transfer system.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, It would have to be Legal Tender. If it was otherwise, it would render a CBDC useless for the payments of all debts both public and private. It would be inferior to the current US Currency. It would be unacceptable. Why would any country issue a form of money that is NOT Legal Tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

US Currency is currently "borrowed" into existence thus interest is currently earned or paid on it by lender and borrower. To NOT pay interest on a CBDC or on a CBDC account would make it non-competitive with currently existing money both domestic and foreign. That being said, one of the ways to prompt a rapid acceptance of a CBDC is to make the Digital Dollar essentially an Interest Bearing Note. To sweeten the deal, any account holding \$250,000 or Less will have the account automatically adjusted for Inflation quarterly. Do that and the US population and others will beat a path to your door for a US CBDC.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. That would defeat the purpose of any medium of exchange especially a nations currency. That would definitely Destroy the US Reserve Currency status. It would also put a hardship on some business. Its a bad idea. That being said, The current insured deposit level in a bank account is \$250,000. Which now means you need to put money over that amount in another bank. Those limits need not change for either cash or CBDC. Any amount ABOVE that limit for CBDC deposits though will be immediately converted to Short Term Treasury Bills held on the Ledger of the Regional Federal Reserve Bank, in that person or businesses name. and NOT as either a liability or reserve asset of the commercial Bank or financial institution.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There shouldn't need to be any changes. You are just changing the "Money" not the structures it would flow through. The "plumbing" in your house doesn't have to be changed because you run hot or cold water through it do you? Its still water isn't it? That being said, A CBDC could obviate the need for banks as Depository Institutions because IF everybody had an account at the Fed. Banks need only exist as institutions to determine eligibility for Loans, insurance, brokerage services, etc. and would be free to compete for those non-depository services. Banks will also serve as a place where US Coins and Paper Currency can be redeemed. It will be CRITICAL that all US Coins and Currency Issued since 1861 will be redeemed at Face Value for the New CBDC in perpetuity. Its critical to maintaining Confidence in the New Digital Currency domestically and in maintaining the US Dollar as the Reserve Currency of the World. The United States has never Cancelled its Currency or Banknotes, unlike most countries have done. That is a major aspect that has made the US Dollar appealing and premier as a dependable Reserve Currency.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

A CBDC is by definition a currency that requires a digital network connection in order to exchange it for something or use it. Without a Digital Network or access to one, unlike physical cash, it would be useless in commerce where a digital network is either down or not available. This is the shortcoming of a potential CBDC or any Digital form of money.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Absolutely. By issuing a CBDC Card just like the current chipped Debit Card issued to the user and providing it to the Citizen, a citizen can use the funds on it just as you would the ones you currently use from your bank or credit union. You just have to remember your PIN number and safeguard it as you currently do. The Cards will be issued and shipped by the Regional Federal Reserve Bank and shipped to your address just like credit and debit cards are currently sent..

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Current digital payment systems will probably be adequate for a CBDC. The current Chip based Credit Card and debit Card reader technology would be perfectly fine.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Quantum Computing will have a massive impact on any Crypto or CBDC security.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

It really depends on what you really want to do with a CBDC. The scope of characteristics as to what a US CBDC needs to be and do should be more narrow. This paper is a great start for stimulating thinking in this area. What do you really want a CBDC to "do" that is not already being done without one? If you try to make a CBDC that is a "Swiss Army Knife" of characteristics I believe it will be a Disaster. Thank you for allowing me to respond and that you find my thoughts useful.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I am scared that the government may shut down my account for any number of reasons because they would have the power to do so. It seems like a lot of power to have.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, first you must fix the current state of the US Dollar. Otherwise it just feels like we're jumping ship from a failed fiat currency to the newest, latest, greatest, digital money. My grandpa used to say about money, "It's just paper. Print it." He was right. It is not backed by anything except faith. In other words, if we have failed making a currency in the past (by taking it off the Gold standard), then what will be different to make sure this one doesn't fail?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Many people, like myself, prefer cash. I have a credit card only for emergency purchases because of its clear advantages of convenience.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I'm not sure there is a way. Most people would probably say oversight, but then who sees the overseers?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No because it's not a loan. Also, we need to stop interest in general. Inflation is a tool for wealth transfer.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

For offline capabilities, it would have to be linked with something physical, like our current money (coins and cash).

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Cody J Owens

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

South Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

My biggest concern is a hacker. Hackers can easily tap into anyone's account. The security should be top notch to secure people's money. An example would be to make the password a minimum of 25 characters, needing to have both numbers and letters and one uppercase, one special character.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, all benefits could be achieved in a different way. Most of the population is hurting for money due to the pandemic. I believe in gifting everyone with an allowance based on household income. I hope the crypto world is huge enough so that everyone in the world can benefit no matter your status. Take away the stress of not being able to afford simple necessities and the world would be better for it.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This could potentially destroy all banks. Insurance is safe as long as we live. Why put money into a bank that charges for fees and hardly compounds at all in 10 years. When the world accepts crypto payments, banks will become extinct.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Employment will decrease with people able to make money by making a digital piece of art. Digital is about to change the world. Our digital life will be just as if not more important than our physical lives. Scary to me.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This should be positive. The more companies that accept crypto payments, stability would increase.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Banks will be extinct in the near future.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The sector will be highly damaged. People will be self-sufficient and there will be no need for a large outfit to hoard people's money and charge them to do so. Banks have been living the high life since day 1. I am skeptical it will all work out for crypto to take over the industry due to the fact that banks will fall, and I doubt they will let that happen entirely. T

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. Let cash go away and bring on CBDC.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It will not evolve without a CBDC. Banks will continue to knock people over the head with fees.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should not influence the U.S. We pave the way, everyone else follows.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Enhance all security protocol.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Enhance security protocol.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Professional hackers can ruin your life.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. To continue climbing and putting more money into the people's pocket.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. No limits = Endless possibilities and opportunities

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There will need to be a new firm created, specifically designed to mediate for the CDBC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. You should always be able to access your account 24/7 365. This can be achieved by creating CDBC policy overview.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Zero fees to transfer. Create company policy and input zero fees associated with transferring funds.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Designed properly by building locations at each city, multiple in large cities.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The future evolves constantly. This is just the beginning.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Enhance security, build multiple locations.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: NEO COMMUNISTS

Country

Switzerland

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Totalitarian dystopia that will result. No privacy, censorship of transactions, weaponised against citizens

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, adopt bitcoin standard. It's monetary properties are superior to any cbdc. Fixed supply. Known emission schedule that cannot be subject to political interference. Tens of thousands of nodes around the world enforcing compliance to the protocol. Tens of thousands more miners securing the network. Open and neutral, free for all to use. Fair distribution, no pre mine and more than 1 node (federal reserve). Engine of trust in a world without none.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes in a bad way. Cantilon effect will be magnified making the lives of ordinary citizens infinitely unfairer than today. The ones closest to the money printer will reap the most while everybody else suffers

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Why is employment a target for the Fed? The dual mandate is silly and an error. Stability is equally silly because you only suppress volatility and force citizens to seek out hard money assets that are difficult to manipulate in the same way everything else is. Guess what happens after you compress volatility for so long. Things explode. And it's about to happen now a cbdc will only prolong this and make any final crackup boom an even bigger bust

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

In the long run it will be a disaster because having a mandate of stability will suppress natural capitalist free market spirits.. innovators and capital will exit and seek out more favourable jurisdictions where the risk / reward returns are more favourable than something so stale of regressive like a cbdc

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Banks will go out of business taking the chance for innovation of product and services with them. Non bank money is the innovation that needs to be nurtured. With near zero clearance times and the ability to transact globally. What the fed should do is provide sensible regulatory guidance for stable coin and bitcoin adoption. The US supposedly has freedom and property rights at the core of the constitution nurturing and supporting non bank money will align with these principles and ideals. Citizens win.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Open source wallets, open blockchain with sha 256 encryption. Distributed nodes anyone can operate, distributed hashing with incentives built in to ensure network security is never compromised,

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

This is fundamental. Having the ability to kick someone of the network or censor their transactions is dangerous for society and citizens generally. If this is abused Gresham's law dictates that citizens will seek out money free from any restrictions that central planners will manipulate because the features of cbdc's will be hard to resist politically. They will be corrupted

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

US dollar stable coins on bitcoin rails exist already. The innovation in this area is light years ahead of anything the legacy payment system has, look at remittances from the US to El Salvador. Cbdc's will accelerate the adoption of this new technology because, however we'll intended they might be they will be always be inferior to what is available from the free market now

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

US should go back to first principles. Money should be free and open to all, free from censorship and free from behavioural incentives that communists and dictators quite frankly salivate at the prospect of money should reflect the values of the citizens it serves. Copying a country like China will only turn the US into China. IS THIS WHAT YOU WANT?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No comment

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

People use cash now how do you stop illicit activities with cash? The premise of this question is incorrect because it assumes everyone is guilty until proven otherwise. Looks to the US constitution for guidance.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Creating a cbdc will create a central point of failure. Their design by nature is inferior in security to free market alternatives like well specifically bitcoin. Look to the design of bitcoin for inspiration on fostering operational and cyber reliance.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Only if it is bitcoin

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Currency should be deflationary. The impact of inflationary currencies on the environment, creating meaningless demand for things people don't need is enormous. People should have a safe way to store their productivity through time. Inflationary currencies effectively thieve people's time from them. This is inherently unfair and a hidden tax that should not exist

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. This is a silly idea. Why would anyone try and get ahead. You would be taking away any incentive for upside for individuals. This is communism, it doesn't work, hasn't worked and will never work. Forcing people to get rid of any fogey they receive will just create more meaningless consumption and meaningless jobs which is bad for the environment

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Why would you need an intermediary at all? If the code is open source and free for people to use anyone will be able to innovate with it. Creating gatekeepers in the financial system will only lead to those gatekeepers syphoning of wealth from citizens and abusing the pool of data on citizens they will collect. Creating an irresistible honey pot for insiders, grifters, thieves and opportunists to exploit. This will be a disaster

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes - see bitcoin

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

See lightning and liquid layer two solutions on bitcoin. See El Salvador chivo wallet, strike wallet and point of sale terminals.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

See atomic swaps, bitcoin, see lightning see layer two

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Cbdcs are already light years behind. If implemented the goal as hold be to at least catchup before thinking about what the future might be

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes, yes

Name or Organization

Jaison

Industry

Other: Real Estate

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Not to supplant the US Dollar, but couldn't it be a good idea for each state or large city to issue their own cryptocurrency for investment/tax revenue purposes? Keep them only trade-able with the USD, but seems like something that could be helpful.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Less reliance on Federal Aid

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Put the idea out there

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Less responsibility means more focus on what it does best

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

That's above me, just throwing an idea out there

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

N/A

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

N/A

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. GDP backs the Dollar. No crypto has that, yet.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Cities and States that perform lower will initially look bad, but once markets balance will have ample opportunity to attract investors.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

N/A

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

N/A

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

N/A

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

That's y'all's job.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No, just make crypto a more local thing. Leave the classic dollar.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

ldk

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Yes

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Local governments for my idea above

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

ldk

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No, more like city/state stocks

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

No

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

ldk

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

N/A

Name or Organization

Shonnie Franklin

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Privacy, illegal money laundering and other fraudulent activities I see occurring all occur with Bitcoin.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I believe a planned effort to roll out a government back coin similar to bitcoin through a strategic manner that incorporates merchants and various sectors is best. What has happened now is Bitcoin thieves are getting rich, there is no legislation to prosecute and it is picking up traction with people who growing in the anti fiat sector. This is alarming. I believe the government needs to act now or more people will accept Bitcoin and other tokens.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I think people still trust the government over anonymous blockchain however inaction can lead to losing people. I will not support anything but a government backed coin.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I would look at other counties that are trying it out - I am not sure I have the answer to this.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive - we do need to move to a cashless system that is backed and not just off of possibilities and credit.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I think the trust behind the US FDIC could be leveraged for this. People don't trust Bitcoin that aren't possessing Bitcoin. It is only people that are waking up and researching the fiat system. The masses need a government coin so they can feel secure. Your average person does not trust Bitcoin but the more there is inaction, you have places like Visa, etc accepting Bitcoin on a larger scale. We need tougher laws on crypto - more reporting and enhanced protection against fraud and scams. I shouldn't see online Bitcoin atm's in impoverished counties in the middle of the road - that is exploitation and someone is benefitting from the freedom. I do not support this at all. I am an average citizen; I only own a fractional USDC and the only because is because I thought it would be much bigger than what it is.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes it is. Cash is always king .

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Other countries will issue a centralized coin with success and the dollar will drop even more

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should follow innovators - we're all one - even other countries - everyone is in the human race and we are managing the best we know how so I don't view as us vs them

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Registered miners that are government employees, heavy legislation on fraudulent crypto activities, more public PSA's, new devices (wallets) etc. Banks as resource centers for crypto knowledge, transactions, and not c

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes- we have to address massive inequalities

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

FDIC IRS FTC

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes - microchips

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes new tech standards, education and PSA's

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Robert

Industry

Other: Medical

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Benefits: welfare money that cannot be sold for fiat, or spent on anything else. Could be a CBDC that is only able to exchange for food. Untradable except for at the grocery store.

Considerations: many people are panicking over the amount of control this would give the government. Simply add this to our existing money supply, don't replace fiat. Allow people to choose. Risks: none, as long as fiat is allowed to continue

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Probably, but I don't see a reason to reinvent the wheel. Block chain technology seems to not be going away, I see no reason to not embrace new technology.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

In a perfect world it would allow for more people to access the dollar. If you live in a country with high inflation, would it not be wise of you to exchange your lira for dollars?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

In a perfect world it would allow for more people to access the dollar. If you live in a country with high inflation, would it not be wise of you to exchange your lira for dollars?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I am not certain why adding a digital currency on top of our current system would do anything to affect financial stability one way or another.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I don't believe so. I believe a central bank digital currency would only give people more confidence in the cryptocurrency sector. Having an official stable coin of the United States would very likely convince many people to choose it versus other stable coins that could be dangerous i.e. tether.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Implementation of software such as Coinbase commerce to allow for safe spending of central bank digital currency. Right now there are many scammers attempting to trick Americans to send in cryptocurrency. We simply need a system similar to PayPal to allow for some oversight of a legal activity.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. Just, yes.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Right now some businesses have found out that they can pay international employees with cryptocurrency. I'm certain there are some tax laws being violated this way. If the United States does not develop a USDC some other country will. Do we want that currency to be used for the global market? Or would be like the dollar to be used for that?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The global market will continue regardless of our involvement in it. We currently have the world reserve currency. If we fail to put a strong foot forward in this evolving technology, it will evolve without us. If not us then who? Do you want to know the answer of that question.... I do not.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The federal reserve must remain independent.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is no different than a credit card. Use the same system. It works, why reinvent the wheel here?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I am not savvy enough to be able to offer insight to this question. I am certain that this is a good question to ask, I am just not the person to ask it to.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This seems optional. If it does not pay interest, private companies will offer interest for it.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not. Although I am far left and would love to see billionaires be taken down more than one notch, I understand that financial freedom is vital for this to work. The moment we begin to control the CBDC we will lose the majority of the right wing. This should not be a left versus right thing this needs to be an American thing. You need to make both sides happy with this.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Simply use the systems we currently have.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Absolutely yes. We cannot allow for such fragility in our money supply. I am not sure how to do this, but if it is possible it seems like an obvious idea to pursue.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, that is the point. Use systems already in place such as Apple Pay, android pay, etc. Imagine a world where people can simply step up and flash their cell phone at the cashier and be on their way.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes and yes, The market will take care of this.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Who cares... we need to be hands off.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Use different CBDC to achieve different goals. Welfare may only be spent on food at the grocery store. Make one that does not inflate. If money is supposed to be handed out to individuals to be used on some thing, make sure that it can only be used on that thing. Rent assistance can only be used for rent, etc.

Name or Organization

Cyrus Simons

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The risk of maintaining infrastructure. Will it be fueled by renewable/clean energy? (Geothermal, solar, nuclear) what are the risks of this, how will offline or cold wallets be verified. Will it be similar to cash, do you have a new unique verifiable transaction system in place utilizing state of the art encryption.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It can be achieved in many ways. I think first is ensuring that the network is distributed, to minimize one centralized attack vector.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It's possible. Could be as simple as a highly inexpensive digital wallet issued to citizens that is essentially an ASIC that is optimized for CBDC transactions.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Monetary policy is easy, you can write as much of it as you want.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The benefit of creating a currency is being able to essentially control its value and subsequently its stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Depends on whether you are adding additional currency, or simply cutting back cash production and increasing CBDC volume. If you ensure that the currency can be liquidated, there should be minimal issues.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Economists should be utilized heavily. Ensure that the main financial firms accept this form of legal tender before replacing currently printed currencies.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

It would probably evolve in the same way that a CBDC would allow it to, probably with a different name.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Should not influence it at all. Make a well thought out decision. It should be implemented though :)

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Covered mostly

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Cold wallets similar to cash. Even if requiring id verification it should be a part of the wallet activation process.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Unavoidable cyber risk is that if it exists cyber actors will try to break it. Make sure your infrastructure is not one big shiny target.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Sure, yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No interest. Does the us pay interest on cash? Only if it's in the bank :)

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Not at all. This is america. Maybe within testing, but the quantity should not necessarily affect the infrastructure.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Digital currency/transaction firms. They should regulate the flow of digital currency.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Cold wallets with ID connected to it.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Absolutely. Unique verification system thats fast And easy. Oh wait we have credit/debit chips for this.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Transferability would have to require legislation as legal tender. Definitely standards are necessary. Its a new technology.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC policy will adapt to its future political climate.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential

benefits of a CBDC?

Yes. High cost if nonrenewable, could lead to increased fraud if improper verification is developed and improperly developed software can lead to many other issues.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There was no discussion about how people FEEL about this. This idea makes me very uncomfortable. I want to make decisions about how and where I spend my money. I want to decide where I keep it. This CBDC idea sounds insidious, in that it opens a door for big government to CONTROL us more. I am not in favor of this idea in anyway!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The POTENTIAL benefits are only that POTENTIAL. This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This is a BAD idea. See comments in Question #1 Answer.

Name or Organization

Jack Nales

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

North Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It was only a few years ago the debate was about how cashless stores discriminated against low income, low education consumers. I can only see this further shutting them out of the mainstream economy. So, definitely negative for inclusion

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It could give the Federal Reserve more control of the economy, which could be a bad thing

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

positive for stability but at a possibly negative social cost

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

yes!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Minimal

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Seriously? By limiting what the government considers illicit financial activity-- if that is possible.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Patrick Smalley

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Absolutely, do not switch to CBDC

Name or Organization

Richard Penrod

Industry

Other: Utility

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I am not an economist. But there are lines on each side of the financial highway that are not meant to be crossed. Most Americans have to stay between those lines or risk bankruptcy and ruin. The Federal Reserve has assisted the Federal government in repeatedly crossing those lines and allowing the running up of America's debt to dangerous unprecedented levels. Now here you come with your latest gimmick. The way I understand it, your plan is you want to control all the money and every American's future forever! I think we will lose what makes America great if we allow you to make us more like China. They are already using a system like this over there. The abuses of this system have not even been considered yet. Or maybe they have... So, I say NO, DO'NT DO THIS! EVER! You are supposed to be smart people. Figure out another solution. Here's an idea, don't loan the Federal government money over and above their annual revenues for starters. Live within your means. It's not hard once you start doing it. Get a clue please.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Louis R Brauer

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

1-Loss of individual freedoms as government/big brother now monitors more of the internal life of individuals and groups. 2-Ability of Fed/local governments to garner wages that may not be in contests, mistakes do happen. 3-What happens if there is a loss of power? 4-Hacking and takeover would forever be a possibility. 5-no private exchanges between individuals. 6-Banking takeover as the 'federal' reserve takes over. The Federal Reserve is NOT a government entity but a private one. 7-approvals of exchanges would be a constant threat. 8-Delays of exchanges possible 9-Monopoly of exchanges/banking system would be in play. 10- It's wrong.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no benefits.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative effect as the Fed would be a single entity with the potential to do what they deem correct and necessary. Loss of individual and business freedoms would occur.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The only gain in maximum employment would be the Fed Res as the system would bloat just like the Federal Government.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability would be negative especially once someone does, and would, make known any alteration in the system unapproved.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The adverse affect would impact low, middle income individuals and small businesses. The would greatly impact the economy.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The only 'tool' would be totalitarianism,

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Let it occur naturally and not being forced. If it happens, it will happen. Going this route only

reinforces socialism.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The only evolution would be the development of black markets, digital washing of funds.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Nigeria and the Bahamas are considered large economy nations?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Batons, tasers, jack booted thugs.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

None.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

None

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It's another potential form of taxation not interest earnings.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Should not occur.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Looking for a solution?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Bradley Petersen

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Government over reaching.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Keep the free market going.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

negatively

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Government over reaching to balance their balance sheet

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, by dictating where the money flows.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Once the genie is let out of the box you can't get it back.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

We are already doing that with credit cards.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Franklin Knight

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Alabama

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

E-Theft of digital currency, loss of privacy, burden on the elderly for the technology required to manage, reduced value and instability of the dollar.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I dont recommend digital currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I dont recommend digital currency

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve should limit its activity to its charter

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Would reduce private enterprise

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Fed Reserve needs to return to its charter

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage should be supported, not constrained

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

USA would retain advantage with a secure currency

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No impact

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Dont do it

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Unknown

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Dont use

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Dont do it

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Dont do it

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

North Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

the ability for one person to control of everything, has been woefully underserved. you havent addressed all the corruption with in your organization within just the last several months.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes A FREE MARKET MUTHA F*****

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

negaitve. your quality of life would be tied directly to how the government veiws you.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

it would give them all the power a person could ever hope for. And destroy America and all we stand for

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It can only affect those who choose to use it, but if enough people use it, it would make the central bank the only place for money creation. Which means how you vote depends on your quality of life. Its clear thats your end game people arent stupid. They see the evil with which you hope to force upon all.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are none, thats why its so dangerous. Only evil can come from it not good

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

NO, The general public has never had access to a central bank. Why is the question framed, as preserving something that is not so? Please refer to previous questions for clarification.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

they would evolve in "The American Way". Which means with Freedom, Liberty, and Equality, If the US FED would adhere to those principles, you might get somewhere.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

it should not. It appears only dictatorial nations are putting out cbdcs. So you should be standing up for the rights of all people not using your position to empower the most evil in our world.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

yes dont do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Its better that 10 guilty people go free than for one human being have his or her rights violated.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A totalitarian takeover of the entire financial system would be unavoidable.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

absolutely not

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Not relevant, its all made up. meaning a centralized and dictated monetary policy is antithetical to a free market. Thats why BTC and others are even in existence, the choice has been made. You had over 100 years to do the right thing and for 100 years you chose not to.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not. that's a disgusting presumption.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Each man and woman, should be their own central bank, free from all regulation, extortion, coercion. Free to work, save, and spend anyway he sees fit, in his pursuit of happiness.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Absolutely not. again the intent is pure evil.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No you shouldn't incentivize evil. Legally tendered federal reserve notes are already being denied at some locations due to "The ease of P.O.S" complicating the lives of the most vulnerable populations. So the one currency the people know and trust is being eroded before their eyes. And your response is "trust us we would never.." , "We are here to help"

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

it should not

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

hopfully it will make it completely useless. People want real stuff, not some made up intellectual abstraction that would allow the people in charge to set themselves over everyone else, making their decisions based upon perceived political risks, or on some great social cause.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes its quite clear to all who are outside looking in, that your up to no good. There is NO benefit to anyone outside the power structure to allow, or use such a powerful all encompassing tool. Again its clear its a power grab, even to those who don't fully understand crypto.

Name or Organization

Kris Schlembach

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

if we do not get on-board with this, we will be v left behind. we need this in order to maintain the dollar being the world's most important currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

not sure

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

yes, positive clearly. better access for all.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

no difference to paper fiat

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

positive, because the world is changing and we need to keep up

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

this is US backed, its still FIAT, just digital. same concept just a variation on a theme.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

peg to dollar, FDIC, still naked by Fed

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

keep same dollars, just add this as alternately

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

inevitably, more people will migrate to alternatives

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

if you can't beat em, join em

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I'm sure coding can be added to achieve whatever goals are required, we just need to be careful not to make those unpalatable to users, not only domestic but also those in international commerce.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

this is not a decentralized block chain running on nodes, it would still be controlled by the fed on servers under the feds control.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

need to avoid hacking individual wallets, weakest link is probably at however individuals access their wallets. possibly use fingerprint, facial recognition, voice, etc.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes. just a like a digital us dollar

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

keep it like a dollar

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

banks, otherwise they will have nothing left to do in 10 years with all the advances coming in defi

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

yes, it needs to. not sure of the tech

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

absolutely

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

some of the code should be open source to encourage developers

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

defi will change the way we handle financial transactions

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

not sure

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

South Carolina

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*

Yes.
- 9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
- 10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What*

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Country

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC's give too much power to a single entity. The idea of CBDC contradict with the Constitution. Don't forget that Constitution is there to protect people's freedom.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, scratch the idea of CBDC and adopt a free market approach. Free market is the only true and honest way ahead. Stop trying to control the market. The more you squeeze the more will slip through your fingers.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Definitely negative!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Considering the fact that the federal reserve is the main driver of inflation I don't think that more power in the hands of the federal reserve will help.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

At the start it may have some positive effect, but in couple years that House of cards will collapse.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The other non bank money (the real money) are the best chance we have. If you create a CBDC and let it go on the free market without forcing people to use it - it will stand no chance.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no benefits from CBDC!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

That's why we have stable coins.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

If USA adopts Bitcoin and stable coins for legal tenders it will shock the world and it will stop China from becoming a world leader. It's USA's only hope.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

USA was the best because it was always on the bleeding edge of innovation. USA should adopt Bitcoin and all the other cryptocurrencies and lead the world to freedom.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The best way to manage the potential risks is to not create a CBDC. Adopt Bitcoin and let us be free.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't! We all know that centralisation means no privacy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Do you really think that the Federal reserve can outsmart the hackers? Blockchain is the only secure way to go ahead.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Will CBDC be inflationary?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

So, now you want to tell us how much money can we own? What happened in the land of the free?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No CBDC! No middle man (intermediaries)! We want freedom and equality.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

That sounds great! You can keep your CBDC's offline forever!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No CBDC - No problems!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No CBDC - No problems!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No CBDC - No problems!

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No CBDC - No problems!

Name or Organization

Michael

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Biggest risk will be cyber theft but to a large degree that risk exists today with online banking. The benefits however far outweigh the risks as a digital coin will not only speed up transactions for merchants and retailers that live predominantly on daily cash flow of their businesses and help reduce the ever growing credit card fees that take money directly from these businesses. Lastly, it helps promote financial inclusion (see Q#3)

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are probably other alternatives but with every person walking around with a smart phone CBDC allows for everyone with a smartphone or internet connected device to execute transactions so there are less barriers for adoption. And with the Central Bank's backing, the CBDC will be as stable as the US Dollar is today. The

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC will positively impact financial inclusion. Business will adopt CBDC at both the transaction level with their customers and at the payroll level with their employees. To a large degree this may enable lower costs for business especially if they have international employees and/or customers.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

There is no negative effect at all as the CB's role is not diminished at all. In digital currency world, it would allow for application of something closer to a real-time approach monetary policy changes as data is available (if done correctly) instantaneously.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Again, I do not see any negative implications. In fact, the current system has far more negatives in my opinion than a CBDC model.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

To a large degree, the non-criminal attraction to stablecoins and other nonsense money, is the avoidance of the banks themselves. Banks charge enormous fees for the consumer and the businesses to have accounts. This is especially challenging for lower income families that are already strapped for cash. A CBDC deployed effectively would not eliminate banks but it would open up other options with low/no fee banks to everyone. Leaving more money in consumers and business pockets.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes this is important. But the key is doing that in a cash like manner versus the manner used today which is through high interest/high fee based credit cards

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

If the US does not adopt a CBDC, then we will fall further behind in financial inclusion of its citizens and even further behind in the international community. Every country with a CBDC will have a distinct advantage over the US

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

My question is, Why aren't we the leaders in this endeavor? We have the strongest economy in the world, we should be the leader in CBDC not determining what we do based on what other countries are doing.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes. Otherwise what's the point.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC does not need to pay interest as long as it is denied in a manner that minimizes or eliminates the fees inherent in our current system.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Intermediaries should be minimized. That is to a large degree the problem with the current system. There are so many intermediaries involved that the overall spending power of the Dollar is diluted the moment it hits your bank account.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Offline is a key way to protect any DC. Anytime coin is taken offline there can be a record of the move and when that coin comes back online a record of that as well. Much like cash today, there is a record of the ATM withdrawal (with a large fee added) and when cash is deposited there is a record of that deposit. Same process works fine for DC being taken online/offline...people still keep cash in home safes and lock boxes or under the mattress taking DC offline is same.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This ecosystem already exists and will grow proportionately as DC proliferated. There will need to be standards so that compatibility exists for all

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: mining

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

gold backed currency

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Keep DC positive

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
 14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Denver Companies, LLC

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Maryland

Email

jason@denvermidatlantic.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Speed of payments would greatly help cashflow in my business

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There exists the potential to track every CBDC spent / transferred greatly increasing the visibility to law enforcement. The CBDC could transform the the way money is taxed making it incredibly easier to collect tax. Im not associated with fairtax.org but do believe that most of it's systems are not terrible and a CBDC could make it much easier to transform the US tax system.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It's possible that the less fortunate people in the us who prefer cash, instead of dealing with banks, could have much easier access to personal storage of cash, instead of storing the cash in a bank. It makes keeping your money under a (virtual) mattress much more appealing.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I see no real difference.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I do not see a difference as long as CBDC isn't traded like bitcoin which has wild fluctuations mostly because it is based on an idea. CBDC would be based on faith in the united states which is much more stable.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

it would adversely affect the banking sector with any luck. They need to be disrupted - for the most part. Banks heavily favor those with money and hurt those without. If those without could not deal with banks, there would be no way for a bank to hurt them.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Banks could be the only entities allowed to be "miners" so that this way they can be cut in on the efficiencies to off set the impacts of the loss of the less desirable business.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

yes - cash will always still be needed by folks who are less sophisticated like my independently living special needs cousin - I feel she would have a hard time grasping the concept of digital currency. Cash should always be an option. Possibly after CBDC is released, go back to making cash tied to gold so that it would always have value.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I do not work in cross border payments but used to and it seems to me that CBDC would seriously simplify the process.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't. The world WILL move to digital currency now that security has matured and the US should either be the first or second major economy to do so. It is imperative that we stay either competitive globally or lead the way.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Every transaction should be traceable. I am a big fan of privacy but also a staunch believer in law and order.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

we have a system for judicial process that could be applied here. If the FBI or IRS wants access to my transaction history with CBDC it should only have it with either my blessing or a judge's.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

money is stolen every day. It was always be stolen. Blockchain goes a long way to aid in security but people do foolish things with their passwords so there are always ways to defeat the system. It's possible through two factor authentication on our phones, one of those factors being biometrics, that any large scale theft can be minimized.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

absolutely

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

yes of course - just like cash.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no - just like it isn't with cash.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

banks and existing systems

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

no. If money is needed offline, then cash can be used. OR, a digital check can be written just like a paper check is written today which is deposited electronically later.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

yes - just like google pay or apple pay. That's the simple part.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

not sure on this one.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

One thing is for sure: technical innovations that can affect CBDC should have regulatory approval like the FDA approves medical devices - with congressional oversight.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

not really.

Name or Organization

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

If a significant number of other countries are introducing CBDC, the US must also introduce CBDC

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Not sure

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Not sure

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Guessing the impact would be positive

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Sure there will be growing pain as with any new system

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not sure

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Not sure

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If most 1st world countries are issuing CBDCs, then the US must in order to remain a leader.

If we are the last one to the table, we will have the least amount of influence.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not sure

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Not sure. But I know this can be figured out.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not sure.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, otherwise it will not be attractive to those who have all the money.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, how would that fit with capitalism?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Not sure

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, not sure

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, not sure

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Not sure. Probably so.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not sure

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are always trade offs when introducing something new.

Name or Organization

Darnell Tullock

Industry

Other: Investor

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Benefits would include American dominance in the WORLD in regard to innovations in this space.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

N/A

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be positive for inclusion...private companies would know the rules of the road and innovate for those that are unbank entire world. America leads...world will follow.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This will not change policy goals...business as usual.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive...the fear of the unknown is always a knee jerk reaction.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Stablecoins can coexist

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

N/A

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash should be back 1:1 digital dollar

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

U.S. would be left behind and could no longer be the reserved of the world.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

World would follow

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

N/A

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Inforce the rules that are currently used...KYC, AML, etc..

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

N/A

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

N/A

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

N/A

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No quantity limits

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

N/A

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

N/A

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

YES...by using private blockchain companies like Stellar(XLM) railway.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Blockchain companies that are railways like VISA, Mastercard, American Express, etc.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

N/A

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

N/A

Name or Organization

Anthony Sherwood

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Idaho

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Should not be legal. This does not benefit the majority of Americans. Do you ever tire of your own greed?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Become forward thinking and look into bitcoin or even other digital assets.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would absolutely be non-inclusive. Negative effect for most.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Should not be legal.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative for most Americans but do you actually care?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Government would have too much control.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Look to bitcoin.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Not with the amount of control the government would gain.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Digital assets are the way to move forward and would bring America more stability and power in the world.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Other nations would ultimately fail, economically speaking, if they continue down the cbdc path.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not legalize it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There would be no privacy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not applicable.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Should not be legal.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Seriously? This would not even apply to most Americans and do you really think the rich would be limited?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. Should not be legal.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. Should not be legal.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. Should not be legal.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No. Should not be legal.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No. Should not be legal.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No. Should not be legal.

Name or Organization

Rhonda Madden

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Maine

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Control of people in a nefarious way. If all I have is digital money, what prevents an entity denying access to it for a reason of their choosing? I see our country going in a direction that seems to be all about controlling people every way they can. Please stop!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stay away from globalization. Utilize competition to ensure that total monopolies do not evolve.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Above my pay grade.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

What happens if the power grid is attacked? Isn't that a big Achilles heel?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes! There are a lot of us who need to be able to hold our assets physically!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

What is wrong with keeping the system we currently use? It's working so far.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Are we just lemmings now?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do you have a backup plan in case of an attack on our power grid? Where is all the data going to be stored? What if an enemy just blows up the whole area where this computing takes place? Gold is safer than data.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A joke right? You can't get rid of criminals any more than curing the common cold. Look how many are holding political positions!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, but not solely. an equal playing field is always desirable. Unfortunately, it is also utopian, therefore impossible.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No microchips or other technologies inserted into humans! We aren't cattle, although it now seems that we are viewed that way.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

So, is this system going to be imaginary like the dollar is? Just create it out of thin air? Manipulate the value like they do to everything else? Big mistake going off the gold standard.

Name or Organization

David Wright

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Tennessee

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There are still millions of Americans that have collections of paper dollars to protect against dreaded financial/technical failure. This stockpile will drastically lose value once digital currency is approved

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Let it remain as a disruptor or alternative to government backed currency, but still promote it and regulate its general use wherever it is accepted

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

There are still millions of americans that are not ready for complete digital financial transactions. There are still many broad areas of poor internet service and connectivity that engaging in digital financial transactions only is biased against these poor service areas.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Unsure, and thus another reason to not dabble.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Unsure, and thus another reason to not dabble.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Probably for the better, but this would in essence squash or quell the currency disruptor market, which I believe is a good thing for globalization and democracy.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

The US could still remain outside of the process if it promotes safe and reliable cbdcs.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Perhaps an individual insurance policy on total of digital assets in a given digital bank account. Pricing depends on users security preferences, total amount in account, and the bank used to house digital assets. The better the bank is at protecting against hacks or leaks, the better pricing investors receive on their policy which guarantees the assets availability even if it is hacked

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Isaac N Simons

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

NO NO NO!!!!!! CASH IN HAND ONLY!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Scrap the idea!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It is BAD

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes The ruin of USA monetary fund!

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Trash the idea!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Keep cash usage in effect

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Have no idea, but don't do it

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should be the leaders not other countries telling us what to do,

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Don't do it!

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It would make us a socialized country

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Remove the people trying to do it

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No!

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

I am saying don't do it!

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Don't want to participate!

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Jesus Christ!

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

No

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No!

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Just give it to China or Russia

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

It is bad

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Just don't do it!

Name or Organization

Noor

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Tennessee

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The whole point of decentralized currency is to move away from government backed currencies. You're currency will depend on who's president and who's fed chair, congressional policies...etc. Truly there are no real benefit to the people of a fed backed currency, just pain

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Stay away

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Of course it will. Minorities will not even know how to but your digital currency. The gap between the rich and the rest of us will sky rocket

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It'll be a mess. Decentralized currency is the real definition of a free market. Stay out

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

You won't bring financial stability. You'll just cause a mess and make the rich richer only

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Just keep rates at 0 and stop worrying about digital currency. No good will come from government interference in that sector

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

What happens when no one or few people buy into your CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Wow. You're really out of touch with reality. You actually think normal and poor people will buy into your cbdc and forgo cash?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Decentralized currency is the true definition of a free market. We the people can manage

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

No one wants to buy any government backed currency

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Stay away from this sector

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Lol

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Nope

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Wow

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

You're already talking about giving banks more power? Insane

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

I can trade BTC any time I want

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

James

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Oklahoma

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

None.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Irrelevant.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

What??

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

All you care about is control over people.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would destroy financial stability by giving you more control.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

By giving you more subtle control to enslave people and gradually erode their wealth.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

A hammer to the servers. It would diminish potential benefits, but those benefits pail in comparison to the benefits of a commodity-backed currency.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The public having a medium of exchange without federal overreach is essential. You don't want that. You want to see who spends what everywhere.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I don't care what other countries do with their money.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

By not implementing it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't, that is what is wrong with it. You can't and shouldn't try to strip away anonymity. "Illicit financial activity" could one day include "any financial activity by people who don't buy an obviously fraudulent election". No other question is relevant, this one point is everything.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

There is no such thing as impregnate cyber resiliency.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Neither should unbacked USD, for that matter.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest from who?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

What kind of tyrant question IS this??

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There should be no intermediaries to people's wealth.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. Require online connectivity and see what happens during a disaster...

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No, because it shouldn't be used.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

New standards, new control. You'd like that.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Good question, I don't know because they'd be new. Better go with a currency that's ready established and has already adapted to new technology.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

One design principle is ending people to exchange goods without you waiting to shut down political and social enemies or taxing every Birthday card and cash handout for shopping at the mall.

Name or Organization

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

NO CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

YES,CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NEGATIVE CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

IT WILL NEGATIVELY AFFECT THEM CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NEGATIVE CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

yES CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

DON'T DO IT-NO BENEFIT EXCEPT FOR COMMUNIST CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

NO CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

NONE-STOP THE NEW WORLD ORDER CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

HAVE ALL THE COMMIES IN THE US GOVT RESIGN. TREASON!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DON'T DO COMMUNISM CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

hahahahahahaha CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

no CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

nONE CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NO CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

YES, ALL THE ANTI-AMERICAN ANTI-FREE ENTERPRISE COMMUNISTS NEED TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON. CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY WILL INSTITUTE SOCIAL CREDIT SCORES & COMMUNISM.

Name or Organization

Cyrus Simons

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The risk of maintaining infrastructure. Will it be fueled by renewable/clean energy? (Geothermal, solar, nuclear) what are the risks of this, how will offline or cold wallets be verified. Will it be similar to cash, do you have a new unique verifiable transaction system in place utilizing state of the art encryption.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It can be achieved in many ways. I think first is ensuring that the network is distributed, to minimize one centralized attack vector.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It's possible. Could be as simple as a highly inexpensive digital wallet issued to citizens that is essentially an ASIC that is optimized for CBDC transactions.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Monetary policy is easy, you can write as much of it as you want.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The benefit of creating a currency is being able to essentially control its value and subsequently its stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Depends on whether you are adding additional currency, or simply cutting back cash production and increasing CBDC volume. If you ensure that the currency can be liquidated, there should be minimal issues.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Economists should be utilized heavily. Ensure that the main financial firms accept this form of legal tender before replacing currently printed currencies.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

It would probably evolve in the same way that a CBDC would allow it to, probably with a different name.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Should not influence it at all. Make a well thought out decision. It should be implemented though :)

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Covered mostly

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Cold wallets similar to cash. Even if requiring id verification it should be a part of the wallet activation process.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Unavoidable cyber risk is that if it exists cyber actors will try to break it. Make sure your infrastructure is not one big shiny target.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Sure, yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No interest. Does the us pay interest on cash? Only if it's in the bank :)

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Not at all. This is america. Maybe within testing, but the quantity should not necessarily affect the infrastructure.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Digital currency/transaction firms. They should regulate the flow of digital currency.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Cold wallets with ID connected to it.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Absolutely. Unique verification system thats fast And easy. Oh wait we have credit/debit chips for this.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Transferability would have to require legislation as legal tender. Definitely standards are necessary. Its a new technology.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC policy will adapt to its future political climate.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential

benefits of a CBDC?

Yes. High cost if nonrenewable, could lead to increased fraud if improper verification is developed and improperly developed software can lead to many other issues.

Name or Organization

Lawrence Adams

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

Louisiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

As a veteran of Desert Storm, construction trades, and longtime Aerospace Quality Specialist, having managed to scrap and save despite much hardship and calamities such as multiple major hurricanes including both Hurricane Rita and recent Hurricane Laura, and what with the inevitable impact on my savings from impending politically induced inflation I have never been more concerned about the security of my savings until recently!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Assure me that you will allow a transference of life-long hard earned savings including IRA, 401k, SIP, etc.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Currently there is much speculation about the complete elimination of all IRA and savings and many more in this abundant world during this time period in our history. Despite us patriotic Americans amassing wealth while other countries remain in poverty thru their own political corruption and evil influence, we Americans have by our own Christian faith have managed to give unconditionally much more than the government as a whole by the tune of over \$410 billion and accounting for over 2.1% of the GDP in 2017 alone. Creators.com 2018.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

If truly our monetary system is merely an imaginary number created and manipulated by the influence of bartering and egotistical ideologies and politicians influenced by their own self gratification, then we should just go back to the Roman version of exchanging a gold or silver coin for goods and services provided. Or we should ASSUME that the elitist 1% will be nievely diligent in their efforts to cleanse the world of indifference!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

In a digital market enivitably coming in the near changing future I am both for and against it. Change is inevitable but only if it is for the good of ALL and not only the 1%!

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?
10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?
11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?
12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?
13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?
14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?
15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?
16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?
17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?
18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?
19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?
20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?
21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?
22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?
-

Name or Organization

Penny Wright

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This is tyrannical. Control of what an individual can or can not purchase will ruin the country.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Reset back to a gold standard.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This current fiat system is coming to an end. Face reality and do what is inevitable. Reset to gold standard. That has happened 100% of the time all through history

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

There would be zero free market and it's still a fiat system. It will fail all fiat systems eventually do.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It is going to destroy stability. There will be one entity in charge of what people can or cannot buy and tyrannical rule will be the norm. This is a horrible idea.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDC is a horrible idea. It's worse than price control.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes a form that can't be tracked by a tyrannical government

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They can and will be hacked. The system will go down and you won't be able to purchase anything.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Gold standard. We need to reset the world to a Gold standard and let the chips fall where they will. Government needs to be disciplined and not allowed to spend like they have been. The pain will be great but it's inevitable so just rip it off like a bandaid before it gets worse.

Name or Organization

Kevin McElroy

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Vermont

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDCs, like all Federal programs would be subject to political disruption, or of being co-opted by the intelligence community to spy on Americans, especially those Americans who are deemed to have opinions that run contrary to the goals of the state or one of its two disgusting political parties.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A free market in money and the abolition of the Federal Reserve would put an end to the failures of central planning while lowering costs to the users. Decentralized systems are more robust and secure than centralized systems, while affording less power to any one actor to make boneheaded decisions, like not noticing an insane housing bubble, or treating stock prices as some kind of primary economic goal unto themselves, for instance.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC would serve the interests of the same establishment and too big to fail banks that have undermined the prosperity of 99% of Americans especially since 1971, when Nixon closed the gold window. If you're an average American, this would be another nail in the coffin, and if you knew it was coming, you would fight like hell to prevent it.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Fed has lost control of any ability to manage employment or inflation. It's a narrative manager at this point, and any policy that it could enact to move the needle it won't, because no one in the Fed has the balls. A CBDC would either be useless (as people refused to enter the roach motel) or an authoritarian dream (if people were forced to use it.) In the latter case, the Fed would have utter control over the economy and it would quickly result in a currency crisis so large that it would result in mass starvation, war and possibly the end of humanity. Don't do it.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?
10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?
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13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?
14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?
15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?
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20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?
21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?
22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?
-

Name or Organization

Eric Martz

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I believe that CBDCs create another avenue for government control tempting bad politics and use for evil purposes. I do not support CBDCs.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
 14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

LOSS OF PRIVACY AND TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

CRYPTO

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

IT WOULDN'T

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NO DIFFERENT FROM FIAT. NEGATIVE.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

NOT CBDC

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

CRYPTO USE

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

NONE

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

DON'T ISSUE THEM

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

JUST USE CRYPTO

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

DEFINETLY NOT

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Kaila

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Not everyone will have access to it. How will this affect the digital and paper forms of money in one's possession?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

How will this affect income, taxes, and eligibility for assistance or anything else.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negatively

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage has always been around and always will continue to be around.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should not be influenced or pressured by what other countries are doing, but at the same time, we need to all be on the same page for connecting and working together.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

What about security and assurance of protection of ones money.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Legal tender isn't limited now.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Patrick Maloney

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Additional Risks: Identity thief, mistaken transfers, reversal transactions capability, identity misrepresentation. Intermediaries mitigate these risks, but for a fee. Would need some type of clearing house or "an after the fact " appeals/complaint/judicial committee.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC would not be any different than today's confusing array of monetary transfers. It would and should become a stable, regulated, efficient means of digital currency.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I know very little about stablecoins. Bitcoin is based on a limited asset and is tradable based on a perceived value, similar to our former gold standard. Stablecoin to me is no different than the reward points (another means of non bank money) offered by airlines or banks whose value can be changed at their whim.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Depends. An individual would have a choice of holding CBDC either privately or through a financial institution or some of each. An institution can offer services/protections/interest for a fee.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Blockchain technology is not mentioned in this paper. Why not? Cash will still be needed for decades but will be greatly diminished and ultimately phase out. It will go the way of physical pennies.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If the USA does not become the leader in this, China will, and the dollar will no longer become the world's measure of choice.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Need a central "complaint" department with the authority to make decisions.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Blockchain technology?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. CBDC is a replacement for hard currency. Treat it as such.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Issue physical CBDC tokens. These could be produced at licensed intermediaries who have power backup systems. Limit the value amount and give them an expiration date that could be changed should the need arise.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Develop a verification standard. Like a dual verification system to assured the recipient the funds are available. Can be used to assure the sender it's the correct recipient.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

DIGITAL CURRENCY IS CLEARLY A METHODOLOGY TO CONTROL INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SHOULD NOT BE PRESENT OR EXIST AT ALL

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

YES, FORGET ABOUT CENTRAL BANK CONTROL AND ELIMINATE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ENTIRELY PER THOMAS JEFFERSON'S ARGUMENTS TO ALEXANDAR HAMILTON

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NEGATIVE ACROSS THE BOARD

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

AGAIN, ELIMINATE THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH ENTITY BY WOODROW WILSON AND HIS UTOPIAN IDEOLOGY WAS A GROSS MISTAKE

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NEGATIVE, NO ACCESS TO PRIVATE FINANCIALS SHOULD BE ALLOWED BY ANY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

GROSSLY NEGATIVE IN ALL ASPECTS

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

ELIMINATE THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK WILL SUFFICE

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

SURPLANT US CURRENCY WITH "UNITED STATES NOTES" AS JFK WAS IN PROCESS OF DOING PRIOR TO HIS DEATH

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

EVOLUTION IS COMPLETE GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF PERSONAL FINANCES, THIS SHOULD NEVER EVER HAPPEN PERIOD.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

KEEP ALL US CASH CURRENCY INSIDE USA, NO FOREIGN CONSIDERATIONS

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

YES, ELIMINATE THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CLOSE AND RESIGN ALL OFFICES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

GOVERNMENT CONFISCATION OF PERSONAL FINANCES IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNDER ANY SCENARIO

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

ELIMINATE ALL DIGITAL CURRENCY

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

ELIMINATE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND THIS IS A MUTE POINT

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NONE

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NO

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NO

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

DO NOT IMPLEMENT AND THEN BECOMES A MUTE POINT

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

MOVE AWAY FROM GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL TO PERSONAL CONTROL OF ALL FINANCE

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

NO

Name or Organization

Robert Mulgrew

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Virginia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Same as paper mentioned already, cut down on Cybercrime, black market currencies.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Can't think of anything,

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Positive - less confusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Easier to implement, quickly, instead of a trickle effect.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC would create an easier way to collect taxes. Ones who work an honest job would immediately be credited to SSI benefits.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Nonbank money is promoted by speculators and black market sales. CBDC would eliminate this.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

not sure.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. Cash could be used in a "no change" way. Less denominations of bills, with the balance after a purchased credited to your CBDC account, or the other way if "short" of cash.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

More and more non taxed transactions. Less funds available for Government to operate.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The UN should implement a "Global UNDC" that would make a fair market for all.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

n/a

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Seperate "servers" for CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Everyone accessing the CBDC should have to be aware that it is not hidden, but it is like walking into a bank to make a transaction, on "camera"

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. Why- to encourage financially responsible action by all. Interest paid daily.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes. Prevent hoarding.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Us government powers with teeth, IRS.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, make the system "one" system. Any "cash" could be used as CBDC and the other way as well.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Eliminate monopoly by Credit card companies by using a Government based electronic payment system.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Not sure.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not sure.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not sure.

Name or Organization

Cameron Thomas

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC's allow the federal reserve to bypass the banking system and would give them entirely too much control over American money supply

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. A CBDC should not exist ever.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The federal reserve should not have that ability in the first place.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC would give too much control of the money supply to the federal reserve who have no proven track record of being good for financial stability

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Stablecoins are not controlled by one entity

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

None. There is nothing good about a CBDC

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. Central banks should not exist.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Stablecoins and crypto.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Not in the slightest.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

CBDC's should not exist

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC's would allow the federal reserve to see any and all transactions made by a person

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not in any way. Don't issue a CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. It should not exist.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Cbdc should not exist.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. A CBDC should not exist. Neither should a central bank.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. Cbdc should not exist

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. Cbdc should not exist

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No. Cbdc should not exist

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Cbdc should not exist

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No. Cbdc should not exist

Name or Organization

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I see this as another SCAM to tax the American public when we buy and sell USED items between ourselves. It's a way for the government to not only TAX our paychecks and then again tax us when we buy something like a couch... But when we go to buy a new couch and sell our old one... THEY will tax us AGAIN! I also see ALOT more scams rolling in, especially attacking the elderly and disabled! I also see it as a way for the Government to, again, overreach their power by cutting off peoples access to their money. I see them deciding, Ohhh John doesn't want to get the newest "UNPROVEN and DEADLY" vaccine so let's stop him from being able to buy FOOD or anything else until he complies!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I could see this as an OPTION BUT NOT the only pay method. It's like credit cards... Not everyone has them or trusts them. Probably because they cost us ALOT of extra money to have. Plus with the growing contempt for the government that the American public has, we all will only see it as another way to turn us into North Korea, where to Government has 100% control of our lives.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I see it as a negative inclusion. You already have the Dems fighting saying that minorities can't vote because of idiotic reasons like not having a USA issued ID... and now they expect them to jump on board with a whole new program of them holding our money and then ALLOWING us to access it whenever they deem we are worthy of our own money!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Where there is a digital track there are digital hackers. I see this as a primary goal for other countries to devalue the American dollar in order to disrupt the strength of this great country. I see them devaluing the dollar by creating fake untraceable CBDC. Especially with there being zero time delay on swapping money back and forth between consumers and companies.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Because of the above, I see it as a negative impact if it became our only choice. Which is what they Government is trying to do with Credit Cards right now. By forcing people to use CC saying that we do not have enough printed currency or shorting change to people in the name of not enough coins. Our system needs changed, but expensive CC's and CBDC are not the way.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

If will affect it the same except in a greater capacity since we would eventually be forced to ONLY be able to use CBDC.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

We would have to have a whole branch, like the reserve, dedicated to 24-7 surveillance of the system to ensure that the total amount of CBDC doesn't increase or decrease (since there is always a given amount and that should only change value with the state of the American dollar. It would also have to be an easy way for people to track their money... Not everyone has access to computers and phones... Even in this day and age!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

YES!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I think it could be a great idea to create BUT NOT our ONLY choice!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Again, I think it's a great idea to have. China is already doing it, we can watch and see the flaws that they discover (if they actually share that info.) Overall we need to be our own leader and develop a system that can later be easily exchanged between countries. Basically though, it is going to eventually lead to 1 world wide digital currency that will automatically adjust to the region you are buying something.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

not my area of knowledge

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not my area

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Eventually, but should start off as a way to trade money.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

HELL NO, we pay enough taxes on the money that we earn! we are taxed on the things we buy. The Government needs to start controlling spending and STOP offering lifetime pay for serving a term in office. BUT, I know this will, in fact, lead to the Gov. taxing us more.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Socialism is NEVER the answer. But limiting the amount of CBDC a person could have you are forcing law-abiding citizens to limit their potential and Criminals into finding ways to game the system.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It would have to... The grid is not guaranteed and therefore (once it became our only method of paying) we would crash our economy every time it went down.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, like a credit card EXCEPT without fees.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Make it like a credit card!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Needs higher security than a CC. Like requiring a fingerprint, that way if a known criminal tries to scam someone it can be easily tracked. Digital criminals will always be harder to track.

Name or Organization

Bill Eth

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Just like Red China

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, let private banks do it

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

lack of privacy

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

FED already has way too much power

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Let bank do stablecoins not the FED

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

End the FED

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

NO

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It would become much freer

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Let China do it and fail

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

N/A

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No way

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

N/A

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

N/A

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No CBDCs

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No CBDCs

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No CBDCs

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No CBDCs

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No CBDCs

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No CBDCs

Name or Organization

Cole

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

N/a

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, support private development of digital currencies. The federal government should work to back several digital currencies that support similar missions to the fed in terms of inflation and distribution of the value. Creating a singular coin is very disturbing as it gives credibility to the massive human rights violators that look to maintain absolute control over the economic movements of its people. By choosing to work with private industry and foster a competitive environment you will be using the market to develop an optimal product rather than trying to optimize it through political and bureaucratic processes. It would be better for the fed to set annual goals and guidelines for "stable coin" issuers in terms of quantitative growth, and security protocols that need to be implemented. As well, the fed could also contract several independent evaluators and auditors to rate various large cap stable coins for their "alignment" and "security" related to the feds goals and missions. This gives a layer of separation and decentralization that protects the users of the coin, but also allows the fed to act dynamically to new technologies the present to better protect individuals. This also gives broader appeal to global reserve basis because no government or centralized entity has absolute control of the value and quantity of the asset. In this scenario countries like China would not be an issue because it wouldn't be "the fed" or the USA competing with China for global power, but the people of the world choosing to use the currencies that further their own political incentives, with the fed acting as a credibility to those currencies rather than a manager. The fed then would position itself more as a protector of the people's interests rather than adversary.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, we are claiming people cannot get ids to vote... what genius thinks someone in that position will be able to get a digital wallet and have reliable means to use it. Are you going to start requiring biometrics to use money? Because that is constitutionally insane... good luck

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

People simply don't use it... you going to make it illegal to not use it? Then Vegas and any casino with chips are illegal. The reality is you can only control that currency not whether people want the currency. There must be demand before you can control... so refer to 2

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial

sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. *If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

I would imagine they wouldn't change. The demand does not go up because people have money to use. Demand goes up because the underlying product is being moved. Cross border payments are an effect not a cause. Cbdc's will do nothing to change this

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

The US is the strongest power globally because it didn't do what other nations have done... if other countries are doing it we should ask why they are doing it and what the potential failures would be. I personally will never purchase or hold a digital currency that a foreign government created. I probably wouldn't hold one the US gov created. But if the US issued guidelines to coin issuers I would be much more inclined to interact with that medium even if the US had a substantial holding of the underlying asset.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Gilles Bourgeois

Industry

Individual

Country

Canada

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This is a terrible idea. Centralized banking is centralized planning. THIS IS NOT CAPITALISM.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by backing up any currency, whether paper or digital by real money (Gold and Silver). There is a need to have interest rates that reflects the supply/demand of savings and borrowing in order to strike a correct balance of savings/borrowing.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

An unbacked fiat currency, whether paper or digital will only continue the increase the wealth gaps.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It cannot. Its more of the same old, same old....only even worse.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Totally negative. Its more of the same.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Any unbacked fiat currency adversely affects everything. Its a very bad idea.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Backing up of any currency with something that is real. Gold and Silver.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. People's privacy must be restored and maintained away from govt tyranny.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

As it always has,,,,,by voluntary exchange.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The folly of others ought to have no influence. A real currency is backed by real money (Gold and Silver).

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Any an every currency needs to be backed by something real.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Illicit activity can only be prosecuted after it occurs. You cannot prosecute a crime that has not occurred. You cannot prosecute "maybe" crimes without being a tyrant.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Blockchain technology.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Only of backed by real money (Gold and Silver).

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. A currency backed by real money will be limited by the amount of real money. Interest is a cost of money determined by the supply/demand of savings/borrowing.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not. In a real interest rate environment, there would be incentive to invest in productive endeavour and avoid parasitic unproductive endeavour. Govts would be forced to deliver "services" people are willing to pay for.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Free banking as there was prior to 1913. Let the people decide the winners/losers.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Let a new free banking system determine what their customers need/want.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

There should be no central banking. Only a directive that any legal tender whether digital or otherwise be backed by real money (Gold or Silver).

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Allow competing banks (free banking) to develop systems that their customers need and want.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A competitive free banking system, elimination of centralized banking, will develop the innovations that their customers need and want.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Centralized banking needs to be ended and replaced by a competitive free banking system.

Name or Organization

Heather

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Absolutely in a negative way I think. Not everyone has internet access in their homes, we already have an issue with inclusion with the "coin shortage" this past year.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If deposited into an account that has interest rates then yes. It should function like a current US dollar.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Jack Murphy

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

All of them

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

All of them, in literally any other way

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Forced inclusion is not a good thing

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You don't do that anyway

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Bad

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Bad

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Bad

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Heck yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Bitcoin

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Bitcoin

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Bitcoin

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Bitcoin

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Bitcoin

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Bitcoin

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Bitcoin

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Bitcoin

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Bitcoin

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Bitcoin

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Bitcoin

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Bitcoin

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Bitcoin

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Bitcoin

Name or Organization

Rick

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Idaho

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Allowing one entity to see every person's daily transactions is invasive. It enables those in power to shape society by use of data and even by blocking transactions they do not approve of. I also see problems with power down situations. When your phone dies, or the power goes out, you have no way to buy what you need. I do not own a cell phone and never will. There are many who feel the same. This is a bad idea for America, but for dictators and tyrants it is par for the course.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity?

and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Stavros

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC opens the door to the possibility of unprecedented corruption and should not be pursued.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

These and better benefits can be achieved by ending the fed altogether and allowing Bitcoin to take its justified place as a fair currency for the people.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC will affect financial inclusion negatively. Why do we have financial exclusion in the first place? A big part of the answer to that question is because systems of central control inherently introduce bias. Who will determine what that bias is, and what justifies selecting that individual or that group to do so? Power corrupts and there is no one that will be able to make a benevolent decision on this matter. They will introduce the bias that benefits them and they will create financial exclusion for those not chosen. It's already happening today. It will just get worse with the introduction of a CBDC.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This question is loaded with bias. Perhaps a better question might be: What might be better ways of helping people find prosperous and meaningful work? With respect to price-stability, it strikes me that price-instability usually has its roots in some kind of fraud or corruption, centralizing the fraud or corruption doesn't appear a viable strategy to make things better.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be negative. A CBDC would open the door to financial stability being manipulated. One might counter argue that just because it can be manipulated doesn't mean it will be, but to that I would say, then what's the point of having one in the first place?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The financial sector has historically suffered from its own corruption and nothing more.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Excellent question. The code base should be open source. The network should be distributed. All nodes should be equal.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. They should use Bitcoin.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

In a more equitable and fair manner.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US should not pursue a CBDC regardless of what other large economies do. Having integrity is the ultimate competitive advantage and a fixed decentralized currency is the best way to have integrity.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. The best way to manage this risk is not to pursue a CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can not which is why it should not be pursued. In my experience most people are and want to be good. Illicit activity arises from financial exclusion perpetrated by things like a CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Use Bitcoin instead of a CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC should not exist. Asking if it should pay interest is like asking someone if they prefer to be robbed at gunpoint or knifepoint.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

CBDC should not exist. Asking if the amount that can be held should be capped is like asking someone if they want their legs cut down with an axe or a chainsaw.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There is no need for a CBDC, intermediaries or regulations because each individual can be their own bank using Bitcoin.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC should not exist. Asking if there should be offline capabilities is like asking would you like me to steal your identity or your belongings while you sleep tonight?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CBDC should not exist. Asking if and how it should be maximized for ease of use and acceptance at point of sale is like asking what kind of tool you would like your executioner should use.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

A CBDC should not exist. Asking how it could be designed to achieve transferability across payment platforms is like asking fashion designers to make clothes that have pockets that are maximally pickable.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

There is no need to look at the future. Bitcoin is already here and is a far better solution than a CBDC.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes. Consider not doing anything. Haven't the fed, the banks, and other corruption institutions already done enough damage?

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Idaho

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

That it leads to a social credit score and enslavement of the American citizen.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You are a constitutionally illegal entity and should not be allowed to implement any price stability measures.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This is just more control in the Fed hands. Leave the people alone.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

You'll find a way to syphon billions in interest off a digital currency, just like you do when printing our money.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Always about control. You'll surely try to make a Fed controlled digital currency a reality, and then fully control it and as much of american's lives as you can.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Fr. Brad Elliott

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

District of Columbia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC is a dangerous tool for centralized control. Although potential benefits of a CBDC do exist, they only exist alongside an equal, or even greater, potential for harm. The mere centralization of the personal data of millions of Americans alone is a threat to the personal liberty, individual sovereignty, and freedom upon which our nation was founded.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. The potential benefits of CBDC may all be more swiftly achieved through a decentralization of monetary and fiscal policy.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC would in fact increase the Federal Reserve's power to implement monetary policy and control price. This, however, would in no way benefit the US economy but would only further inhibit the pricing system from accurately allocating our Nation's resources in the most useful way.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. Very Negative. A centralized and controlled pricing system would only distort the true value of goods and services in the real world. It would only have a net negative effect on American consumers.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. a CBDC would adversely affect the financial sector for the reasons mentioned above.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. Some form of hard currency that is untraceable.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Just as they are evolving now.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

These decisions should not influence our own.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. Privacy under a system of CBDC is a myth. Most all Americans are smart enough to understand that.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No! No! No!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Not Applicable.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Bob Schroeter

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Wisconsin

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I feel this digital currency trend is dangerous for elderly people and more susceptible to hacking and fraud.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The government does not need to know how much money a person has. We will be no better than China.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I for one would pull ALL my money from my bank and retirement accounts and bury it in the ground.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Hell No !

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It's all risk to the individual. I know you commies wanna control every dollar I make but you need back the fuck up. It's also a privacy issue. Yes we still and should have privacy. Fuck the patriot act.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There isn't any. This is a huge privacy issue.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes it's racist to people of color. Hey if we're supposed to believe if POC can't get photo ID to vote what makes you think they have the privilege of smart phones?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

End the FED. You people are a syndicate of thieves.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negatively.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

End the FED.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

None don't even consider doing this it's another hit on individual freedom.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

We will always need cash. Period. Not every business takes debit cards.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Who fucking cares it shouldn't be put into action.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I like what we got just stop printing money backed by nothing would really help.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No it's all risk to the individual.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Don't put it into place at all.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No not ever.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No don't put cashless society into place.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No don't implement it at all.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None because it shouldn't be put in place.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No don't implement it at all.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Don't implement it at all.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Don't implement it all.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Don't put it into place it's dangerous.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No don't implement it at all.

Name or Organization

Brandon

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

First off I think you should call it the United States democratic Defi or USDD. By putting defy at the end you will likely gather the attention of many a "rebel" in the crypto-verse. Personally for me I look at it like this, every crypto that's out there right now it's just an emerging tech company trying to fix a problem. Now if everybody is applying for a small business loan the bank wouldn't be able to pay all of them now would it? Now let's just say the crowd funding and received money from other cities states countries ETC. Now you have businesses that are ready to thrive and pay taxes, however they didn't have to borrow money there are no fees attached to it. And they wanna set up shop across the street from you. Are you saying you wouldn't let that happen?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Make it its own crypto currency, not a token. Let it be a store of value or a proof of documentation At least with a sure fire purpose behind it you will not only be able to gain backing, but traction and footing moving forward should be fairly simple

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A new digital defi – currency Could set a higher standard for both security and transaction transparency. Fight me and tell me I'm wrong

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Now you're just talking about paperwork

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would make it more stable. Get rid of the old archaic ways that don't even make sense anymore

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would only affected in the best way possible

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Again sounds like more paperwork

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Now you're talking about economy growth without talking about economy growth

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

If they are all built on a store of value or proof of computation, they will have standalone value and you should easily be able to intersect and or fork off in a very conservative way establish a footing while still being democratic.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

This bears the argument of if your friends jumped off of a cliff would you as well? What they don't say is there's a lakebed below and plenty of water.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, simply hire a security team that excels in both digital and non-digital currency hire your own hackers.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

As long as you build the cryptocurrency on a solid block chain all of the information is there without completely being Hidden with potential criminal anonymity

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Ref- answer to question number 11.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Legal tender for all debts public and private backed by real estate, and I'm pretty sure Google and Facebook and Microsoft will get behind it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest only if pooled with other holders (hodlers) Just like with current cryptocurrency and decentralized finance proprietaries. By allowing people to borrow from specific liquidity pools they would pay an interest rate which would be mediated by a custodian and equivocally and accurately distributed to all whos vested currency's are staked in said pool

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO! For you to even ask that question means you have an ulterior motive. The hell is wrong with you. Do you want people to succeed or not?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Asset custodians would suffice and then some.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. It's either digital or it's not. Unless there's a global blackout coming in the next 50 years, (which could very well happen) seeing as we can't even get power to all of our residents here in the country currently. Paper money would be brought back in to play or just got into a barter system again.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I think the question you should really be asking is If you walked into a store in a town over from yours would you want your money to be good there? If your answer is no, get up out of your chair and go look in the mirror and ask yourself how you made it this far?.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment

platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

That seems pretty straightforward make it crosschain compatible.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

If you make it scalable you should be fine

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do I have to make it myself? you're basically asking me without asking me how I would make it. And you're probably gonna take all my answers to the teacher and get credit for it lol.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I understand the input is for a digital currency, but I do think it is not entirely accurate to consider only a coin without also innovating deeply the concept of a blockchain from the initial interpretation of it. For this experiment, I think there are some interesting applications for innovating our concept of the economy, quality of life and well-being, and individual prosperity: For example, each human being born, or becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, could have their own personal blockchain that is also part of a larger federal public blockchain. These personal and public blockchains could allow for digital currency, and I will not continue with the resulting potentials, and cost savings, that this would bring to many. Assume security and privacy would be comprehensive. Simply reducing the amount of clunkiness within the system, would be a benefit. We have not explored this concept, and we should. It would be a more elegant and secure way to allow both a government and an individual to manage distributions like social security, unemployment, etc.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

See above.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It could affect financial inclusion in a very positive way, both by reducing the byzantine systems in place currently with a seamless and interlocking, secure, and redundant system. The decentralized portion of it, of course, is and could be the personal blockchains. The public blockchain, due to technological needs, would be somewhat centralized. I will not go into details about what that entails as there are people much smarter than me on that topic. Suffice to say, allowing for personal interlocking blockchains that connect and disconnect to a public blockchain in a secure fashion, would include everyone and reduce the friction inherited by those who are cashless or poor as they would have access.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Well, if there are both personal and public ledgers interlocking with either a set of connections or tables (think of it as a constantly weighted Calder sculpture that adjusts as needed), then the data would probably help more quickly to understand what are the pressures and problems within an economy. No waiting for reports, etc. The health of an economy could be viewed rapidly and quickly, understood, and balanced. I also think it would give a lot more options for how to manage and adjust an economy positively.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See above in 4. If there is a more acute and rapid understanding of economic impacts, a more entire picture of the ongoing health of an economy (and figuring the goal is to ensure the prosperity, health, and well-being of a population), then it is much easier to think about how to help if the information is accurate, secure and updated regularly. I will not go on. I

think these are decision points that have to do with simply having a more accurate, quicker, and better understanding that an economy is simply a representation of the lives of the individuals that live within a certain united area.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

no comment.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

It would be rather seamless. When the internet happened, every bank on wall street started transitioning to a new technology even if their databases were old, they upgraded and started changing processes. The question is: what would the benefit be to the financial sector? I can think of many, but I think it is important that they come up with that themselves otherwise it will never work. Once that question is answered, tools will be easier to identify.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

See above. There is no reason to think individuals cannot have wallets. That they cannot run their own nodes simply off of wasted CPU power. Plus there are hard wallets, etc. I think the tactile experience will suffer, however. People are used to having something they can carry or interact within in an analog way, but maybe not. Just don't make it a creepy digital currency that somehow has another agenda. If there is a need to maintain an analog currency during the transition to a digital currency, then, well, that's fine.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Well, that is an interesting question. I have no answer though I am certain I could try to do so, it would not be very well thought-out. My guess is that a digital us currency would hold as much value as the dollar as it is simply in a different format updated to the moment. I think the issue here is exchange rates and value. Then there are the fees individuals pay to send monies to other countries, but there is algorand and other solutions for this that are a nice start.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Be different and reflect the values of the United State of America if this is a project that is going to happen. Do countries volunteer to say they will accept or not accept a digital currency? Not sure this is knowable until doing a test. There is no reason to think that the current currency could not exist for years in parallel with testing a digital currency and seeing what happens.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I think the risks are not outlined enough in the paper. For example, competition with other countries who are creating digital currency (impact, analysis, etc.). Participating in the digital economy with the weak methods we have at the moment (what do we lose by not finding a better way). Impacts to the environment, cryptographic innovation quantum computing, etc.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

See answer to question 1. Personal blockchains that are verifiable interlocking with a public blockchain. The individual has a set of public and private smart contracts based on what types of transactions, some audible by a federal government, some not, some granular, some general (sorry, i will not go into details on requirements).

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

* operational resiliency is in the redundancy of blockchain technology already * cyber resiliency gets complicated and involves quantum computer probably (if that even exists outside of hyperbole) * operational risks -- energy consumption has to be from sustainable

energy sources otherwise it's just a carbon debt (that can be avoided) * it will take a lot of servers (or if quantum computing exists, maybe not) * cyber risks: the stupidity of any person who uses their computer skills to steal money from other people rather than simply using it to save lives and such

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

yes

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

yes why: because it is essentially a currency with value that can accrue over time in value in the same manner as current fiat currency does. how: same

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

tough question.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

The government needs to implement a strategy for an Office of Well-Being to have oversight. There also should be a regulatory framework with CBDC that is implemented with redundancies to agencies that are affiliated with central bank, etc., and some not affiliated. Or, maybe every person in the united states is part of a dao and votes and this is balanced with the Office of Well-Being and the Central Bank, but I think that might rather complex.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

is this rhetorical? yes, redundancy, please.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

yes. contact me if you want input on this as i have spent decades being usability | designer | human factors | technologist, etc. It's a process to ensure this is so. It is not very usable at the moment both from an experience and an interaction.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

This is beyond my scope but some standards are currently in place already with EIC, etc. I think this should be thought about deeply. It should work across every payment platform, but whether that is a standard requested of companies (e.g. regulatory) or interoperability, I think that is the question.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

difficult to know at this moment. stay agile. the core structure will probably consistently work, but processing power will be an issue for security and privacy, so we need to stay current and continuously updated. This might then result in thinking perhaps it is just easier to keep fiat currency. The only issue with fiat currency is that though it is stable, known, and somewhat transferrable everywhere, it does not work for multiple use cases. However, it would be much less of a hassle to do nothing.

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

I think if design principles are about technological implementation, there are mostly discussions and many individuals learning about that at the moment. If it is design principles for interactions, then we probably have to think deeper. I think we can also consider not only economic imbalance, but the potential of focusing on design principles of well-being--which I do not see in the debate often. This could include some of the following questions: * Would a digital currency deploying blockchain allow for a more balanced and equal safety net and fewer inefficiencies in our current system (unemployment, social security, etc). * Would it allow access to everyone so that every person can participate in the economy without undo duress to themselves * Would it reduce financial stress for families and individuals? How? Why or

why not? * Would it increase financial literacy in a population? * Would it decrease incentives for the exploitation of workers within our economy? * Would it help the everyday experiences that Americans have in an economy as not only workers but also valuable and cherished members of our society? * Would it allow for a sense of growth and prosperity simply through interest and savings? * Would it give a larger sense of stability and satisfaction?

Name or Organization

Cleta Jan Bellamy-Genee

Industry

Other: Journalism, public history

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Federal Reserve currently possesses too many opportunities to short, cheat and insider-trade away the currency values of the American public; they don't need more via CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Pete Clark

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This idea is tyranny through and through. The potential for evil far outweighs any potential benefits.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes just let crypto currencies do their thing

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

More than likely there would be a negative effect

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Maximum employment and price stability has never been the goal of the Federal Reserve

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See last answer

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes absolutely. Stable coins are backed by cash for starters...

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Is this a joke? Aren't you guys supposed to be the financial geniuses?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Duh

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Its called crypto

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't. We are a sovereign nation last I checked

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There should be complete anonymity

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Risk is unavoidable

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Only if you want to encourage saving which obviously you don't

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

That doesn't sound very American

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Intermediary firms would not be needed

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Its called cash

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

What would be the point if it wasn't?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I can't predict future technical advancements

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Read answer above

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are far too many potential downsides

Name or Organization

Jamie O'Hern

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

If we don't develop a USDC, we fall behind as a country.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be positive, allowing for the unbanked to be not only banked, but to skip the step of supporting greedy traditional banks.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

No. By not establishing a USDC while other countries around the world did, we'd weaken the dollar and weaken stablecoins.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It'll all go crypto and the US dollar, and the United States as a whole, will lose power.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US dollar is in an "adapt or die" situation. Go digital or die.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

HEDERA HASHGRAPH. Project New Dawn. This is the only existing network that is secure enough for a USDC

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Paper cash can't do this.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

HEDERA HASHGRAPH

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

HEDERA HASHGRAPH

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

HEDERA HASHGRAPH

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Mont McAllister

Industry

Other: Computer Consulting

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I have to laugh at your description of the Federal Reserve System. If you were able to keep the politicians out of the picture and as your number one bullet point - to promote maximum employment. Then we wouldn't be giving so much free money out to the lazy citizens of this country. As business owners we are not able to keep enough good employees to keep all types of businesses open. What additional potential benefit and requirement we be needed in a Federal Reserve CBDC would be: All taxed money has the traceable features of the Block Chain so that every human that pays taxes has the ability to see where their tax money is being spent. From what we see our current systems we have in place do not meet the trust level needed for the future of this country and the future of humanity.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We need to look at the full potential benefits of Digital Currency's. Trust in the Currency is the key benefit. We would accept a Central Bank Digital Currency that could be trusted to be traceable and open for everyone using it. The largest benefit that we would want to see in a CBDC is cutting out all the Middle Layers and Systems that have so much overhead that are not needed anymore.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Affect Financial Inclusion. What are you asking? Of course a trusted CBDC would be a net positive. There are a lot of good benefits of a CBDC that is trusted around the world. But if it's ran like the current central banks it will not be trusted in the future.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The security, the simplicity, the trust of a U.S. CBDC would effect policies. Of course the openness and tractability of all CBDC taxed funds would raise the trust level of a U.S. CBDC. From what we have seen of your current macro-economic policies, we don't have much trust in your abilities.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The leading CBDC in the future will have a net positive once it is trusted.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The CBDC that will lead in the future will have simple and seamless transactions with trusted stable-coins and other non-bank money.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This question is beyond my pay grade, but I know a few people that may help answer these questions.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The need for non-online forms of payments will always be needed. Until the stand alone devices are created that have the same security, trust and traceability needed for the future we will have cash and other forms of doing business. Once generations have passed and all the systems are trusted and seamless, there will not be a need for central bank money.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It's already in place, have you not been paying attention? If there is not an equivalently trusted U.S. CBDC the Crypto systems will evolve to be better than they are now.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If the United States is not on the offensive and smart enough to lead in the CBDC market of the future. Then the politicians and central banking systems need to gracefully step aside and let the citizens that built this country fix what is currently failing.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

More study is needed, but open the conversation to the cyber punks that are doing amazing things right now.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

We don't think complete anonymity is wanted or needed in the future. The more every human knows where every penny of their taxed currency is being spent the trust will follow. This will lead into every trusted currency not having anonymity. We will know who's paying for sex trafficking of our most precocious commodity on this planet. We will know who's paying for any harm to be done to another human. There are more benefits to openness and traceability than to anonymity. We want all transactions using a CBDC we trust to be open and traceable for everyone to see.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This is for the cyber punks to come up with a solutions. There are so many risks that they can't be counted, but collaboration, cooperation, and trust will help resolve most of them.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes a trusted CBDC will be the future legal tender.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

For those that care about interest they will want to see how they can benefit on a spread. Who knows how long these games will continue.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, but it should be open and traceable.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Look at the teams that just helped other countries with their currency issues. It's not just one firm or another it's teams working together.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes and again. Look at the teams that just helped other countries with their currency issues. It's not just one firm or another it's teams working together.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, we have the systems in place. A CBDC should work within the current systems and future systems world wide. Simplicity and ease of use are key to the acceptance of CBDC's.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Same answer: A CBDC should work within the current systems and future systems world wide. Simplicity and ease of use are key to the acceptance of CBDC's.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Future technology will continue to improve to make the systems of doing business together around the world simpler and easier. The future technology will work in areas that are off line just as simply as when they are online.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Another question for the cyber punks.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

This would be a HUGE mistake and open up enormous opportunities (by banks, individuals and governments) for fraud and misuse like monopoly money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

maybe. If for every CBDC issued an ACTUAL DOLLAR was deposited somewhere (or better yet, it's equivalent in gold).

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

it might be a positive at first, and then when folks realize that it is simply "thin-air" money with nothing behind it (kind of like what the Fed does now), big implosion and severe depression.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

very negative - see above. realization that this is funny-money will kick in and be disastrous.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

same

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

actual \$\$ behind it

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

absolutely.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

same as occurs now.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

let them do it and don't participate; watch it implode

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

no

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

more importantly, how could a CBDC actually be tracked, confirmed and asserted to once it "disappears" from the metaverse inexplicitly?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

oh sure, very possible; we've never had computer/network hacks before have we. NOT!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Don't go there !

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

won't even get into that.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

why would it? It's either "good" money or it isn't ! You can't have it both ways!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Egads. Don't we have enough trouble already with big banks shenanigans?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

??

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

why wouldn't it be treated just like "real" dollars? Again, it either is or isn't; you can't have it both ways. That would be even more horrendous: "well, sometimes it's good and you can use it, sometimes you can't". Really ??

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

We do this all the time now, without CBDC's; credit cards.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

You mean like when all the computers get hacked and the CBDC's disappear?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Benefits? Oh my aching head.

Name or Organization

Heather

Industry

Other: Retail

Country

United States of America

State

Oregon

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Digital currency is a bad idea. I mean, banks and other site have been hacked. Heck Facebook can't even go without being hacked. Leave our ways alone and stop this overreach.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Leave our currency alone.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Some people don't have bank accounts and that is their right. You don't get to control us any further.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Hahahahahaha. You guys rolling out digital currency. How long do we wait for your rollout without bugs.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

People will pull their funds and go away from your crap. When they pull their accounts the financial markets and banks can destabilize. Unless that's the plan all along?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

You will affect YOUR CITIZENS. Citizens. They make your businesses.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Leave digital currency a sci fi fantasy.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. No central anything. No digital currency either.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Who cares? Your overreach is showing.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No country decides for us. We the people won't have it. Do other countries make our policies? They shouldn't be....

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Stay with cash. The people want it because cash is the only way to keep government gluts out of where they think they need to be. I feel like I'm taking a psych test lol

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It wouldn't. It would be set up to catch any money moving so you idiots can tax anything. You don't really work but take our blood and sweat and make it yours. Slavery ended long ago.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Who really cares? Manage your stuff and let us manage ours, unless you have handbooks to handout. I'm truly disgusted with the fed.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. What we have now works.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Fuck no. We've already paid tax on our money. Y'all really can't help your greedy selves.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Wow. Again no. You don't get to decide caps on crap. Mind your governmental business. As in use less power and find another job. You do see why people want out of this country yes?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. Get off the digital kick. I'm sure y'all have rules in place to keep people from their funds.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

You guys seriously. This is all a bad idea.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

You'd think it's be used like a debit card. Here you go adding the governments like salt and the rest of the US swells wither your idiocy and we must love it until someone wi. Brains comes along.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Lord help all Americans. Well.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

You guys really want a class system in place that is flagrant

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Very uninterested. Politics and government is out of control. You guys need to read atuff and realize you are potentially committing crimes and crimes against humanity by having the CBDC.

Name or Organization

James Smith

Industry

Other: Architecture

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The risk for tyrannical abuse far out weigh any benefits, this is a horrible idea. If you want the security of a bitcoin system then get the dollar backed by gold or silver

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No, this is a horrible idea

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Of course it will affect inclusion, and it will be a devastating development to the economy as people will fully loose confidence in the dollar

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will maximize the feds ability to manipulate the system leading to unprecedented abuse

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will destabilize the economy and the faith in the dollar

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Cbdc will destroy the financial sector as banks will be shut down, if you want the dollar stronger and healthier then back the dollar with commodities and stop pumping empty dollars into the system

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

None, this is a tool for future abuse to happen

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No, there is a more likelihood that hackers will disrupt the electronic cash system making physical dollars better. Physical money is a safeguard that must be maintained

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Who cares, the world backs their securities with the u.s. dollar, stop inflating it and use sound practices and they will continue to use it in leui of phantom currencies that have no backing

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They shouldn't, we didn't get to be a superpower by modeling ourselves on failed nations. All of our issues arise when we begin to do that

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There is no way to manage these risk that you cannot foresee. This is a very bad idea

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It cannot, it is a hackers dream

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This question points out the abusive ability one can have with this type of currency

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None, central bank crypto currencies should not be used

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Thats not even a practical question

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No, this is synonymous with social welfare debit cards. Businesses won't accept them

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This is a ridiculous question built on the premise that it is going to happen regardless of what the American people want

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Countries will quickly abandon cbdc in leui of commodities backed currency

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This is a horrible premise and I'm not going to give you ideas on how to make it work

Name or Organization

Jason Reasor

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Louisiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, use established crypto's (BTC, ETH) as means of payment. The move to a US digital currency WILL lead to even more inflation and cause stability problems for the banking system. This is a terrible idea.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

YES! the net effect will be NEGATIVE.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Too many competing currencies WILL cause the system to become unstable. There is zero mathematical chance the FR can regulate and stabilize both a cash policy and a digital policy while keeping inflation under control. ZERO chance.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

would massively de-stabilize. Too many variable's to

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

the CBDC will absolutely NEGATIVELY affect the financial sector. There are other stablecoins there are significantly better established. there is ZERO reason for the FR to try to create their own. Doing so will cause financial instability and increased inflation.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

If a tool needs to be developed to mitigate adverse impacts, then that is your key sign right there that this needs to be shelved immediately. Also, there aren't any tools that can be developed to mitigate adverse impact without also affecting inflation.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, but the means for this already exists. Introducing yet another coin only serves to de-stabilize our own markets.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Already happening using existing digital currency. I think the question you really want to ask is how the IRS can effectively tax cross-border payments with non US regulated currency and the answer to that is, THEY CANT. quit trying to put a hand in all cookie jars.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, shelve this idea

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

who cares?!! It's NOT the Federal Reserves responsibility or directive to police individual actions. Invasive tracking controls will only keep people from adopting

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not designed at all. This needs to be shelved.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Large banks

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NO

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NO

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Stick with existing stablecoins

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

This is so outside the wheelhouse of the FR. Leave this alone and focus on stabilizing the dollar.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes, Shelve this project. This WILL result in two outcomes: destabilized financial system or complete failure at massive expense to the taxpayer. Please, this is an initiative that will not

move our financial system forward, but will only serve to de-stabilize and massively increase inflation.

Name or Organization

Joseph Brown

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Please never do this, it is a corruption of power.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Do not move forward with a cbdc it's only negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not move forward with a cbdc

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risks of controlling purchases and data collection to be used for controlling people and their money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. The effect would be to push potential people entering the institution, away from it. The institution would be regulated and thus people would be in charge of how to control others money.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Forcing the market into a position it does not naturally want to be in, is the definition of inefficiency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Price controls always lead to more price controls. This is a complete negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Do NOT implement CBDC's

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Parker Verkaik

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There are no benefits from a monetary policy change in this aspect in light of the devastating consequences it will have on financial freedom. From data collection, to instant fiscal policy changes and bans on crypto, the banking system is a free market system currently and should stay that way.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would be able to usurp any supply-demand relations and ultimately compound the inflation and crippling supply ladder we are currently seeing. It is a terrible idea.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The net effect would be negative for stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The financial sector would be even more influenced by congress and the fed than it currently is when currency is used as an incentive and a deterrent through BANS.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

The largest risk is to the free will of the citizens of this nation. There should not be a currency that can control what I can and cannot buy with the government's ability to monitor activity on a micro level.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You cant. Anonymity is the corner stone to crypto currency.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO. ABSOLUTELY NOT.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

C. H. Wagner

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Massachusetts

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The paper has clearly been written by persons unfamiliar with the: Federalist Papers, Orwell's book: 1984, and von Hayek's book: The Road to Serfdom. The risk for a central authority - influenced by individuals or political parties - to create a surveillance state and/or abuse a digital currency, to the great detriment of persons explicitly targeted by such individuals - or to the citizenry in general, is far, far too great to even consider adopting a digital currency. Further, you will never convince me that outside actors, or the US central authority, can be guaranteed not employ "artificial intelligence" software in the administration, management,, tracking, manipulation, or debasing of such a currency. "AI" software, is just software, written by fallible persons, and in the hands of fools or more sinister actors would represent a threat almost impossible to manage. It has no place in currency operations. You all must be out of your minds, or spending too much tiome on Facebook and Twitter. A digital currency represents an existential risk to our economy

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Because it can be corrupted surreptitiously, it eliminates the Feds ability to maintain control over currency value.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See my first statement. Turning our currency into a Macau casino game is insane.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes. How ? Talk to the people who write movies. SOmeone will (and it cannot be stopped) figure out how to make the digital currency valueless, or even more likely, install ransomware such that the whole system randomly gets trashed.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There is no such thing as a secure computer system. A digital currency is a fools errand.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. let them use cash. When the power goes off, you can still buy stuff with it.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Exactly the way it is now. It is used primarily by corrupt politicians, drug, and arms dealers, and human traffickers. Comingling our currency into such an environment could only be suggested by a fool.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

What other nations do is their business. If you don't think the Chinese haven't already got a plan for sabotaging digital currency then you shouldn't be in this job.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. Don't use it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

No.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't. It will be sabotaged by someone. Period.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. It should not exist.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

It should not exist.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. It should not exist.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

it already does. It's called cash. CBDC should not exist.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. It should not exist.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Who cares. It should not exist.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Future technological innovations will destroy a CBDC because nefarious actors have time and resources in their favor. You cannot defend against them.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs

around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

It should not exist.

Name or Organization

Tony

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Kentucky

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Just use Monero

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Just use Monero

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Just use Monero

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Just use Monero

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Just use Monero

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Just use Monero

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just use Monero

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Just use Monero

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Just use Monero

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Just use Monero

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Just use Monero

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Just use Monero

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Just use Monero

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Just use Monero

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Just use Monero

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Just use Monero

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Just use Monero

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Just use Monero

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Just use Monero

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Just use Monero

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Just use Monero

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just use Monero

Name or Organization

Vikki Dibble y

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

North Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I care about the USA remaining a global citizen. Trends are showing many want to roll up our borders- this makes no sense to me. As a former healthcare executive, I believe that digital dollars would keep us in the game of global partnerships and healthy competition.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I am 1st to admit , I am not knowledgeable. Bit coin is growing around the world and nothing tells me currently that this is particularly healthy.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes - my point in question 1 answer.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Would it not make the actual work easier ?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Banks have been digitally advanced for decades - I get this is not the same. It is however the way of the world.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Amanda B

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risks: Certain generations will not accept or won't know how to use, systems get hacked every second - how would our money be safer than having actual cash in hand?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes - how would homeless or less fortunate receive help from those that want to help?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Corruption and money laundering would be much easier if everything is digital. How do you track it?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative - would be costly to implement and stores to implement and a learning curve for all required to use it.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Banks are the backbone of our country. Again, more cost would be passed to them in order to train/hire someone in this area. Who is covering those costs?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, we've been using cash for so many years. Just because we have new payment methods, doesn't mean we need to remove cash. Cash will ALWAYS be needed and accepted at all retailers so we are not excluding any part of our population.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Why would we do what other countries do just because they do it? As our parents would say,

if they jumped off a bridge, would we consider doing it too?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

How would that even work?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Maria ellis

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Am an opponent of the federal reserve overseeing crypto currency at this time. Less government. We saw what happened with Covid when the government stepped in - lockdowns, job laws, lawlessness, suicides went up, mask mandates and vaccines mandates. It amounted to segregation in our America.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

We saw what happened to government with Covid.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Chris Weingarten

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The abuse of power by those who control the money supply. Centralized finance does not work for the interests of everyday citizens. A market with limited regulation, & government intervention, will absolutely work best!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Returning to sound money that's fully backed up by gold, or silver.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The best way to influence financial inclusion is through education. Teach economics, tax codes, entrepreneurship, etc in schools, & let the people determine where they allocate their resources.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Federal Reserve monetary policy has never worked to achieve those goals.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Totalitarianism is most certainly a negative for financial stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Only someone who views the book 1984 as a user manual could look at CBDCs as a good idea.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Sigh .. Bitcoin.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The organisation asking this question has successfully funnelled money from the working class and poor to the ultra wealthy through the Cantillon effect. How dumb do you think we are?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You will still be able to print money, don't worry.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative for poor people until they realise what you're doing to them.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Bitcoin.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Illegal activity like causing the GFC for which not one person went to jail? It's great you want to go after people making minimum wage though.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Something that shouldn't exist shouldn't pay interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This question is a clear example of the harm CBDCs could cause.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

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22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Healthcare

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I think its important for the US to have a digital currency that is backed by the government, and cant be used by criminals to transfer illegal gains easily, or to avoid taxation

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I think that digital currency is here to stay, so the US needs to get on board

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I have no idea, why would it exclude anyone?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

not my area of expertise

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I think it would add stability

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

once again I think it adds stability

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

it opens the door for illegal activity, and avoidance of taxes

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

we need to be leaders in it, not followers

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I dont know

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes, if its regulated by the goverment

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

no

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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Name or Organization

Ory Schuman

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Nebraska

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC is inherently and by design a tool for central authorities. It will fracture the economy into people who use it and people who don't. It will be weaponized against the politically marginalized, and I believe there is a greater chance for malinvestment as the incentives for who is given this "money", can be easily controlled/manipulated.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If you're talking about direct "stimmy" checks, then no. However, the benefits of the system now, although flawed, in my opinion, outweigh the dangers of more centralized control of the economy.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

See above. Money becomes political. The economic incentives become distorted not by needs, but more by political incentives

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It all depends upon adoption. If you can rule by an iron fist and get everyone to use it, then yes, I see the appeal. But what laws, and what force/means do you have to employ in order to implement this policy in order for it to be effective?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See above.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash is inherently an anonymous source of payment, free from political retribution. No CBDC can mimic cash. Think of all the non-citizens in the US relying on cash for survival.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I think you only need to look at the biggest proponent of cdbcs, China and their values, to determine why they want to implement it so badly. We have never followed the actions of communist countries. We have led the world through the free market and individuals/innovation

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Marlo Britt

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

We need to be done with the CB

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We need to be done with the CB

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

We need to be done with the CB

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

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We need to be done with the CB

Name or Organization

Josh Harris

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

You are fooled. This is one step closer to the Mark of the Beast. The convergence of many technologies and societal movements will lead to the physical body being marked in order to access the ability to buy or sell. You all will not be forgiven if you take it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The darkness of the world compels you to fulfill your role in prophecy. It is so sad. All of you were born... innocent babies at one point. But the choices you will make are eternal.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Inclusion is not the aim and you know it. This is about tyranny and dominion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Millions will catch on but hundreds of millions will sign up. You will establish a digital currency that will spy on and enslave the masses built upon this. Humans themselves will become mere economic machines in the eyes of government.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

For those who join, miraculous changes will come. Prosperity. Enormous reduction of burden from a world of cash when digital is attached to Pax Digitale. But the price will be destruction of the human race.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It will transmute nature itself from that which elevated humans into a cancerous or bacterial form of life. All of life will be eaten up by this singular function.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Prayer and knowledge that Christ will crush that which your system is destined to become.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

You people will corrupt further with absolute power and make humans into irresponsible, dependent fools.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

These will enable crime but also put an end to your criminal empire.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They will do what they will do. You will do what you plan to do.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Pray. The wicked speculators that destroyed the currency have not set up utopia nor any manageable world. Only world war and depopulation.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You are setting this up specifically to spy on every soul. The illicit financial activity and crimes pale in comparison to the state's on going wickedness. You will do what you will do.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Your souls and worthiness to live will be defined criteria set forth by the world's psychopaths. The best design is to merely not design it at all.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Don't make it at all.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

You will do every ridiculous, corrupt thing possible.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

What a tell this question is! You mean dissenters of the Antichrist get their bank accounts wiped out? No surprise there.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None and none. But you will create an international standard that is unconstitutional and thereby set the groundwork for international tyranny.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Print out little rectangular versions...

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes... to the real question... yes I will be fighting this at that level. I will be fighting against this no matter how easy you try to make it.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

You already know. Your global ID is painfully obvious. Your Mark of is too tenting for you. You will certainly wed identification and access to financial capabilities. Inescapably if you expect to buy and sell.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

AI will automate based on social credit scores and combined with your wicked crimes and wars of wealthy people become the long foreshadowed Beast. No formal nation. Just a terrible form of creature which will ravage this world.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Read your Bible. You won't believe how much people already see your massive mistakes

Name or Organization

Chris Closs

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Georgia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC should not replace currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It is already digital, unless I need hard currency, which is very much a thing when the power goes out or communication is down.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

You would cut out anyone who doesn't participate in electronic payments for whatever reason they choose not to.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Well, it seems the "Fed" already has its hands full, wouldn't you say?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

No idea.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Why? It works fine like it is. I rarely use cash and all my payments are electronic. That's pretty wide! If I need cash, I can go get it. What in the WORLD is wrong with that?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I don't think you can, but you are going to try because that is exactly what you don't like about cash.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

You should try making what we have now resilient first.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This question alone is reason enough not to do it.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

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Name or Organization

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

Country

United States of America

State

Maryland

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There are no benefits to add this. The ability for the Federal Reserve to directly move interest rates and put a LIMIT on available "dollars" is dystopian and anyone with eyes can see this. Return this back to your WEF and BIS masters. Ask the BIS president to order another hoagie for me.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Austrian economics.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NOT YOUR JOB OR YOUR MANDATE

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Here are your mandates, and its not because our current fiat system has done neither. A tripling down on this will not help at all, as you and only you are the impetus of the wealth inequality we see.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative but you know this already

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Bitcoin and get you out of our money.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Get out of our money.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It exists without you

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Not our problem. Ask the world organizations you deal with.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Your ability to comprehend what you are proposing

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You wont protect privacy, like lol.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It exists already as Bitcoin you useless blowhards

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Shouldn't exist

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

You all come from what 5 schools and think the rest of the world makes 250k as median salary. You are so out of touch to the devastation youve caused it is continually laughable.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

HOW IN THE HELL IS THIS A QUESTION, IT IS NOT YOUR BUSINESS NOR MANDATE

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NONE

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

GOOD LUCK

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

You all are worthless and we made a huge mistake in 1913.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

We dont need you.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It exists your too late.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Put all of your corrupt, no knowing, holier than thou, academic ivory towers head in a bucket of water and think on your sins.

Name or Organization

Chantal McNeily

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

Country

Canada

State

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
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- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*
- 9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
- 10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I believe the United States will benefit from using ripple xrp.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If you guys mainly use ripple and ripplenet and xrp it will solve real world issues

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The speed on ripplenet would be increasingly fast

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I think cbdc should work with ripplenet very closely

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Should work with ripplenet very closely

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

By using ripplenet and xrp you would have on the demand liquidity

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

SRP still leaves a good breadcrumb that could help trace

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I do believe that ripplenet has fix these issues that you would see

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

CBDC Should act as a middleman

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

It would not be necessary long as you're using XRP

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Ripple

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes use ripple xrp

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Allow for the use of Xrp

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Allow Ripple to have a government contract and use there Cross-border payments

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Only use what's going to create or better the system

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Only use what's going to create or better the system

Name or Organization

Joey Aguirre

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Iowa

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Consider consulting the folks at Dwolla!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. I think we're seeing cash usage decline. Account to account payments could become the new norm.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Open Banking right?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

No, from a risk perspective

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Botsford

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Nebraska

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I only see risks for myself, if this CBDC is allowed to be introduced. Monetary policy and power, should be returned to the people / markets, where they rightly belong.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, via free markets,

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, it would further centralize and coerce participation in a financial system that has shown itself to be a political monster.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve is incapable of achieving those goals. They can only be achieved by a free people and markets.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Centralized power has shown it can only ever achieve Tyranny. "Power corrupts. Absolute Power, corrupts absolutely."

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The financial sector is a cesspool of corruption under your current tutelage. I have no idea how much worse the corruption might get, or where, but I am certain it will.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Competition.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. It is important to allow the public access to a variety of payment choices in a free market.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

That is impossible to know.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They shouldn't.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes and very simple... Don't pursue a CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Seriously?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Even your questions show the tyrannical ends this nonsense will lead to.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

See question 6.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

See question 6.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

See question 6.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

See question 6.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

See question 6.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

See question 6.

Name or Organization

Paul Smith

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Massachusetts

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A lot of people are going to interpret this as being similar to Bitcoin, and so may be angry/ disappointed when it still has the regulations of the US Dollar. I just want to make sure people are educated on how this and Bitcoin are different and how each one should be used.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I personally feel the current electronic transfer of actual dollars is efficient enough, and with the threat of this new digital coin becoming reality, banks will hopefully drop some of their fees to stay in contention for business. So it would be a good thing to roll out if only to make banks more of a service than a profit seeking middle man.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I feel like not everyone has an iPhone or smart phone to have this on them at all times, which is why cash needs to stay in circulation. Like the change-shortage a few years ago, while it may not be top of mind now, there were a lot of people reliant on change to get by, and there will be a lot of people reliant on physical cash in order to get by and we need to make sure they are considered. So net negative without the right considerations.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It should be easy to print more, however it may also be easy to copy/ counterfeit. Hopefully coders out there know how to make signatures easy enough so that normal people (like myself) can actually tell a real CBDC from a fake CBDC without having to read through lines of coding hoopla.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Unsure. Again it's just putting more money into the system, and if we balance it out by destroying physical cash dollars then we are being unfair to the lower class people that rely on cash. Hopefully it's a net positive if we can make sure everyone has access to it.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
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21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Idaho

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC would be an intrusion into the privacy of private citizens engaged in private intrastate commerce. It could also be wildly inflationary.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by limiting the issuance of this e-currency to a SET NUMBER of "coins", never to be exceeded, just like Bitcoin is limited.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Unless this e-currency to a SET NUMBER of "coins", never to be exceeded, just like Bitcoin is limited, then it is doomed to mass inflation. Given that the Federal Reserve has DESTROYED 97% of the purchasing power of the US Dollar through inflation since 1913, I am NOT optimistic about CBDC.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Again, unless this e-currency to a SET NUMBER of "coins", never to be exceeded, just like Bitcoin is limited, then it is doomed to mass inflation. Without a limit, it would be very negative for both fiscal and monetary stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, but only if this e-currency to a SET NUMBER of "coins", never to be exceeded, just like Bitcoin is limited. Otherwise, it is doomed to mass inflation.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. It should naturally and gradually in value, just like Bitcoin

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Zach Schaefer

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Missouri

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The privacy concerns were not given enough weight and magnitude. While the creation of a CBDC would not necessitate a surveillance state over all of its citizens private financial transactions, it would certainly make the transaction to that much easier. Total financial surveillance is an unAmerican concept.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, partnering with digital assets and digital projects that are already underway (USDC among others).

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Of course it "could," anything "can" happen. I am less concerned with financial inclusion and more concerned with financial intrusion. There are already digital asset projects that exist that can create better inclusion in the global financial market (bitcoin).

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This depends on what regulatory entities control the CBDC and what legal limits are put on their authority from Congress. This type of monetary tool would give the Fed much more power, and I do not see that as a net positive. It would allow them to further coordinate with the Treasury (fiscal policy) more seamlessly, again, I do not view that as a net positive for citizens looking to make private financial transactions.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will negatively impact the private and commercial banking sector, especially banks without direct access to Fed accounts. Also the Risk/Benefit analysis of allowing retail (private citizens) to hold depository accounts with the Fed would have ripple effects throughout the financial industry. The answer of "net positive" or "net negative" depends on which group of people opr which particular industry you are asking.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Nothing to add

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Nothing to add.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

I do not want cash to be eliminated but I realize that is most likely going to occur. The general public should always have access to a medium of exchange that is totally private and out of the purview of the government.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

On the rails of digital asset projects that have been underway.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't, the U.S. should always be a leader, aware of what others are doing, weighing the impacts and taking that into consideration when developing its strategy, but never making decisions with a primary decision criteria being what other countries have or haven't done.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, not issue one. Crises will emerge, as they always do, that will entice future government administrations to expand the scope and capabilities of the CBDC that invade and violate the privacy of its citizens (helicopter money expiration dates, forcing citizens to spend money at specific companies,

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It would be digital money, there are always cyber risks.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

I do not support the development of a Fed created CBDC.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I do not support the development of a Fed created CBDC.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Nothing to add.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Nothing to add.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Nothing to add.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Nothing to add.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

There are a variety of private digital asset projects already working on interoperability. Partner with the private sector to achieve this goal.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to

CBDC?

Nothing to add.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

That is the issue. It would be turning money into centrally controlled software at the level of the federal government. This would allow the government to alter the software (money) as they see fit, especially as crises occur and they are allowed "emergency powers." With the United States nearing the end of a 100-year long term debt cycle, potentially losing the global reserve currency with the dollar, I am not optimistic that a CBDC would remain a neutral form of money that citizens could spend as they see fit. I foresee it eventually allowing the federal government into every financial decision that private citizens make, and that is not a future I want to see.
