

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?

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. I am worried it will devalue cash, which will hurt Americans the most.

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?

Let the people choose a username

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?

Only if it gets passed it should be considered legal tender.

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?

Like a credit card, or food stamp card.

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 Brooks

Industry

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?

This would create essentially another form of dollars where one really isn't needed. Adjustments to banking would be easier, less expensive and for more accessible to most people.

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

Transparency is already there in Bitcoin and blockchain in general. By forcing digital wallets to have a proven person / organisation behind them deals with the illicit funds transfer essentially overnight. One can see the entire history of every fraction of a coin on the blockchain today. Because BTC is already international, moving funds around is already easy and well serviced. Allow banks to provide existing digital currency transactions.

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

As with all things digital, it excludes those that do not have the underlying financial means. This would be no different. By making banking more accessible it would give everyone access to financial instrument.

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 how it would since it sounds like it would simply be an alternative to paper. It would likely create more confusion than anything else.

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

The confusion this would cause would likely create wide spread uncertainty. By linking to one or more existing and stable digital currencies the US could inject global stability and create a net benefit to the US financial sector.

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 creates uncertainty in the medium term. A bank has a choice if they wish to engage in other coins and allows them to wrap their own vision and services around that. They could choose to not deal in the coins at all if that is their choice. the CBDC would create confusion and likely reduce choice in the end.

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 could be linked to other coins in some way and that may help, but really the underlying point is that there is little real need for it as the transparency and illicit us is easy to handle with changes to digital wallets. Allow the financial sector to adapt the way it wishes. Instead of dumping money in creating a new coin, use that money to ensure appropriate tracing tools

are in place for ALL digital currencies. This would effectively hurt organized crime far more than 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?

That already exists with debit cards. People can use cashless cash today. Improving that system is once again, far easier than creating a new coin.

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

As mentioned, by ensuring citizens use properly named digital wallets (Canada already does this) there is no hiding money. We can use digital currencies to send money anywhere in the world in minutes. With all the details captured in the blockchain, it's really not hard to inspect if / when required. Otherwise it just becomes very convenient for those who wish to do it. For those that don't there will always be more traditional methods.

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

It can help inform, but I would be cautious about which nations you look at. It all depends on their motivations.

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 would be essentially the same as other existing currencies. The key is in what you do with digital wallets. Make people prove who they are, and your issues are solved. It has already been done in Canada and other nations, so don't re-invent the wheel.

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

There is a lot of potential pitfalls. A number of digital currencies have already solved all / most of these. Go that route.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Stick to dollars (paper or through cards).

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

If you go with it, then if it sits in a bank associated wallet then it likely should. If it simply sits in an external wallet then it would be odd to have it collect interest. This just gets all too complicated for little to no benefit.

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?

The power of other digital currencies is that there are no intermediaries. I suppose the role would be to set the value in comparison to the traditional dollar through some kind of cumbersome mechanism.

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

No. If you do, you lose the ability to appropriately track transactions and you create potential gaps for illicit use.

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

Use existing cash / credit card technologies would likely be best. Or you know, just make it easier for people to use their cash cards / smart phone technology.

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

Make more investments in technology, or just use the system already in place for other coins...

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

It would have huge impacts and require non-stop investment. Why not let the market control how it handles other coins now and simply regulate the wallets. Sorry, I know I'm being repetitive, but the answer is so obvious to me.

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 do yourself a favour and just don't do it. By implementing digital wallet rule changes you solve the problem for not just the CBDC but for all coins and you then don't have to spend a ridiculous amount of money building your own that may or may not even gain wide spread adoption.

Name or Organization

lee ross

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?

As a former government and private sector anti-money laundering and terror financing manager at US DoJ and the Treasury, as well as at a FinTech and bank, I fully appreciate the enhanced government and law enforcement benefits to be obtained from being able to track all cash into, out of, and transiting the US. That said, as a citizen, I appreciate the right to each citizen and resident reasonable expectation of financial privacy from government optics into each and every financial transaction. On balance then, and as we live in a Constitutional Republic, and not under an authoritarian regime of Left or Right, I strongly oppose the creation of a digital currency. I also think that economically, the seignorage value we now have outweighs the costs of producing physical currency.

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

If the "benefits" are lower costs of production, and virus-free movement of funds, probably not, but that is not relevant to a risk/reward calculus.

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

It definitely would affect financial inclusion, as the poorest citizen's finances would be subject to government and law enforcement observation. I guess whether good or bad is based on perspective.

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, currently, at its EROC in New Jersey, traces cash flows---at home and abroad as the funds are returned from abroad. A digital currency would make that tracking more accurate---I would have gone nuts at DoJ and Treasury if I had had the ability to track with this granularity.

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

It would eliminate the current seignorage value of produced cash. Not good.

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 federal government's mission is not to produce competition for the private sector. While I view crypto currencies to be merely a form of gambling, with FX overtones, and never would engage in them, I do not want the USG emulating or competing with such currencies. Caveat emptor.

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?

Leaving physical cash in place for transactions below an identified dollar amount might help remedy the privacy and competitive areas, but would add complexity to the proposed environment.

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 need to respond to hypotheticals.

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

More precise cross-border reporting could be required by regulation.

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. Other countries such as the former Soviet Union, and now, most efficiently, Communist China and North Korea, track all citizen activities, financial and otherwise, --very effective, I am sure as Hong Kong showed, but I would not want to live in a "free" country that emulated those countries.

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

Risks are impossible fully to identify until a plan is put into action. There will be unforeseen risks and attacks.

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

Now, that is the question, isn't it?

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

I would, by definition, increase risks to the USG from hacking. Counterfeiting is, at most, a given now.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

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

CBDC's are a form of gambling with FX overtones. Gambling does not pay interest on its holdings.

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

The question poses the very issues about which I worry vis a vis CBDC

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

Oh, probably set up something similar to the current Fed offshore facilities to hold the stuff located abroad.

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

No opinion.

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

If CBDC is envisioned as a replacement for physical cash, then the answer is obvious. If it is not, it would be up to the merchant and the networks (e.g., Visa/AMEX)---because they would be involved--to decide.

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

The same way check, CHIPS, SWIFT type clearances and messages have been evolved in the past. The product will drive such coke points, domestic and int'l.

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

Impossible to determine, but the mere fact of a government digital currency will set the downward development ball in motion.

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 opinion.

Name or Organization

Industry

Trade Organization

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 fact that you people are involved at all hasn't been mentioned. We should talk about auditing you before we do anything because you commies can't be trusted

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

It doesn't matter, you need to address the corruption within your agency first. Preferably burnt to the ground and rebuilt.

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

As long as you commies have your hand in any of it none of these questions matter. You manipulate everything anyways

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 DOESNT MATTER YOU'RE A CORRUPT ORGANIZATION THAT NEEDS TO BE DESTROYED

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

You tell us master manipulators. It's not like what we say matters right?

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 because you're going to manipulate it.

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 would consider FIRE. We could just burn this entire institution down and start fresh.

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 with half a brain already knows the answer to this. The fact that you're asking just screams you people should have nothing to do with our currency.

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

Doesn't matter you manipulate it.

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

G

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Name or Organization

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?

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

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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End The FED

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?

End The FED

Name or Organization

Curtis Klope

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

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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?

Definitely a net positive for 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?

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

Banks overall have had a negative affect on the everyday person and their economic outlook. Anything that shifts some of that power to the public sector would be a good thing.

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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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?

No need, it should just be like holding cash

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 need for private firms to be involved, this an opportunity for a public sector solution

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, a simple mobile app would suffice. Many excellent examples exist internationally

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?

Ultimately Bitcoin will become a global standard currency, so you'll need to consider how you interface with that and also deal with it as a competitor

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

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?

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Name or Organization

Mike schminke

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?

We don't want you to have total control over our money.

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

Put us back on the gold standard and stop printing money.

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

It would be negative. It assumes everyone has a phone or constant access to the internet.

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 see how it would help price stability. That's an economic problem caused by money printing.

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

Neutral. I don't think it would be positive or 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?

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Name or Organization

Judy Conrad

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

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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

Luke Kim

Industry

Academia

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?

Create CBDC

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

Create CBDC

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

Create 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?

Create CBDC

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

Create 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?

Create 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?

Create 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?

Create CBDC

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

Create CBDC

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

Create CBDC

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

raised in this paper?

Create CBDC

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

Create CBDC

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

Create CBDC

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Create CBDC

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

Create CBDC

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

Create CBDC

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Create CBDC

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

Create 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?

Create CBDC

Name or Organization

Elizabithe Henrie

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

South Carolina

Email

Ehenrie@columbiasc.edu

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

Having digital money will only create more opportunities for hackers and scammers. It doesn't seem tangible or necessary.

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

Unsure.

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

Absolutely. The idea is positive and most would think inclusion would be a success but the reality would be negative. If the country cannot be inclusive with Covid vaccines because of low income populations not having the necessary access to technology or transportation, the result will be the same of financial issues like the 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?

Again, the ability to implement monetary policy sounds like an easy enough idea to execute. However, there will need to be contingencies ready to take on the digital hackers. I don't think price stability will be affected by the CBDC, that comes from raising interest rates and combating inflation. A digital dollar won't change that.

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

I think banks will become obsolete depending on the monetary policy. Also, what will people that don't use banks to begin with do? People that are used to keeping their hard currency stashed away, that may not have access to digital banking?

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's just going to end up dividing the country even more, allowing the rich to be more transparent and visible to everyone else, creating financial unrest.

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 just sounds more and more like a way to control people, by using the control of cash flow and creating a centralized bank or business to control all incoming and outgoing.

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

I would assume that payments would continue to be made via credit or account transfer with less and less error as time goes on. If all currency is digitized can you imagine how people, especially with the means, may try to learn to hack their own accounts to create the illusion of more CBDC?

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

Honestly, if foreign companies and nations want their money, they should take whatever form they can get. The onus should be on them to configure payment after remittance.

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?*

Absolutely not, way more potential to be corrupted.

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

Kirk Davis

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?

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL 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?

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL 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?

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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 Just no, but HELL 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?

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

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

Not Just no, but HELL 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?

Not Just no, but HELL NO.

Name or Organization

Industry

Merchant

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?

Don't do it.

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

Don't do it

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

Don't do 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?

Don't do it

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

Don't do 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?

Don't do it

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?

Don't do it

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

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?

Don't do it

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?

Don't do it

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?

No

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

Don't do it

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?

Don't do it

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

Don't do it

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

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

Cole Cameron

Industry

Academia

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?

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, it would be net 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?

It will improve stability by greatly reducing time for money to move where it is needed quickly, especially in emergencies like natural disaster response. This will be crucial as climate change fuels more frequent "thousand year" floods and super storms.

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 could adversely affect the sector, if it is done improperly. Improperly could include the CBDC being not secure enough and getting hacked, or getting temporarily shut down or paused to prevent damage during hacking attempts.

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?

Without a US CBDC, the UK, Japan (2022), and China may surge in use as they issue their CBDCs. The Euro will also likely issue one, but may take longer than the others as it may launch in 2026. The dollar will cease to be the default reserve currency and business in many places, as the list of options grows more viable. This may cause the US dollar devaluation over time as its use declines.

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 issue CBDCs and they grow in use, or any of the major reserve currencies is issued as a CBDC, the US should pay very close attention to learn from their successes and failures. The US should invest enough to be well placed to issue a currency within a year and make a confident announcement on its timeframe to issue the CBDC, lest it be left behind as others issue their CBDCs while we are only starting to invest in a CBDC program that takes years to be ready for issuance.

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?

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

Large banks have shown they cannot be trusted. The weakening of Dodd-Frank has raised the chances that one or more will fail again, potentially creating a domino effect and pulling others down with it. The USDC should be primarily managed by the Federal Reserve itself, with bank intermediaries playing a very limited role. The US post offices should resume use as banks, and USPS should act as an intermediary.

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, it can do this using blockchain technology.

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?

Ease of Use and Security need to be the top priority principles.

Name or Organization

Chris Woodard

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?

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

This is a broad question, however, it seems that most of the CBDC capabilities already exist in private and or decentralized technologies in the crypto space. If CBDC has to go forward I would suggest integration with existing technologies to achieve the desired digital performance.

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

This area of concern has been addressed by many existing and operational technologies in the crypto space. Financial inclusion on a global scale has merit as a problem, as many individuals do not have access to banking services. However, the banking system in the U.S. is widely available to the public with a very low barrier to entry, and in some cases a negative barrier to entry with some banks paying people to start accounts.

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 per the responsibilities of the Federal Reserve, it seems that the CBDC would increase the Federal Reserve's effectiveness to meet these responsibilities with the exception of one. Promoting the safety and soundness of individual financial institutions appears to be vulnerable to failure. CBDC could completely centralize the financial system that could render all individual financial institutions obsolete. In this regard price stability certainly would be under tight control however, maximum-employment would obviously be negatively affected.

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?

Highly centralized approach vs competitive more diverse landscape.

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 cash use declines the public has already substituted its' use with something else. The market would have already solved 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?*
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?*

I do not think this is a good idea. The problems a CBDC solves have largely already been solved by other technologies. The capacity for unjust control over groups, companies, and individuals far exceeds the benefits a CBDC could offer. The potential of complete centralization cannot be glossed over, and certainly not, the potential misuse of such a system. In my opinion, it is in stark contrast to most of what this country stands for. We need competition within the financial system (private banks), and cooperation with existing technologies to solve our problems today and into the future.

Name or Organization

Thomas Schmidt

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?

The federal government's current policy on managing the dollar and our federal finances in a physical fashion is horrendous, I can't imagine how much worse a digital version would be if implemented. Keep the federal government out of digital currency all together. Encourage growth in digital currencies like Bitcoin, Ether, and DOGE. Figure out a way NOT to interfere but integrate them into the US system more seamlessly. That creates a whole new blossoming market that can be used to benefit the country as a whole.

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

Figure out a way NOT to interfere but integrate them into the US system more seamlessly. That creates a whole new blossoming market that can be used to benefit the country as a whole.

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

Not if ran by the US government in any fashion. This needs to remain a private and protected enterprise. Not to mention the currencies like bitcoin are more secure and MUCH less likely to be counterfeit.

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 STAY OUT of the digital currency realm all together. However the Justice department should defend the private digital currencies vigorously to ensure they are protected and flourish providing the US economy yet another way to build and spend wealth in this nation!

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

The federal government and Federal Reserve inserting itself into this would cause more volatility and destabilize the system even more. Encourage it's growth and security in the US so EVERYONE can benefit from it, including the tax revenues gained by using 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?

Only if the government tries to intervene or take over the digital currency platforms. Leave it alone and let the natural market forces build it, the government should have a vested interest in PROTECTING it as a private institution that will benefit the US overall.

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?

Government getting into digital currency will not be beneficial at all to the overall platform. The

Feds at all departments and levels should only ensure that the private digital currency platforms are protected. That is the best way to foster that platform into a system that will benefit all Americans.

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 US dollar should be the standard for the world forever. But that depends on the foolishness of policy and foreign economic policy. If we continue down this globalist set of ideals and do not put the US back in the drivers seat in every industry out there we will fail by our own actions/inactions eventually.

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

I personally would not use a "digital currency" based on an individual country and its economy. Whether that's the US, China, Russia, Switzerland, it does not matter..... The digital platforms have figured this out already. Leave it alone. Just defend those of us that use these platforms against injustice.

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

No nation should introduce a digital currency. That defeats the entire point of it on its face. Foster the private growth and defend its users.

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

Any more risk in this than fiat currency for many country? Look at Brazil and Venezuela as recent examples.

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

there is a digital trail.

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

Government sponsored digital currency will never work operationally. To many country based regulations, laws, and restrictions already in place. The feds would just make this worse.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Digital currency should be accepted everywhere in the US if the individual and businesses so choose. The government should not take and steps in making this a currency of the government.

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

No, there should be no CBDC

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

No, there should be no CBDC

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

None. The governmental departments as a whole should only serve to protect the private platforms and its users.

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

No, there should be no CBDC

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

No, there should be no CBDC. Private digital currency should however have that ease of use integrated into POS transactions.

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

there should be no CBDC

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

there should be no 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 should be no CBDC

Name or Organization

Mary e cody

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?

I see no benefits only further control.

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

Risks out way any possible benefit.

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

THE PURPOSE IS CONTROL NO MATTER HOW YOU SLICE 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?

It would be severely hampered by such power.

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

It would throw a suffocating blanket on the industry.

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 ruling party by appointments would have too much control. Seizing of all private assets would be the next step as was done in Cuba.

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 have 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?

No. Allow the people to make their own decisions.

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

Just like they have been for centuries. Keep the ruling party's hands off of the financial levers.

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

They can do what they want. We do not have to follow. We should lead.

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

The personal risk is the elephant in the room. A central bank could wipe out one's entire savings with a single click and transfer it to the government or even to some politicians pocket. The risk from cyber attacks would be obvious to anyone.

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

Cannot be done. The hackers work full time to by pass every security system.

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

See answer above. YOU CANNOT GUARANTEE SECURITY

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

It should not exist...

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

One of the biggest problems in the whole scheme. Again..it should never be considered.

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

See all,my other answers.

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

Good grief.... You are asking the dumbest questions.

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?

N/a

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

Crystal ball needed...geez

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 a terrible idea. No amount of lipstick is going to make this pig pretty.

Name or Organization

AJM

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?

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need 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 American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need 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?

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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 American People do not want this! Nor do they need 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?

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

raised in this paper?

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it! Absolutley NOT!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

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

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need 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?

The American People do not want this! Nor do they need it!

Name or Organization

Bill

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?*
- 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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- 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?*

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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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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

J Keller

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 we have too many people, and small businesses who still utilize cash. I know when I carry cash, not my credit card I spend less. In trying times of inflation cash helps citizens have better control over their spending. Concern also of those who have bad credit or have had bank accounts closed due to overdrafts...I'm not in that category but a lot are will they be guaranteed a way to participate? What protections will the citizenry have against their account being seized if they don't take a Covid shot. If they oppose whoever is in the Oval Office. If they have bad credit, or if there's a China like social credit score issued? What protections against those types of unconstitutional systems would be in place? Also biggest threat would be hackers stealing their digital cash.. we cannot stop hackers from our grid...banks...hospitals...state dept etc that all needs to be addressed before any system.

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

Maybe only transactions going in and out of the USA be digital....so that funneling money to foreign bank accounts to avoid USA taxes could be stopped. or those who do drug dealing... money laundering...human trafficking or foreign money in our elections...all those could be tracked...also who is buying our land, food, resources... or if someone is supporting terrorists we. Luke know stop and intervene.

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

I think I this day an age it would be viewed as an attack against poor, minorities, those less fortunate....it would be seen as a way of the elites. 1 percenters against all others..

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 big concern,,,what's backing the digital currency? Gold. Petro dollar...what? Is it a one for one...or is someone with 1000 not only have an equivalent of 150?

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

I think right now it would be a negative in individuals But possibly a positive for international trades purchases

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 if it happen now , stock, bonds, etc would dive. Too much uncertainty!

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?*

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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

Sean Plankey

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?

Stop monetizing debt! You leftists are "the enablers of statism". You are the biggest threat to my future as a retired person at 55 who lives off a fixed income. Zero percent on my savings just so you can keep the party going on Wall Street? Spare me.

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

Yes, return to a gold standard and stop destroying the middle class while making the rich become "uber" rich as a result of asset appreciation. You are making otherwise rugged, self-reliant people WANT to sign up for govt hand-outs just so they can offset the crippling effects of inflation!!

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

To use pilot terminology, you masterminds have placed this country in "coffin corner". LOOK IT UP!

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 NOT achieving max employment. The labor force participation is only 61.6% while the wealth gap grows to gargantuan levels. You leftists are destroying this country. As a former military man, I am disgusted by the financial state of my country. My savings earn ZERO INTEREST in BB&T so I'm pulling the currency out of the bank and putting it in my safe!! ☐☐

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

It will do nothing. STOP PRINTING MONEY! Tell our stupid, cowardly, career conscious politicians to CUT SPENDING before the dollar really implodes. Tell them you are not going to monetize debt any longer!!! BE PATRIOTS for Christ's sake!

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 the first time in my adult life, I did NOT vote in 2020 and never plan on voting again. I thought Trump was the answer in 2016 but his populist rhetoric was all a pipe dream. He cut nothing and spent like a drunken sailor in a whorehouse. He wanted lower and lower short-term rates and even wanted NEGATIVE interest rates. Of course, you people rushed in to monetize his debt to the tune of 5 TRILLION. MORE 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?

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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Name or Organization

Dave Smith

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?

Do you want cash competing with "bitcoin", then maybe again you do----if you are invested heavily in the latter--- this is EVIL.

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

Individual

Country

Pakistan

State

Email

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

Brendan Watson

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?

Government having too much power to control purchases, devalue the dollar at will, and hurt business that doesn't fit their mold.

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

By issuing common sense legislation surrounding "stable coins" and other crypto currencies / blockchain technology. Allowing it to flourish in a decentralized manner where multiple entities have a say in how things get done. ie democracy.

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

Initially, either a CBDC or dollar backed stable coin will have the same effect. alienating those who aren't tech inclined or those who do not trust the government with their wallet.

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 positive affect on monetary and potentially fiscal policy would be the ability to fine tune the economy at will. But that power to do good also provides the power to evil.

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

It would allow for controlled inflation and for monetary policy to affect inflation more rapidly than it can now. This could be seen as net positive. however, if current inflation numbers are any sign, it's that one regulatory body doesn't possess the ability to control monetary policy responsibly.

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. Purchases can be manipulated and the flow of money can be controlled to suit the current political climate. a decentralized stablecoin, when regulated properly, doesn't care about politics. Something the Fed reserve is supposed to do as well...

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 system of checks and balances. But that would just lead to the same gridlock we currently face in the government. Give the power back to the people.

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 no ones business what individuals spend their money on so long as it is within the legal boundaries set.

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

Blockchain and crypto currency technologies are already solving this problem. While simultaneously benefitting the people who participate in the system.

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

I suggest you sit back and watch what happens in china over the next 2 years. They are not our allies. It will set an example of what could happen should you leave all of the power in one tyrants hands. Whether or not that could happen in the US is only down to complacency.

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

Provide common sense legislation and see what the private / decentralized nature of crypto does to solve the issues first.

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

It can't. It could in theory. But it's just left to the nature of humans. Humans, especially politicians, are greedy and will seek more power in the name of helping you. As each year ticks by, more and more privacy will be eroded.

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

Hacking from foreign governments. Russia and China specifically. Ironically, those countries should be more afraid of us hacking them.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Not now, not ever. It gives too much power to the fed. The benefits are there for sure, but the ability to do harm is just too great to the American people. Let's watch what other countries do first and see how it affects their people. The US is already on it's last legs as a reserve currency, it's too late to fix that. Best you can hope for is a seat at the table.

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

That would only work if the supply maximum were tightly controlled. Which it won't be. It will be expanded and contracted at will to suit the politics at the time. Think stimulus checks. But injecting trillions of dollars into the economy won't have any negative affects, right? certainly not >7% inflation year over year while in reality most consumer goods are up 20% and the cost of energy has nearly doubled. Probably just the supply chain.

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

Absolutely not. Too much control.

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

They should be non profit. They should not be elected. They should be politically neutral. They should face incredibly harsh penalties for acting outside of the interests of the American people

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

That's called dollars. We already have those. Sole CBDC would put us at a great risk for an EMP attack or hacking that halts the entire economy.

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

Yes, or no one will use it. Humans take the path of least resistance and resist change.

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

Yes.

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

The invention of super computers would cause a security nightmare unless the government got it's hands on one first to create the algorithms needed to provide 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?

No.

Name or Organization

Carlos Gonzales

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 appreciate the opportunity to express my concerns about a CBDC: 1.CBDC is traceable currency that allows the government to trace all my purchases, privacy goes away. 2.CBDC will most likely be time-stamped thus making it impossible to accumulate savings. 3.CBDC will be programmable and thus changeable at the government's whim. CBDC is a VERY bad idea and I want nothing to do with it.

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

Keep paper currency and back it with precious metals; gold and silver.

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

If by "financial inclusion" you mean the "unbanked", you're talking about a small population. Anyone with a job or a pension has a bank account. The so-called unbanked don't want a bank account.

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 needs to be abolished.

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

A CBDC would affect MY financial stability in a negative way by time-stamping my funds and constantly programming digits. This is central planning writ large. Central planning never works.

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?

Gold and silver are the only true money.

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 should not be our model. We are not China, or Canada, or the E.U. The United States is a country unique in the history of the world. CBDC will lead to one world government. We should never give up our sovereignty.

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 way to achieve this with electronic digits. Criminals will always find a way to commit crimes. The Federal Reserve is not really concerned about preventing drug and human trafficking. Preventing "illicit financial activity" and helping the "unbanked" are trojan horses to usher in CBDC.

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

If a currency is electronic it can always be hacked.

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?

CBDC will have limits through time-stamping.

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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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

Roland H. Long

Industry

Individual

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 is no benefit to a CBDC.

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?

Who cares.

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 render you ineffective and useless.

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?

I don't know.

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. It would be too late. You don't get a do over.

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?

Electronic cash transfers.

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?

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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?*
- 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?*
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Just another way cyber criminals to get rich. Forget all the above don't do it. !!

Name or Organization

Darcia Kelley

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?

People are not comfortable having transactions backed with something online. This environment is not safe and easily targeted. Don't do it.

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

Stream line the system we have now. Just because one country is doing it doesn't mean we have to. Can you really trust all the decisions that China makes? I think not!!! Don't do it.

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

Inclusion is fine as it is. If people want to engage in the financial world, they can. Get a job and make good decisions. Don't do 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?

This new system is unstable. Your policies would not mean a think. Don't do it!

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

More unstable. Get a job and make good decisions. Don't do 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 - of course it would. This is too unstable and people would pull their money out of the bank. Don't do it!

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!!!

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 sure Don't do it!

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

Not sure - 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?

It should not - just because one country wants it, we don't have to do it. don't do it!

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

No - don't do it

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

Not sure - don't do it!

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

It wouldn't - don't do it!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

no --- it is different. Don't do it

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

Don't do it

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?

Don't do it

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

Don't do it

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

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?

Not sure - 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?

not sure - don't do it

Name or Organization

Eric Schultz

Industry

Other: Cyber Security

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?

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?

Preserving as much of the current process as possible and transferring those roles and responsibilities over to a CBDC is ideal. This can be done with a protection ring.

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?

In the short term, but in the future, no need to have physical 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?

A CBDC should utilize protection rings, a well established security principle, to help operate and secure the monetary system. A protection ring consists of concentric rings similar to the cross section of an onion. The central ring is the most secure and trusted which would be nodes or addresses operated by the US Mint would have the ability to create and destroy

digital currency. The next outer layer would be the Federal Reserve, and then a ring of trusted financial institutions followed by an outer ring consisting of addresses for organizations and people. This is a digital representation of today's monetary structure. Once an address is classified to a ring, it should only be allowed to communicate with the rings it touches. For example, the Mint would be able to print money, but could only send it to next ring, the federal reserve. For fraud, the trusted institutions would have the power to declare transactions as fraud and have them reversed or ignored, like they do now.

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

In a protection ring model, the outer ring addresses of users and organizations could be tied to a trusted financial institution (a more secure ring), much like they are now.

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

With crypto, fraud is hard to reverse and people can accidentally lose access to their own account. A hierarchy of trust can help control operations much like they do today.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely

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

Not a requirement.

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?

Strongly consider a protection ring with addresses or nodes having a small number of highly trusted addresses that have more power.

Name or Organization

Erica S Martin

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?

This is a terrible idea, it gives way too much control to a single banking organization

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

Absolutely.

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

The effects would be negative all the way around.

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 diminish the Fed Res's abilities.

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

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

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?

They can't

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 couldn't. Financial privacy would not exist.

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?

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?

It shouldn't exist.

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?

A CBDC should not exist. Ultimately it gives too much control to one financial organization and it's a very bad idea.

Name or Organization

Linda Alldredge

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?

It can and will be used as a means to enslave and persecute citizens who do not share the political views of the controlling party. The centralization of a money system, while more efficient, creates a top down power structure but less responsive to a local market economy that's essential to a functioning system.

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

It cannot be mandatory. The fiat system we have now devalues our currency. Fix that first and go back to the gold standard.

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

Inclusion is just another buzzword for totalitarian control. If we move to this system I guarantee there will be people who will be excluded from accessing their money if they don't fall in line.

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 Federal Reserve. Our money system is dysfunctional and subject to out of control spending by government facilitated by the Federal Reserve. This change will not fix that. Rather it will exacerbate the dysfunction that allows it to continue. This is the source cause of inflation and must end.

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

A CBDC is simply a means to move a ledger system to an application. While that seems benign the underlying use by any government of power is a massive flaw and fundamentally unconstitutional.

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 distorting a buying preference from a central source. A single centralized source is fundamentally different from bitcoin and other decentralized coin.

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 many other forms of money. No. It would keep it from being exploited if done properly.

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?

Access to all forms of money is essential.

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

Market forces are already driving it. You have to consider carefully the problem you are trying to solve. In my mind the biggest problem to our money system is the fractional reserve system itself.

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 need an America first agenda. We are the reserve currency.

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

This has the potential of being the biggest mistake of a generation. Do not move to this.

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

The most impactful illicit activity that exists today is the devaluation of our dollar and theft of future purchasing power. Fix that first. Use of blockchain can be used.

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

A centralized system is more subject to exploitation. Do not 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?

No. It is just a ledger system and not meant to be a store of 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?

Intermediaries are just another word for intervention. In other words, how can we control the habits and velocity of this exchange. This screams exploitation and manipulation.

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

Yes, cached copies.

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

It would be easy to design an application for that.

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

Many designs do this already. They are also a point of failure and exploitation.

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

Before you go too far into this have multiple conversations about how bad this could go. How it could affect our freedoms and choices and ability to earn a living if it were controlled by a nefarious government. Can safeguards be built in. Can it be sufficiently decentralized to offer broader market response and checks and balances.

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?

Core to this is the question of what you are trying to fix. The most obvious problem is our fractional reserve system that threatens and devalues our money. Central software will not fix that. It will only exaggerate problems that currently exist.

Name or Organization

Lorraine Kisly

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?

One comment China has backed its entry by gold. Can our CBDC compete/ survive without such backing?

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

Name or Organization

David Swigger

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?

Congress taxing the crap out of cryptocurrencies does not make it a reasonable way to hold money.

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

Remove the crazy taxation and back a crypto that already exists and is engineered from the ground up to be useful other than just a store of value. Look at ADA(Cardano) for example.

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

I will talk more about Cardano. Cardano is the definition of inclusion. You don't need giant infrastructures to hold it, send it or use 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?

I have no idea.

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

US central controlled currency will be abused and you will probably not get enough people to adopt it. Even today Cryptocurrency is in an infant state.

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 would really just be another stable coin. Being that the federal government would be able to track all its uses - I can't see many people wanting to adopt it. If you want an example then look how popular the monitoring of bank accounts 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?

I have no 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?

Cash usage has been on the decline for a long time(unless your criminals). Money today is just a ledger. It's all digital transactions unless you use an ATM to get some cash.

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

Crypto doesn't see borders.

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

Who really cares about this? Most crypto companies are in the US. If the federal government backed an existing one - the world would respond.

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

no idea

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

back an existing crypto

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

the idea that the federal government would create a secure coin is laughable to anyone knowledgeable in the space. I don't even consider myself all that knowledgeable. Go read some of Hoskins work.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No but certain Cryptos should.

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

I don't think there should be a CBDC. But if there was then it should work just like existing cryptos do.

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

I don't think there should be a CBDC. But if there was then it should work just like existing cryptos do.

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

There are already exchanges and apps for crypto, why does the US federal government think it needs to reinvent the wheel?

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

There are already wallets(all types) for crypto, why does the US federal government think it needs to reinvent the wheel?

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

Yes, for all cryptos. Not hard to imagine "We accept Cardano".

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

There are already exchanges and apps for crypto, why does the US federal government think it needs to reinvent the wheel?

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

I just don't think the federal government is able to compete with the private sector here. There are people way smarter than whomever is reading this and myself working on these things.

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 just don't think the federal government is able to compete with the private sector here. There are people way smarter than whomever is reading this and myself working on these things.

Name or Organization

Industry

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?

How will I KNOW, or see, iron clad proof that I have X # of digital dollars?

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

Helen

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?

I'm not comfortable with money that can be so easily hacked, and I definitely don't trust my cash to the federal government.

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

I don't know, because I am not sure I see any significant benefits.

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

I think it would have a severe negative effect if the government can decide who gets to access 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?

I think it would give the government way too much power over individuals

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

Stability would probably be increased... until China or Russia hacks us. It's not like we're super secure over here.

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 my area of expertise

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 make digital currency. Problem 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?

I think that's between people and their banks. Stop trying to put the small hometown bank out of business.

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

unknown

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 not them.

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

Yeah don't do it.

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

It absolutely couldn't and therein lies the major problem.

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

Lol, this won't happen. Be realistic.

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 care

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

No, people should be allowed to buy as much imaginary money as they want.

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?

absolutely b/c it'll go offline at some point. Every system does. The offline capability is called "cash" and people can hold in in their hands and wallets. It's like Magic!

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

Theo

Industry

Other: Investing

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?

Defunding the SEC and removing Gary Gensler from attacking the space

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

Involving Cryptocurrency

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

It will as long as the SEC steps aside

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

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

Positive if done the right 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?

No

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 XRP Ripple

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 is needed, it only weakens the value of the dollar

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

Free ripple and xrp from the SEC and use it

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

Look at forward thinking regulation in other countries, we are behind and stifling innovation

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

Bad top down regulation

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

Blockchain

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

Human error

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Yes

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

If it makes sense

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, trust the technology. Organizations like the SEC only hurt retail investors

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

Yes and no, cold storage which is a snapshot is all that is needed

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?*

Look at ripple

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

This question should be flipped around. Look at how policy choices are limiting participation of innovators like ripple

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?*

Limit top down over site which slows innovation

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Nevada

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 see any mention of checks and balances in case of misuse of CBDCs. I think it is important to remember that the United States first currency -the continental- was printed into oblivion in a mere decade therefore we should plan accordingly that a likely risk to the nation is the policies enacted by either Fed or the government. Any implementation of CBDC needs to have clear checks and balances and separation of powers from the Fed and the Government. Please use supply constraints and burn protocols to limit government overreach.

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

Privacy or Security. I don't see an obvious way to get around the fact that one seems to some at the cost of another, hopefully regulations are such that privacy is upheld for individuals with the exceptions of serious crimes or such that causes serious threat to life or quality of life. Hope the implementation goes well, and isn't overly arbitrary.

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

short term- positive. However I remain skeptical that a CBDC will avoid a fate where too much circulates due to the whims and desires of the Government with unlimited cash at the push of a button. Though a CBDC would make UBI, social net programs or a temporary learning credits programs (money with restrictions for use for learning or cross training) easier to implement. Money could then be rolled back or restricted for other use.

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 it can remain separate and responsibilities uncorrupted of political or financial taint, then yes a CBDC will be able to help it to pursue the dual mandate.

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

It would act similarly as it does now with raising interest rates or buying securities ect, but would also give it benefits to being able to send or stop payments in a quicker way possibly. Net affect is positive so long as the situation is stable. If there is a sell off in Federal dollar debt this could create a situation where the Fed would need to buy said debts. This is a problem that currently exists with hard currency as well, but could be exacerbated if Fed is too lenient in its using CBDC to monetize the debt because Government spending starts to run away.

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 the government then says that people need direct access to CBDCs this could create a narrative that the CBDC needs to be expanded to all persons. This would slowly destroy the need for all banks as alluded to in money & payments PDF. The consolidation of power to the

hands of a few likely would lead to inefficiencies.

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?

Supply cap, burn rates, or program a debt cycle into the money itself so deleveraging can occur in a predictable fashion. Supply cap and burn rates may be necessary to limit the amount of influence the government by inflating the money supply.

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 but yes. In case of a major situation where digital systems were out for a prolonged period of time ie solar flare, war, hacks, maintenance, outage other. It may be necessary to have a hard currency to be able to use. Otherwise cash should be phased out.

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

Some crypto currencies will continue to grow, some facilitating crime esp monero. Other's stable coins may grow, although not all are healthy companies. Circle seems fine, health, and legitimate; but tether is a financial security risk.

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

Other nation states don't have a CBDC that would pose problems or a threat to the dollar based system or to CBDCs yet. So in the context of the present or near future, it doesn't matter all that much what are doing. Having said that, we should continue moving ahead on with CBDCs.

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

The risk of poor monetary policy by runaway politics or corrupt / ignorant government officials. Supply cap and variable burn mechanism is needed. So are checks and balances to the influence of government spending and the affects that has on the Fed and thus money supply. Fiscal and monetary policy is what killed the first US currency, and did not in under ten years, hence it is a real threat.

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

The law will have to decide implementation. Either high privacy but more crime. Or less privacy and more regulation to avoid persecution of minor or lesser crimes but less privacy can be abused by the government if they so choose to enact the law arbitrarily for reasons deemed necessary. With enough checks and balances, it may be possible to have a system where only intermediaries have access to some information.

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

Even if the cryptography is 100% secure, hacks can still happen. This could happen at various levels. From mis-issuance of CBDC by a high ranking official to theft of a digital wallets private keys via various means.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes.

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

Yes~Depending on supply, burn, use, and value compared to other goods.

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

No*. Unless illegally obtained or a threat to financial stability of the system. May still be affected by tax, timer, or burn rates possibly depending on economic situations. Also taxes, or burns should never total more than 50% total. Timed CBDCs for special use may disappear if

not used.

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

Banks should act as the main intermediaries to gain interest bearing CBDCs. Phase out bank money as well to reduce risk.

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

It's the same principle as contactless cards. Some electronic toll collection devices also work this way. An electromagnetic field on one side of the connection induces electric current on the other side - no metal-to-metal contact needed. If possible.

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

CBDC transactions should be quick and easy to use. If the transaction is found to be illegal then it would be reversed if deemed so afterwards if its not blocked upon the start.

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

I assumed CBDCs would act like a digital UTXO wallet but have the ability to used smart debit cards w chip or as a phone app w NFC.

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

Cashierless stores may means a person is charged upon leaving a store with items based on the feedback of a Neural Network, a persons digital wallet and info will need to be safe and secure and in case of hacks or glitches in processing such transactions or fraud via a realistic mask or twin or similar 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?

Security vs privacy vs centralized control seems to be at odds. Hard to square, I tend to side more with security over privacy. But prefer privacy over centralized control as centralized control can lead to severe abuse.

Name or Organization

austin jones

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 the people don't want a CBDC. From the past year you have devalue our money and increase inflation. There no stopping you guys from printing as much as you want and its seem to me it would end private banking. I don't trust you guys with my money and I don't trust the government with my money. You guys are a cartel in which no one controls.

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

Adopt a decentralize currency like bitcoin. Use it as store a value that your cbdc is base off so you guy hands are tied and cant just make up more money out of thin air.

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

Negative effect mean that how crazy our goverment is acting atm they cant now allow you to buy and sell. Take for example if you dont get your vaccine you can buy or sell. That type of stuff i why i dont want CBDC you guy will have to much power.

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?

To be honest i think the fed should be disbanded but i know that not possible the way you guys came into power in the dead evening of the night on Christmas eve was just shady.

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

Well if you guys just keep making currency up out of thin air and not tapper in time you could crash our system. which it seem like you in the process of doing atm.

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?

Base it of a decentralize currencies like bitcoin. So there a cap in which you guys can spend and make up.

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 honestly think you guys have crashed the dollar so you guys will come obsolete after more crypto currency come more popular. There will be no need to us the a digital dollar when the world moves to more block chain adoption. Especially when the world moves to the META verse no one person going to using and government currency.

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

Easy crypto been working fine in the last 7 years.

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

We should care what they do no our business.

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

Yeah stop pushing for it.

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

Well the fact is people are going to use any type of currency to do bad things, cant stop it.

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

Well if ran by the government it build on the lowest bidder so its going have problems.

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 absolutely not.

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 you should be able to hold it a cold storage like a leger so you guys cant take it away to decrease inflation a Wim.

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?*

it most likely hold up new technology in a bunch of government regulation so yes it would.

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?*

Stop doing it no one person who like digital currency is asking for you guys to do this. The whole reason crypto was made up was because of your reckless spending.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Real estate investment

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?

Homogenization. Going down this rabbit hole will reduce the identity and reputation of a country's currency. In essence, it mimics the gold standard without any new benefits. Electronic transfers occur now without the need for a digital monetary instrument. Stop trying to reinvent the wheel. Focus instead on improving management and use of resources. Get under budget. Inshore the country's economy wherever possible. Reduce trade imbalances and effectively administer, revenue collection and distribution. Positive cash flow is possible and far more important than a shiny new object.

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

See answers to question number 1.

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

ditto

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 have negligible effect or benefit.

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

See answer number 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?

see answer number 1.

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 number 1.

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 doesn't matter if cash use declines. Currency must have an intrinsic value that is identifiable and accepted at face value. A digital monetary currency confuses this perception and the perceived value of both will be negatively impacted. Focus instead on improving functionality of access and use of existing currency values.

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

CBDC?

This already works. Credit cards, banking, and the stock market function digitally and with multiple currencies now.

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 always make decisions based on what The US thinks is best. Not what others are doing. Don't jump on bandwagons.

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

see answer number 1.

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

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?

The entire purpose of a digital currency is for it to have limited supply and there being absolutely no one that can change that. Any type of centralized digital currency defeats that purpose, which makes it utterly useless. Therefore a CBDC makes no sense at all. In fact, it's just the same thing that already exists.

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

The federal reserve simply holding Bitcoin would make more sense. And making Bitcoin legal tender. It would completely fix the inflation problems.

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

The CBDC would have the same administrators that the dollar currently has. So there will be no change whatsoever.

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 CBDC would have the same administrators that the dollar currently has. So there will be no change whatsoever.

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

The CBDC would have the same administrators that the dollar currently has. So there will be no change whatsoever.

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 would have the same administrators that the dollar currently has. So there will be no change whatsoever.

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?

Adopt Bitcoin instead, in order to get rid of 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, freedom is important. This is the United States after all.

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

Allow them. What is the concern?

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

Central bank money today is already digital. No literal printing was needed to give out the stimulus checks. So whether they do or not will have zero effect.

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

Adopt Bitcoin instead. That way there will be no more inflation, which erodes the wealth of the poor.

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

It cannot. You cannot do mass surveillance without impeding on people's civil rights.

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

Only open source software can do that, that has a large community of developers checking and contributing to it. Anything else will be insecure.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

This is irrelevant if the CBDC supply will be manipulated.

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?

Why should there be intermediaries?

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

idk how to achieve that.

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?

idk

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

Let the open source community worry about this. It's littered with innovation on this. The government should not be in this space.

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 the open source community worry about this. It's littered with innovation on this. The government should not be in this space.

Name or Organization

Hannah Dreher

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?

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. We are already seeing problems with social behaviors that require people to own technology. People should have the right not to own a smartphone or computer AND function in 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?

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

It sounds like a cybersecurity nightmare, and when something goes very wrong, there will be panic.

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

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

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?

Digital currency needs to be backed by a Fiat like dollar to gold.

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

There must be a set of laws, governance and set of steps that others can follow to achieve issuing a digital currency.

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

digital can be the same as paper money with the right technology safeguards. We don't need to keep printing paper money in the future, its a waste. Go all digital

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?

It will be 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?

Make the set of steps and rules to follow for everyone simple and easy to doin under five steps. Its possible as long as digital coin is backed by a fiat---gold

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

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, just as we went from hacking off gold and silver pieces to pay for things and then moved ot the wasteful paper money and physical coings, we can move to all digital

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

The world powers have to set the standard of rules and regs

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

Follow the gold standard

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?

through proper usage of cryptography

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

redundancy is key. you will need installations akin to fort knox and/or norrad, places where such redundancy is held and safeguarded

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes

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

no, you dont tax what people will spend back into the economy. No taxing

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

if by chance, someone can hoard massive amounts through some scheme that is not legal, then of course they should be looked at.

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

Follow what has worked to date.

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

it should function on and offline see #13

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

Yes easy of use, through a specific technology that is widely used and secure

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

We have plenty of technology standards, just keep it simple, what works now will work later

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

We have plenty of technology today that if implemented will work 1000 years from now. Again use what works now that is cost effective and simple.

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

Janet Grove

Industry

Other: Accounting

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 do not want to see the Federal Government engaged in another currency. We have a hard enough time keeping the politicians out of spending money as it is.

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

Let the free market control the currency, not the federal government.

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

No, the CBDC will only hurt the free trade and free enterprise of the currencies.

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 do not want to see policy restricting the free trade of online currencies.

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

It would be a Net Negative. It would not instigate fairness, it would just stifle the monetary effectiveness of the current currencies and would create greed and abuse in the system.

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

Susie Granger

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?

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

There are no benefits, will destroy American capitalism and freedom!!! Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Negative, dollars only, no digital 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?

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Negative, dollars only, no digital 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?

It would adversely affect the financial sector. Dollars only, no digital 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?

Dollars only, no digital 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?

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No!!! Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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

Dollars only, no digital money.

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?

Dollars only, no digital money.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Agricultural

Country

Bulgaria

State

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 it but its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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?

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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?

its not decentralized

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?

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

its not decentralized

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

Doesn't matter, its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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

its not decentralized

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?

its not decentralized

Name or Organization

Richard Reiland

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?

Privacy invasion

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 will include more un-banked people, adding to the invasion 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?

Would enhance their control - a bad thing to amplify bad policies and decisions.

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

Not until the government decided to sanction our 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?

Banks will be crushed.

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?

Bail out the banks which is the worst choice.

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?

Use bitcoin lightning network instead.

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

no influence

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

Do not implement.

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

Impossible, that is the whole crux of the problem.

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?*

no

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

no, it will cause 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?*

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?*

use the bitcoin lightning network

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

yes

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

No one can predict the future accurately

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 the bitcoin lightning network or existing stablecoins.

Name or Organization

G. Lain Ellis

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?

You have not raised the issue of environmental impacts from the carbon footprint of blockchain or the social impacts of digital currency, including economic justice and the uneven distribution of access to the internet in large swaths of rural America. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that the Fed do an environmental impact statement (EIS) prior to approving a new program of such sweeping scope.

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

The NEPA process provides a perfect way for the Fed to pursue public comment. Development of an EIS would provide a very good venue for disseminating information on the impact of digital currency and would accomplish the goal of seeking public input on that information.

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

An EIS would answer those questions.

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?

An EIS could answer that question

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

An EIS would answer those questions.

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

An EIS would answer those questions.

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 EIS would answer those questions in its alternatives analysis.

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?

An EIS would answer that question in its alternatives analysis.

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

An EIS would answer that question.

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

An EIS could answer that question.

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

An EIS would answer that question in its alternatives analysis.

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

An EIS would answer that question.

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

An EIS would answer those questions.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Unknown.

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

Only if currency pay interest, which it can't. It's either a currency or it isn't.

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

This question could be entertained in an EIS.

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

An EIS would answer those questions.

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

Unknown.

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

Unknown.

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

Unknown.

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

An EIS would answer that question in its analysis of effects.

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?

An EIS would answer that question in its alternatives analysis.

Name or Organization

Javier villasana

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?

Don't do it

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

None

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

Don't make a 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?

Are you stupid?

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?

Just no

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?

Stop

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?

Crypto is already a thing

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

Don't try to compete with crypto

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

So stupid

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

raised in this paper?

Dumb

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

Dumb

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

Dumb

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Hell no

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

Stop

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

Stop

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

Stop

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

Stop

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

Stop

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

Stop

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

Stop

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?

Stop

Name or Organization

Darel Houatchessi

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?*
- 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

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 the hell are you talking about? I don't understand digital 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?

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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?

??????????

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?

?

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

Howard Switzer

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 people want their money system back from the cabal of banks who've dominated it for more than a hundred years. Yes, you and your cohorts JPM. We want a real sovereign money system, not a banker's ruse. Forget CBDC, we want Congress to reject the bankers money system and pass the NEED Act to change the system to one that issues all money publicly as a debt-free permanently circulating asset. This would give Congress the power to serve the people and control inflation, a power that they do not currently have because they do not control the money as the Constitution called for. Private for profit banks, including those giants that own our FED, have no business creating the world's money for profit. Our Congress, executive and court, is bought by the banks, so those who refuse to reject bank money creation should be replaced. Any government that does not control the money is controlled by those who do and this debt-money system is destroying the world.

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

All the benefits go to the people at the top in a debt money system and you cannot have stability in such a system which is why it breaks down every 8 to 10 years. Stability can only come if government accepts its responsibility to issue all the money for public purpose as its first use.

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

Yes, negatively.

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 does not have those goals, if they do then they are an abject failure, but we know better. You can issue money as debt and not have inflation, it is the name of the game. And full employment was never a goal of the bankers who own the FED.

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

Stabilizing the system on the backs of the people is not acceptable.

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 not since the 'financial sector' is all they care about. We need the money to go to the real economy not the speculative scam.

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 genuine Congress would ban bank creation of money and implement a sovereign money

system via the NEED Act legislation introduced to the 112th Congress.

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 that people have access to debt-free sovereign money spent into the economy for the needs of the American people.

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?

Money must be a public utility, not a private profit scam. Enough is enough.

Name or Organization

Nathan Schwappach

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?

Overall the point has been raised about privacy and control. Monetary control and surveillance by the state or an entity sanctioned by the state will be a heavy mail in the coffin for the constitution and laws as the risk to power and authoritarian response is too great.

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

Do not release a CBDC. Dollar dominance is maintained by private stable coins into the tech delivery space. Regulation that establishes trust of these entities is enough. The private market should establish means of settlement. If a central bank is to issue monetary policy, there is no need to create a means of settlement that offers this potential risk of control and degree of corruptible access to information.

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

Yes, people will likely be banned access to banking based on policy differences. The ideology that now we're somehow beyond these trends of exclusion as a nation is wishful thinking that will dissipate at the first opportunity.

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 likely be used to make direct purchases and payment but under current regulation it is improbable to make a direct difference unless observing true velocity flow. In which the FED would be more inclined to halt capital flows rather than increase incentive elsewhere.

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

Net it would create more inflation, so negative. But you would likely use it for velocity contortion and create many distortions and 'black markets'

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, free market decision making would be both affected by potential observation risk, as well as the impetus to take drastic action.

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 CBDC if implemented should be a private bank issuance, operate on private nodes, and be approved or created via loans with no central bank 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, cash would flow to current private stable coins

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

Private stable coin usage will likely increase and drive politically incentivized regulation to ensure appropriate backing.

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

These other large nations are a clear sign the US should probably be in opposition to their incentives. No one trusts the ruble or yuan. This is simply a moot point. Allow banks to run on stable coins.

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

Fully decentralize the approval of minting and security of it.

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

There's not a reasonable way to do so with centralization. Using money as a weapon in a legal war over financial activity simply pushes users out of your currency settlement. Hood or bad vs legal and illegal are not correlative and black markets drive the utility of your currency regardless of yours desires.

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

If it is centrally controlled, the nodes will be at massive risk. Each user would have to be a stake holder and that will have to be incentivized by effectively a high interest rate.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. We shouldn't run a CBDC.

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

Let's just stop at there's shouldn't be a cbdc

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

What the heck are we doing here? Monetary limits of ownership. Wow. Already pumping a dystopian drive.

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

Just stop.

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

That's a huge limit and why cash exchange should be maintained. Card usage as a divisible settlement offline can be done where the network settles once connectivity is achieved can be accomplished.

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

No, no CBDC should be used.

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

Wallet protocols already exist and are easy to use. There's no reason to attempt to reinvent this wheel. The market is building this.

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

Quantum computing is claimed as a risk. The reality is that we will likely be able to build to defend against it. Again, the market will do it by choice, or you can tax the American people to achieve it much less successfully for a central power.

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?

If a CBDC is implemented it should be fully decentralized for stability and strength. Shareholder participation via staking would be an ideal method of minting in a fractional reserve function where applications for loans should be network based and a lack of KYC for ownership and staking should be maintained. I understand it's need for loan application to a DAO credit check, but otherwise we simply shouldn't apply one.

Name or Organization

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?

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. America was founded on freedom. The government having access and control over the personal freedom of having cash in my wallet, on my person, to do as I please when I please, will never be won over by the "ease" of making an online or overseas payment which I do neither of.

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 have achieved maximum employment in the past without the CBDC. The proof is in the pudding so to speak. Price stability will happen when the government backs away from being big brother and feeling like they need to step in and solve every individuals problems by throwing federal money at them.

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

Negative. For individuals, keep your hands off their cash. Businesses will adjust because they have the capital to make the necessary adjustments. Illicit use of funds will happen regardless of the currency. CBDC will not stop that.

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 should be concerned with what's best for the US first, not a game of copycat.

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?

You can't. Individuals will never have privacy or anonymity if the government is in control .

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?

Never.

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

Kirk W

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?

We've seen under COVID, Draconian DENIALS of the ability to work, for failure to get a medical procedure, and OUTRIGHT LIES by our government. CBDCs would give the Govt a way to FREEZE someone out of ANY financial transaction. This has already happened in INDIA with Digitized money for food (SNAP), where the people ended up starving to death, due to a mistake. So, suddenly, Unvaccinated people may not be able to buy ANYTHING. Worse, could the CBDC randomly apply fees. (Sending \$50 via Western Union Costs \$15, but this is not considered a problem!). Whereas I can move \$50,000 in LTC for \$1 or less!

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

Yes, allow the current system to work to get THE BENEFITS the Fed is offering. And allow Digital Currencies to prosper without more government regulation. For the first time in YEARS I am making a REAL Rate of return on my savings.

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

The CBDC will be a slavers Yoke around the neck of everyone. Can you tell me... Will the CB be able to charge a negative interest rate on savings?

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, why is a PRIVATE ENTITY in charge of these 2 things. The Free Market will seek to employ the most people at the best rates. How has the Federal Reserve done at PROTECTING THE VALUE of my LIFE SAVINGS?

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

The CBDC would only be effective if they eliminated other digital currencies. Why does the Fed Want one? If their dollars are good. LET THEM COMPETE!

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, let's consider transparency. Will the CBDC be completely open? Will we be able to see that the FED gave \$13 Trillion dollars to foreign governments? Oh, if you make it an OPEN LEDGER, where EVERY TRANSACTION is visible. From the creation of currency, through bonds, and then through the FED Window, and forced the Fed to record the LEVERAGE of the loan, at that rate, and ALL of the total \$\$\$s the fed keeps. Then PROOF that the Federal Reserve is paying the appropriate income tax on all of that income. And any Payments to the FED Shareholders is recorded on a public ledger... Then we might have some interests in alignment...

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?*

How about NOT Creating one. Lets give China 20 years to show us what can go wrong!

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 allow competition to create a better payment system that doesn't involve the banks getting to handle (borrow) all that money in the mean time.

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

they are already here. LTC, BTC, etc. These are worldwide currencies.

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

Let's watch. Please note... That CABLE TV was here first. Then the UK Leap Frogged us with newer tech, then others did. Same went for internet speed. Being the first is COOL. But not always the most efficient. Ask yourself. If the central bank gets it wrong... What will be the cost of redoing it?

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?*

Well, considering that 90% of all illicit activity is run through REGULAR BANKS TODAY... How will you stop that? And should the fines not be CRIPPLING. If you launder money, in the billions. Your PUNISHMENT should be fees in THE TRILLIONS. Yes, 100 - 1,000 TIMES the value LAUNDERED, not the profit! And the people involved, and the AUDITORS go to JAIL, and can never work in finance again for life!

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. By charging an EXTRA fee at the Fed Window for EVERY Lever. Then paying 50% of that fee back to the original depositor. So, if a bank is leveraging 42:1 (Citibank)... Then they would have paid 0.25% 42 TIMES. And all of their depositors would be able to collect HALF of that!

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

See... This is where you go wrong. CONTROL!

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?*

Digital Currency is needed to GET RID of Central Banks. Why do we need a few WISE people who can't do anything right? They've inflated our dollar to near worthless status. And continue to do so. They keep our government in debt, and addict it to borrowing more. How about we End the Fed. Turn the money handling back over the the Government. And allow the digital currencies to figure it out. In 5-10 years, you will see more and more people go digital. You are talking about "How can we CONTROL the growth of the internet" in 1992... How about... Get out of the way, stop pissing in other peoples cornflakes, and let it grow. The demand is for FREEDOM, not more government control!

Name or Organization

David Black

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?

Negatives - Additional control over peoples lives. - Massive loss of PRIVACY = more control, I can see this leading to a social scoring system. - Social and financial destabilization. - Dissolution of basic person to person transactions will lead to a massive bartering system. - I is entirely false lower income Americans don't have access to banking, The government has already reached too far into the privacy and personal data mining.

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

- We have much bigger problems in this country that need to be addressed. - This will further divide this country. The more we force the idea of equality, the more divided we become.

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

- This will further divide this country. The more we force the idea of equality and inclusion the more divided we become. - It is the actions of any minority that cause negative, restrictive policies thereby further dividing the nation.

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 always some false justification for more rules and laws.

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

- A new black market will emerge destabilizing monetary system.

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

PAY ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION. YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO REFLECT THE MAJORITY , NOT SHOVE THINGS DOWN OUR THROATS.

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?

PAY ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION. YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO REFLECT THE MAJORITY , NOT SHOVE THINGS DOWN OUR THROATS. - We the People are supposed to have a degree of control over what influences our lives, We the People have become increasingly dissatisfied with the imposition of overreaching laws and taxes (\$600 tax).

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?

More control = further dissatisfaction with government. This idea is motivated by greater

control under the guise of a perceived benefitBASIC SMOKE AND MIRRORS

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

PAY ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION. YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO REFLECT THE MAJORITY , NOT SHOVE THINGS DOWN OUR THROATS.

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

We don't trust the degree of financial control the government will have over our lives, HEY what about a fair consumption tax, or having the top 1% of corporations and individuals pay taxes. We're really tired of this. Make your friends pay taxes. Your \$600 tax will crush a number of personal and small businesses further dividing this country. If you want to feed the desires of your greedy little associates who consistently waste money on "special" programs and studies. (this goes for the red team and blue team)

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

Pay attention.

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

PAY ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION. YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO REFLECT THE MAJORITY , NOT SHOVE THINGS DOWN OUR THROATS.

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

PAY ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION. YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO REFLECT THE MAJORITY , NOT SHOVE THINGS DOWN OUR THROATS.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

SHORT ANSWER IS NO, PAY ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION. YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO REFLECT THE MAJORITY , NOT SHOVE THINGS DOWN OUR THROATS.

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

More control = further dissatisfaction with government. This idea is motivated by greater control under the guise of a perceived benefitBASIC SMOKE AND MIRRORS

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

More control = further dissatisfaction with government. This idea is motivated by greater control under the guise of a perceived benefitBASIC SMOKE AND MIRRORS

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

More control = further dissatisfaction with government. This idea is motivated by greater control under the guise of a perceived benefitBASIC SMOKE AND MIRRORS

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

Term limits

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

Stop choking the other 99% with additional taxes, this is killing the the lower and middle class.

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

Stop choking the other 99% with additional taxes, this is killing the the lower and middle class.

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

Find something else to do with your time

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 poll will be a gross misrepresentation of public opinion, you intend to save the lower income families.....they don't even know this poll exists.

Name or Organization

David

Industry

Other: Entrepreneur

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?

You have the ability to give and take at unprecedented levels.

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

We could all benefit better if the scum overlords and politicians that get rich off the backs of American labor paid there taxes like everyone else.

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

This is a survey to show how dumb the US has become..

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?

Or you all have no clue as to what you're doing, so you need ideas from the people. Hence, this survey...

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

Negative! How can you create a "digital coin"? The same way you print paper? What are the environmental side effects of having a digital currency? What gives your coin more buying power than 1/10th oz of silver or gold?

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

Are you people seriously this stoned?

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 problem for you is, people have the "freedom of choice". Who wants something that can be hacked from your account? You can't hack my physical cash stack!

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

The only reason your touting this digital coin is because the US dollar is no longer the world reserve currency as it has been for 60+ years. The leaders of the central banking system should be ashamed of themselves!

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

Lmao, Monkey see, monkey do. We are the trend setters! Don't follow a trend, start a new one!

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

It seems like you just want to pander to the rich...

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

Using cash for goods and services without having to show ID is complete anonymity! Having a traceable currency, tracking every purchase of goods and services does not show a care for 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?

Why wouldn't any digital coin from the fed NOT be legal tender?

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

The only thing that should back a digital currency is, the power/energy that was used to make it! Kilo-watt hour a new form of digital currency?

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

No limit as long as the coin was made from energy derived power.

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

Grant Goffinet

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 BELIEVE THIS CHANGE TO THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR WOULD DESTROY THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR VALUE THAT HAS BEEN GOING STRONG FOR OVER 200 YEARS! ALSO WHAT ABOUT SECURITY RELATED TOO HACKING DIGITAL CURRENCY???

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

YES DO NOT CREATE A UNITED STATES DIGITAL DOLLAR!! DO NOT DO IT!!!!

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

I BELIEVE IT WOULD RUIN EVERYTHING, PERIOD!!!

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?

UNITED STATES DIGITAL DOLLAR WOULD MAKE THE FEDERAL RESERVE USELESS!!! AS WELL AS DESTROY THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE AND UNITED STATES DOLLAR!!!DO NOT RISK EVERYTHING FOR SOMETHING YOU CAN NOT CONTROL. BECAUSE IF YOU DO TURN UNITED STATES DOLLAR INTO DIGITAL CURRENCY IT WILL BE THE FALL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA□□□□

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

IT WOULD TURN FINANCIAL SYSTEM UPSIDE DOWN!!!

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

STAY AWAY FROM DIGITAL CURRENCY!!! PERIOD!!

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 GO INTO DIGITAL CURRENCY!!! PERIOD!!

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 STAY WITH UNITED STATES CASH DOLLAR!!! PERIOD!!!!

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

STAY AWAY FROM DIGITAL CURRENCY!!!!

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

DO NOT TAKE THE AMERICAN CITIZEN LIBERTY OF PAPER DOLLAR AWAY!!!! BY JUMPING OFF THIS BRIDGE!!!

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

DO NOT DO IT!!!

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

STAY AWAY FROM DIGITAL CURRENCY!!! STAY AWAY FROM IT!!

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

UNITED STATES DIGITAL DOLLAR WILL BE HACKED!!!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

HELL NO!!!! HELL NO!!!!

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

DO NOT DO IT!!!

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

PROTECT THE UNITED STATES CITIZEN BY STAYING AWAY FROM DIGITAL CURRENCY!! SAVE OUR LIBERTIES!!!

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

STAY AWAY FROM DIGITAL CURRENCY!!!

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

NO TO UNITED STATES DIGITAL DOLLAR!!! SAVE THE UNITED STATES PAPER DOLLAR!!

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

NODIGITALUNITEDSTATESDOLLARPERIOD!!! ♡◇⊕☆☆☆☆NEVER GO TO UNITED STATES DIGITAL DOLLAR!

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

BY NOT DOING IT!!

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

NO ISSUE IF YOU DO NOT TAKE THE AMERICAN CITIZEN DOWN THIS SHITTY PATH☆

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 JUST DO NOT DO IT!!! STAY AWAY FROM DIGITAL CURRENCY PLEASE!! PRETTY PLEASE WITH SUGAR PLUMS ON TOP!!! FROM A TRUE AMERICAN PATRIOT CITIZEN!!!

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Non Profit

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 RISK of government "controlling" consumers spending OR money is simply too real, too high. Governments are tied to the politics of the elected officials which makes consumer black mail a real threat to centralized money. There is too much CONTROL associated with digital money through a centralized bank(s).

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

A non-centralized "bit coin" that is free from any trackability that holds a real value, consistently, makes sense.

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

TBD.

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 issue here is BONDS and their related value. Also, competing with FIAT dollar and it's related bonds, one hurts the other.

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

Bringing stability to the price of a centralized "digital dollar", how to avoid the highs and lows?

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

Out lawing other bit coins? Not sure.

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 digital dollar would need to champion FIAT money...aka replace it. One must rule or none does...

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?

TBD.

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

Bit coin serves that role now.

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

Moving to a non-centralized private digital dollar will impact the free world, collapsing confidence in the paper money from USA.

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

Many...to many to write. The free world's economy hinges on US dollar...the impact of going digital is profound on the West.

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

Don't try. Let the digital dollar retain its privacy.

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

Keeping it safe, untracked...takes processing TIME.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Of course.

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

A processing fee...not interest. But sell digital bonds, pay that interest...

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?

Keep banks in place, allowing fees to the banks for processing/holding, etc.

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

24-7, banking any time...yes.

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

Flash memory to CHIP card from card reader...ATM.

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

TELUM IBM processors needed, to compute FAST.

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

Digital CHIPS on ATM cards...more memory needed, privacy CHIP, etc.

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?

Game logic needed, say 10-12 layers, for ID of person, to provide security.

Name or Organization

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

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?

Tengo algunas preguntas porque tengo unas hojas que me enviaron se trata del risk y payment FMI DESDE 1 DE DICIEMBRE 2014 60 PAPER END STOCK. ME URGE OBTENER MI PAGO MENADIAZ@OUTLOOK.ES MI NUMERO TELEFÓNICO ES

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

Mi cuenta de inversión en banco banorte NTECT

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

California

Email

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

Imagine a small 1 or 2 percent tax on one end of each transaction using digital dollars. Anywhere in the world a dollar is used the tax would apply. Perhaps replacing income tax. The automatic tax would replace a complicated and abused tax system and apply to all transactions legal or otherwise. If you think about it, this tax would also help with fairness and income equality-use more dollars pay more tax. The tax could be collected automatically and support a blockchain type infrastructure.

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

Likely not.

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

Positive 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?

Like a finely tuned tech company the Federal Reserve would have a dashboard at it's fingertips to tweak the money supply and actually make real time policy changes.

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

If an ironclad wallet system without hacking can be implemented stability would follow.

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 stability takes work and digital dollars would be ideal to control that work.

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 that support investment, treasuries etc. Could be used to normalize the 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?

At first banks could make two way exchanges until digital gets up and running.

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

Digital currency would help with remittances and all other cross-border transactions and a

digital US dollar should take the lead setting policy.

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

The early adopted currency will set policy.

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

Risk that can be controlled can be dealt with in real time.

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

Privacy is a matter of how often and on what matters a governing body gets involved. The tools such as reporting certain amounts of payments and to whom are still available. Digital would obviously become a battlefield for privacy rights, however, transaction records could be used or not.

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

Crypto has provided a model of working resiliency.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

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

Interest on investment of course. Interest might be a tool to deal with inflation, growth goals and so forth.

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 could still make loans although, gulp, it would be just as easy to rewrite tax structure and not have intermediaries.

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

Yes, as a backup to normal functions going down. Perhaps encrypted memory in a phone.

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

Yes, Apple Pay is a good model.

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

A super wallet app that can, for a fee, make exchanges from foreign currency, crypto, even gift cards. Easy to imagine-harder to do. Existing technology would work.

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

Anticipate what you can just know that the nature of transaction records make innovation possible.

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?

Of course.

Name or Organization

Jared

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?

Do it

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

Do it

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

Do 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?

Do it

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

Do 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?

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

Patrick Stanton

Industry

Individual

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?

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?

Gold.

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?

It will make things more difficult for the fed... trust me.

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

It would make our already worthless fiat currency (that the fed created) and make it more worthless and non physical.

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. Not everyone uses 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?

Use gold. Untraceable, back the dollar.

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. We need cash, print it, just don't print TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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

I don't care, I don't support CBSC

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

US is a leader not a follower.

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

No way to manage it, cyber attacks will render it totally useless and unstable.

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

It won't. It will be more traceable... but you know that. We the people want gold backed money like the constitution promises.

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

It will make us less resilient to cyber attacks and more reliant on cyber money that can be manipulated by our enemies.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No no no no no no no! Put us back on the gold standard you disgusting criminals!

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?

Don't care.

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

You tell me, I think if the internet gets EMPd your money will vanish.

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?

Can't be. We need gold backed money.

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

Our enemies will find a way to manipulate it and use it for control. Obviously.

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 gold to back the dollar. That's it. That's your job so shut up about computer currency and do your damned jobs how the constitution told you to do it.

Name or Organization

Michelle Roedl Hunt

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 haven't seen the paper, but the obvious risks are hackers corrupting the currency and reliance on an electronic system that will inevitably have downtimes.

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?

It's not based on reality...money will become meaningless and controlled at the whim of 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?

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?

You would not be able to do that. There is an inherent tracking mechanism built into electronic 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

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 you can't figure that out before trying to issue this, you have no business pursuing this

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

See #18

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

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?

How much knowledge and invasion of personal information will the federal government have over American citizens?

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

There has to be a way that we can get it out of the canals hands and save America without falling into their digital control even deeper.

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

Still on the path of destruction. We need different people who are honest and transparent with the people. We have been to trusting for far to long falling for the governments lies and deceptions. The best thing for our country would be to have term limits. With honest people as elected officials!

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?

To much government control and not safe! Can be hacked!

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

100% 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?

Destroy America

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?

Our money needs to be backed by gold and silver

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

No digital period!they would be wise not to go digital!

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

None of our business what they do. We need to stop the hand outs to foreign countries and help our people first!

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 you don't know the answer to this it is a sure sign we do not need to go there!

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

Yo many cyber hackers now stay with the American dollar!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely NOT!!!

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?

Don't go there

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

None don't go there

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

No! Hackers and government to involved in our personal business.

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?

It might be different if we trusted our government but when you have screwed us by hiding things in bills, taking money from lobbyists, personal connections with the Chinese government and stealing the election, keeping a man in office who has extreme mental and cognitive problems is embarrassing to our country and then you think we want to trust you with something this important. NOT!

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?

Massive manipulation even more than world currencies are currently being manipulated .

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

Yes, sound money and actual principles regarding spending and debt ceilings. Something tells me you already know this.

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

It is non-inclusive as can possibly be. Discrimination at the stroke of a key, must have expensive devices to conduct commerce...you know 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?

IIRC the Fed cannot "print" money. It's all illegal anyway. Only states can create money.

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

Negative. Look what's happening now. It will only be amplified.

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 will be further empowered too big to fail and siphon wealth from The People

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. Cash would thrive.

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

Who cares. The free market would always find a way to conduct commerce with or without the Fed.

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

Who cares

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

Yes, end the Fed and abolish digital "currency"

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

Ugh, really?

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

Haha like you care about the answer. This is laughable.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Again, as if...

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

Sigh

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

Limits on wealth. Ugh.

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

Sound money negates this

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

Digital currency would always need to back office verification for trust in the system but it always has weak points. Sound money is the solution.

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

This is racist. Money and wealth are truth and do not need "acceptance"

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

Not if sound money were implemented

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

Money should be real, not a perverted digital void of emptiness only defined by a policy.

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?

Sound money. That's all that needs to happen

Name or Organization

Brian Hoatson

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

New Jersey

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 we need CBDC to stay competitive in the world market.

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

Biggest risk is fraud. We need a secure money.

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

I think it net is positive for the 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?

CBDC appears inevitable. We need to brainstorm to find best implementation.

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

I believe CBDC will run parallel to paper currency in its early stages.

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 see a net positive impact.

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 need to get our best computer science and political science minds on 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?

yes, I think the 2 currencies need to run parallel for the near future

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

I feel We need CBDC or we will fall behind.

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

They should be taken into consideration and given some weight.

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

I don't know.

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

That one is for the computer scientists

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

Fraud is going to be tough to manage. But I think it can be done.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

For Bankers to answer. I will have to think about it.

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

Probably not. I will think about it.

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

I will think about it.

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

Yes, I will think about it. We should be able to store locally on chips.

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

Yes. I will think about it.

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

I think we have existing computer technology that can achieve this.

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

Day by day keep monitoring.

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?

Security Number 1

Name or Organization

Aidan Walsy

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?

Centralization. A centralized digital currency is detrimental to the digital currency space and leaves more room for vulnerability and manipulative markets.

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

Yes, through cryptocurrency. Revising tax laws on crypto and accepting it as a legitimate currency would accomplish many of the same goals as CBDC, minus the insane risks that come with centralization. This is what crypto was meant to do, so let it do it instead of coming up with an inferior "solution." Stablecoins already exist, why not adopt one of those?

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

Mixed. Most have access to tech/the internet so I believe it would be pretty accessible. Many may be hesitant to use a government issued digital currency however, considering the risks that come with centralization.

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?

Vulnerability through centralization. A centralized currency may be easily manipulated, which could be detrimental to the market.

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

Centralized digital currency, if not properly regulated, could increase inflation by a large margin.

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, due to centralization. Government issued CBDC is not nearly as trustworthy as a decentralized stablecoin. If mainstream adoption is the goal, endorsement of decentralized coins is all that is needed.

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 decentralization. This would 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?

Absolutely not. With the benefits that come with a decentralized currency, centralized institutions are unnecessary. Federal endorsement and acknowledgment of crypto is all that

is needed, along with fair legal treatment of crypto as potential legal tender.

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

Crypto would eliminate the need for CBDC if it was globally accepted. If crypto is treated as legal tender, it would revolutionize the digital space.

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

Multiple countries developing multiple CBDC's with multiple regulation differences would be a nightmare. Promote the decentralized stablecoins that already exist and let them do the work for you.

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

Scrap the idea and promote safer, decentralized stablecoins.

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

This is not possible. Complete anonymity is the only way to provide completely privacy.

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

If it is centralized, the cyber risks are infinite.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If this is being considered, there needs to be a larger conversation about stablecoins and crypto becoming legal tender.

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

Yes. It should be treated like any other crypto that pays interest either through staking or earn programs.

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

Absolutely not. Is the amount of USD held by a single person 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?

There is no need for intermediaries if it is legal tender. Let stablecoins do the work for you.

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

If possible, yes. How is a question that is yet to be answered.

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

Yes. Government endorsement of the stablecoins that already exist would let this happen. Bigger financial companies such as credit institutions could let this happen at PoS systems by accepting crypto and stablecoins at card readers or other PoS areas.

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

Through global decentralization. This already exists.

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

Decentralized currencies are scalable. Again, this 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?

Centralization will be its downfall. Promote existing stablecoins and this will be avoided. The crypto space has been trying to become more viable since its inception, it would be a major play to help it along.

Name or Organization

Stuart Berkowitz

Industry

Academia

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?

Unsure yet; I'm still digesting what I've read.

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

See #1

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

I think 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 be easier to track than "physical" paper and coins.

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

I think it would be 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?

CBDCs may be easier to track, and to 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?

See #1

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?

Those payments may be more unstable, and chaotic.

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

Definitely weigh those possibilities in your deliberations.

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

See #1

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

Hard to say; we'll have to see how it evolves.

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

See #1

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Yes

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

It depends on what "rival" nations may do with their CBDCs.

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

Yes; "cornering," or attempting to corner, the market, could be dangerous.

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

See #1

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

See #1

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

Yes; unsure.

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

New technology may be necessary.

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

We won't know until we get there, or close.

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 #1

Name or Organization

Steven Kovalesky

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 digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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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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's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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 digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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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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14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am

EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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

It's digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

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 digital. A person or persons writes the program so of course there is a "back door". Am EMP or mass plasma ejection from our Sun could wipe all servers. Go back to gold or something tangible.

Name or Organization

Brian Downey

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: A CBDC is a sound concept, but I have concerns around implementation of such a concept. Even in 2022, technology is inherently flawed due to complexity realities of software engineering. The recent log4j vulnerability that hit most of the internet is an example. Even federal government websites are not immune. Any CBDC implementation would need a regimen of software engineering likely equivalent to that of NASA's to ensure the asset would be relatively secure. However, unless the system was unplugged from the internet and powered off there is not one hundred percent certainty it is secure. As a multi-discipline technology professional, I'm not sure I would buy into a CBDC given my background understanding of the technology risks.

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

Not sure. Existing digital asset deployment methods are regularly explored, and to-date none have found an exceedingly standout solution. Blockchains are too slow and risky due to the level of public involvement. A centralized system is ideal, but then has problems with reliability. Sometimes the best engineering solution is the simplest one, perhaps enhancing existing solutions rather than creating a net new one is the better alternative.

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

Possibly. I'm not an expert on financial systems, but implementation of a CBDC could dilute the US Dollar? I'm not sure many Americans would feel confident in digital solutions and those would be disproportionately impacted.

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 theory it may give it more flexibility due to a CBDC having rapid deployment mechanisms.

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

I think it would create *more* risk to stability given how inherently unstable technology is. See earlier comments about software engineering.

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 certainly have an impact. Again, not a financial systems expert but introducing a new variable to any complex system will have repercussions. The best mitigation would be to be open and transparent to the implementation of the CBDC and garner feedback as it progresses. But any implementation should be done slowly to give the financial systems time to react, and also give time to create measures to study and analyze those impacts.

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 comments to #6

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 think the Fed should be striving to keep a central bank money as the primary form of payments. Alternate forms of transferable securities (like cryptocurrencies) are far too susceptible to value swings or degradation of performance from nefarious actors. The Central Bank's role should absolutely be secured and is very important.

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

I think commercial systems may come into play, but commercial systems bring considerable amount of risk. Thus I think it is important a CBDC to come in to fill that role.

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

We are woven into the global economy so I think the Federal Reserve should be taking plenty of notes. Let the other countries experiment, we can observe the pros and cons and then derive the best solution.

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

Unfortunately, anything "digital" will come with significant risks. The only alternative I could think of is a digital ledger that tracked existing currency but inherently had no value itself. Not sure how that would work however.

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

Blockchains solve some of this, but without public consensus you can't trust a blockchain. It is a complex issue. Nothing digitally connected to the internet can truly be anonymous, thus in that respect the CBDC would fulfill its role in preventing illicit activities. However privacy will suffer. It is impossible to create a connected digital ecosystem without impacting privacy. Even if the system was engineered perfectly, human nature usurps it over time--people generally do bad things if given ample opportunities over enough time. I'm still not sure if the benefits are worth the risks however. As mentioned, as a technology professional (probably the target audience for a CBDC), I'm not sure I would buy in on it knowing the risks all too well.

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

First, it will never be 100% resilient. There has to be a design acceptance up front to this. If the CBDC cannot be successfully implemented without the system being unavailable for a minimum of several minutes per year then we should stop progressing the issue now. It is an unavoidable reality that all systems will experience a non-zero amount of downtime throughout their lifecycle. This downtime needs to be considered and mitigated in the overall CBDC usage pattern and design. In terms technology platforms I would advise against public cloud vendor usage. While cloud platforms are incredibly capable, the highly sensitive nature of a CBDC would necessitate a custom solution not shared with other publicly commercial resources. From a physical perspective, the systems and equipment responsible for transacting the CBDC would need to be physically protected just like any valuable resource--i.e. gold. The datacenters housing this equipment should be considered an extremely valuable depository, like Fort Knox. Software running the system is clearly the most the difficult to do. If the funding is available, completely custom written software in a low-level programming language would be ideal. This could be outsourced to a capable vendor, but rigorous oversight and testing should be planned -- to the level of the space program. Minimize use of shared public libraries, write the software in the lowest-possible language (i.e. Machine code or Assembler). Avoid all use of interpreted languages like Javascript, Python, Go, completely. These non-compiled interpreted languages would provide an injection point for rogue code by other nations or bad actors. The only way to prevent this is by not sharing software resources from the public/commercial sector and going

with a completely custom solution that is immutably compiled and verified against trusted sources. Hardware running the system needs to be audited rigorously to ensure hardware-level interfaces (such as firmware) cannot be compromised from external. All hardware (including network and edge content delivery devices) need to be treated to the same level of software in terms of audit and testing rigor. All software preventative measures are useless if the underlying hardware or firmware is compromised.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Debatable. Probably not given the operational risks digital brings to the equation.

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

Tennessee

Email

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

To, much risk for safety of. To easy to breach system, er; hackers.

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?

To be determined yet.

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?

Orgs, Div.(s), Participants, Co.(s), etc; enter, file, differently from above forms, protocol; open to infiltration, sabotage.

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

Positive, but it would be FIAT.

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 mimmick existing Coins.

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?

Would have to be accounted for seperately, excluded from current monies of 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?

Hypotheticly, but still too big of security risk, and "holders leverage"; just one of many manipulational openings could be created.

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

N/A... current banking acceptable.

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. U.S. Dollar must be kept sovereign.

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

Yes, many.

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

Chase Bank Security CO., (for example only).

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

See above.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

Should copy Banks.

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?

Only if a un-breach-able system exists, or such of designed and used. NO Do NOT make 'Coins' out of FED Monies. It would absorb the World's debt and bankrupt the Fed.

Name or Organization

Cody Henry

Industry

Trade Organization

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?

CBDC's in the sense they will be implementing by the US government will dismantle our financial freedom and should be stopped at all costs.

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

Yes! A uncontrolled, unmanipulated, de-centralized currency that can't be artificially inflated by a small group of people AKA The FED.

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

Yes, the only inclusion that would take place would be the inclusion of the federal government into every facet of our financial lives.

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 should not be manipulating the monetary policy in the first place. The Fed should be dismantled.

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

It would increase the lack of trust by most people in our financial system.

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

Dismantle 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?

Dismantle 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?

Dismantle the FED.

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

Dismantle the FED.

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

Dismantle the FED.

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

Dismantle the FED.

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

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Dismantle the FED.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Dismantle the FED.

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Dismantle the FED.

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

Dismantle the FED.

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

Dismantle the FED.

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Dismantle the FED.

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

Dismantle the FED.

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

Dismantle the FED.

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

Dismantle the FED.

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?

Dismantle the FED.

Name or Organization

William Kidd

Industry

Technology Company

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?

na

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

the benefits support fascism mostly and harm the people

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

this is just some excuse to inject this fascist totalitarian tool

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 created decades of declining purchasing power for americans.. how do we lessen the federal reserve's role in everything. they have only succeed in destroying money at the expense of ordinary citizens. your organization needs less ideas, not more. look at your own history.

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

the system was stable without fiat.. digital fiat is just an excuse.

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 only reason cash usage will decline is you take it away

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?

how about all the infinite risks to consumer privacy and totalitarian control that a cbdc create..is it even worth those risks? obviously not.

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?

we should not have a cbdc as legal tender..we should not have a cbdc.

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?

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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

James Austin

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?

If you can not create a CBDC with total 100% privacy in all aspects DO NOT issue a CBDC. Just create US issued dollar stable coin.

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

Stable coins are a very good solution. Myanmar, Turkey, Venezuela, Nigeria, Argentina and many other emerging markets NEED and are surviving thanks to US dollar backed stable coins.

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

It truly could be a life saving and US dollar saving transformation if it issued with 100% privacy. The world desperately needs US dollars due to collapsing currencies everywhere. This is an absolutely amazing opportunity if you can guarantee complete and total 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?

CBDC has zero relationship to monetary policy. The inflation of money supply in reaction to 2008 and most importantly the 40% increase of money supply related to Covid-19 is the reason we have inflation in all aspects. Stop this destructive and irresponsible over reaction please.

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

The demand for the US dollar in collapsing economies all over the world paired with a loud official announcement to the world that at the time of implementation of the US dollar backed CBDC - we will cap the supply. For clarity - a bold statement that has a decentralized and COMPLETELY IMMUTABLE protocol that caps the supply.

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 banks have continually been irresponsible. Please do not continue to prioritize banks and traditional finance over the average working class American. Let the free market determine winners and losers.

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 free market determine winners and losers.

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 imperative. Look at the adoption of China's digital payment adoption beginning 2016 .e.g. Alipay and WeChat pay. Do not confuse that with their CBDC.

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

This is imperative as well. Look at the Lightning Network and their ability to do cross border payments. View Jack Mallers presentation to the IMF in their most recent conference.

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

China is ahead and we are woefully behind. China's CBDC has zero privacy, this approach will fail in the US.

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

See my other responses..

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

Stable coins provide a perfect example. Illicit activities will occur. Your/our policy should not be concerned with that.

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

Decentralization is the key. The Fed should embrace this as opposed to being afraid of it.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

Let the free market sort this out.

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

I cannot believe this is being considered. Absolutely wrong thinking. This is America still, right?

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

Let the free market decide. The swift system control hinders progress.

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

Of course, this is very basic and not new. Do your homework please.

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

Many examples already exist. Do some research.

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

Already exists, study the Lightning Network.

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

Already addressed this in other responses.

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?

Prioritize complete privacy, scarcity using adoption of an decentralized IMMUTABLE protocol with a capped supply.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

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?

An underlying structure needs to be put in place that will prevent manipulations. There are intra enterprise manipulations that can be dealt with, to an extent, with double entry bookkeeping. There are inter enterprise manipulations of the sort like Enron, which do not have double entry bookkeeping entity outside of organizations to catch those manipulations. And we have inter states manipulations such as Wuhan Lab misdeeds. What is needed is a universal public double entry bookkeeping service. The emphasis is on "universal" for we saw with Structured Investment Vehicles how easy they slipped into oblivion due to lack of a universal framework against manipulation.

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?

70% of all white collar employment are bullshit jobs as the anthropologist Graeber described in his monumental work "Bullshit Jobs". Universal Digital Anti Manipulation Framework would bring stability in all aspects because it would endorse true values of people, processes, technologies, and money. The chief problem of the world are manipulations read misdeeds.

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

Fix manipulations at all levels and you'll fix financial stability. Negative interest rates have been yet another tool of manipulation and corruption. Manipulators dilute value of money but supply themselves with plenty of it and then some more while depriving majority of people of the same. In doing so they distort all values.

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?

See above. The framework must be universal. The framework would be like a General Ledger across borders.

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

See the above categorization of manipulations that the Framework would stop in real time.

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

Consumers would give up their privacy if they are certain they are not manipulated. We had internet bust, Enron, Lehman Brothers. What's cooking right now will soon be revealed.

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

It will be a multi level universal framework aimed to prevent manipulations and endorse true values.

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

Andre Chestnut II

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 American people would find a way to fuck it up as soon as it came out. Just look what they did to our cities! No offense, but do you really think the people will accept it or just flat out abuse the system like now? Not as an encouragement to make it harder to work with, just never release it. We're not china where we need that kind of a system to spy on our people

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

By updating the systems in place now

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

It would affect it negatively and create exclusion instead.

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?

Our unemployment should be around 5%. The reason it's not is because of companies holding on to so much of the wealth, making over 1000% more than the average employee. By not distributing even a portion of their wealth back to their employees, people have started doing gig economy work rather than deal with low wages and lack of financial freedom. Also pay public teachers more, they are one of the backbones of this society.

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

It would disrupt it negatively. People wouldn't adapt the the change and it would be a do over of the PPP payments released during this pandemic. Basically all the large corporations taking the money for themselves while people who don't know how it works would be slow to the change and would negatively impact the middle and lower class

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 make transactions quicker, but that's it. We already have cryptocurrencies which you can tax people on so there's no need to muddy the waters

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?

Making sure everyone has internet access to work on their now digital finances. We mainly use online banking but physical cards and cash people won't want to get rid of, so don't even 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?

Cash usage isn't declining, it's being put into cryptocurrencies and direct deposit. People use cash all the time, just not where you guys can see it 24/7.

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

It would be better for the people

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

We should stand strong and support the cryptocurrencies in place

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

No because it shouldn't be done. The second it's decentralized, the better

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

There is no way if there's no anonymity. That's how cash used to be in America before the IRS and central banking decided to put their paws in.

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

Just don't do it and you won't have to worry about it

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NONONONONONONO

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

This shouldn't be made

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

This shouldn't be made

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

This shouldn't be made

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

This shouldn't be made

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

This shouldn't be made

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

This shouldn't be made

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

This shouldn't be made

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 shouldn't be made

Name or Organization

Matthew T. Dozier

Industry

Technology Company

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?

Please consider that a cbdc undermines the power and privacy of the individual citizen in a profound way, and would likely move a significant fraction of the public to feel justified in doing anything in their power o undermine the federal reserve in reaction.

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?

This power would make financial inclusion subject to the whims of political leadership. This is an unacceptable risk.

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?

Nobody knows. Consider, for instance, if the evangelist block decided that a cbdc was the 'mark of the beast' and moved as much of their economic activity as possible to gray and black markets. That seems destabilizing.

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?

Well, some percentage of the public would certainly consider moving to privacy coins as mitigation. I doubt you would find that to be a positive move.

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?

Just fine with existing blockchains that are secure and free from unwarranted governmental surveillance.

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

If authoritarian nations such as China are very excited about this tool, it should give us pause.

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 cannot.

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

Mr. Pickett

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?

The risk to stakeholders is that the capacity for harm in implementing this is so great that any perceived benefit will be completely overshadowed by it. The risk to yourselves is very high. People will tear your buildings apart brick by brick.

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

Close up shop. End fractional reserve banking and return to sound money

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

If your cell phone breaks or war breaks out and the grid goes down, people won't be able to use 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 would allow you to even more effectively rob this country, and by extension the world's wealth.

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

It will destabilize the nation and sow chaos in the streets. "Conspiracy theorists" will call it the beast system and it is possible they won't be wrong.

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 sounds like you want to cut out the middleman in your debt slavery game.

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 way for this to be successful is to return to constitutional money: gold and silver. A CBDC backed by the two metals and exchangeable for them would be rock solid and resistant to 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?

Return to sound money.

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

Returning to sound money is the best evolutionary path the dollar can take. In my short

lifetime, I have witnessed the purchasing power of the dollar dwindle at an increasing rate towards nothingness.

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

If they are not backed by sound money, they will fail like every other fiat system in existence.

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

Yes, the safest bet would be to take your ill gotten gains and run for the hills before it is too late. The truth is impossible to hide forever, especially when the system that your institution has created has directly led to the impoverishment of so many people. People with nothing to lose are a force to be reckoned with.

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

It can't. You could claim that it does, but we all know that even if you say, " we will protect the privacy of consumers" you won't.

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

Having it backed by a real physical asset would be the most resilient solution. A fake money CBDC would have all of the same risks as the current one, with the added risk of being hacked or shut down due to power failures.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Congress shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States. ~ Art. I, sec. 8, cl. 2. Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures. ~ Art. I, sec. 8, cl. 5. Congress shall have power to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States. ~ Art. I, sec. 8, cl. 6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. ~ Art. I, sec. 9, cl. 7. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. ~ Art. I, sec. 9, cl. 1. No state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. ~ Art. I, sec. 10, cl. 1. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. ~ Amdt. VII. It blows my mind that the citizens of the past allowed such a swindle to take place on their watch and allow your organization to endlessly print money. A CBDC would be one step worse because at the end of the day, a modern dollar bill can be used to wipe my ass, but a number on my screen truly has no intrinsic value.

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

No, it adds little of value to the working man and disproportionately adds to the wealth of the already wealthy. A man has only so many needs. If those needs are taken care of completely by the interest on his enormous capital, what value does that man add to society? None

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

No, because the people this would affect will just create a legal entity like a trust or a bogus company to store their wealth in instead.

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

The only way I will ever get behind a CBDC is if it is backed by real money that it can be exchanged for at a local bank. Replace the paper in banks with metals and allow them to do what banks have done for millennia.

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

Yes. Any CBDC should be backed by the original, time tested stores of value. Silver and Gold

should be exchangeable for CBDCs.

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

...No, it should be arbitrarily difficult to maximize pain of use and refusal at the point of sale. Who comes up with these questions?

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

I doubt it would be needed. Most of the dollars today are transferred digitally already. New technology like hashgraph would likely lead to a faster more energy efficient means of transferring payments however.

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

Cryptography is a constantly evolving field and what is unhackable today, will be hackable 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?

Study the history of fiat money and stop trying to do what cannot be done. Every single fiat currency has failed in the history of mankind.

Name or Organization

Nick Anthony

Industry

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?

I do not support the creation of a CBDC. I do not approve further centralization/consolidation of power (financial or otherwise).

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 could - but, ultimately it will be used to abuse power and further support the 1%'s agenda.

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 - I do not condone further consolidation of financial power and decision-making

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 care what affect it may have on 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?

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?

Yes, do not create a CBDC

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?*

Again, I DO NOT SUPPORT THE CREATION OF A CBDC FOR THE U.S.!!

Name or Organization

William Witmore

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?

I think The Fed should experiment with a digital dollar. Find out what works and where the risks are. Let the World know that the US will also be part of the Digital currency future just as China and others have!

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

We must find out these answers by the above experiment before launching!

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

Positive in my opinion.

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 see much difference from today when almost all financial transactions are already Digital.

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

No opinion.

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 banks will follow the Fed as they do today.

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

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 availability of funds would largely rely on a server based platform. Considering the government loves to create jobs, this would suddenly fund the need of more construction.

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

Yes, you can already instantly transfer money through apps. The federal government should create a program to insure these institutions rather than compete with them.

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

Yes. I would consider forcing all businesses and persons to recognize a new form of technology a negative effect. Personally, I believe it to be unconstitutional.

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 likely get hijacked by online hackers and malware.

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

Counterfeit currency will likely flood the market. This would be highly 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?

Counterfeit currency will likely flood the market. This would be highly negative.

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?

Avoid online currency at all costs.

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 already representative of value. Most money is largely digital accounts anyways.

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

Let the private sector figure that out.

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

Don't chase global politics in order to be part of the crowd. American financial institutions lead the world because of freedom. Private groups would be forced to spend incredible amounts of time and resources in order to incorporate a new form of currency. Its not as simple as adding another bin in the cash register.

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 cant. That is why digital currency is used by criminals.

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

Its already been proven impossible to avoid counterfeit currency in a physical form, and the digital era is much more creative in forgery. Avoid the problem by not creating it.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, but it shouldn't exist.

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

No, its currency not credit.

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

This question sounds like communistic rhetoric to form a central bank.

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

I'm sure they will be firms owned by politicians and bankers. I believe the private sector already has that handled. The government should never be a bank.

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

Yes, print it on paper and passing it along to the next owner. You can mark the value in different and convenient intervals.

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

Yes, but that takes time and money hurting the consumers.

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 current dollar already does this through online methods.

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

They will own it, and control 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 let the government touch it. It will end up with a silly name like Space Force.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Montana

Email

roger@alaskachd.org

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?

I am not a digital currency holder. Do not have enough information about it...my lack of curiosity.

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?

Depends on Congress.

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

Maybe 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?

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?

No

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

Tom Pokopec

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

tom@wrightad.com

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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?

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all 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?

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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?

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

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?

Risky investment, should avoid at all costs

Name or Organization

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?

To, much risk for safety of. To easy to breach system, er; hackers.

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?

To be determined yet.

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?

Orgs, Div.(s), Participants, Co.(s), etc; enter, file, differently from above forms, protocol; open to infiltration, sabotage.

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

Positive, but it would be FIAT.

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 mimmick existing Coins.

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?

Would have to be accounted for seperately, excluded from current monies of 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?

Hypotheticly, but still too big of security risk, and "holders leverage"; just one of many manipulational openings could be created.

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

N/A... current banking acceptable.

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. U.S. Dollar must be kept sovereign.

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

Yes, many.

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

Chase Bank Security CO., (for example only).

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

See above.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

Should copy Banks.

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

Please!!! Fed 'Coins' or above system would become a disaster of economic proportions never seen before. The questions here prove so. Do Not Even Try Above, presentation, or system. This would be too easily breached, hacked.

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?

Only if a un-breach-able system exists, or such of designed and used. NO Do NOT make 'Coins' out of FED Monies. It would absorb the World's debt and bankrupt the Fed. The questions here prove that FED 'coins would be a disaster in the making.

Name or Organization

Thomas Shelly

Industry

Trade Organization

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?

Stop people from laundering money. Close real estate deals much easier without the cost and difficulty of wire transfer. Stop wire fraud ! Low cost of issuance and quicker payment.

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 us government could issue child credit funds quicker.

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?

Control quicker understanding of what is going on in the economy.

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

More stable because you can track corporate and individual accounts to understand money flow and the 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?

No US. Government control Ed.if

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 people were paid with USCoin we would know the real employeement and unemployment in real time.

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 reduce under the table payments.

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

Slowly

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

We should take into consideration that China has issued cryptocurrency to each of their citizens to get them used to the process. That is a quick way to mainstream us crypto coin

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

Have a dedicated team to analyzing the data daily during implementation

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

The same way credit card companies do

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

Have a dedicated team to analyze the daily transfers with cryptocurrency at The Meta level and another team at the micro level

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

Either no interest at all or similar to treasuries or US savings bonds

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

We do not believe so however it depends on the implementation and if there's paper currency available.

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

Banks and credit unions and perhaps cdfi's

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

We do not believe so

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

Yes of course us cyber coin should be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance of point of sale. With a 3-month preparation. I believe merchants and consumers could be ready too use us cyber coin.

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

Yes of course us cyber coin should be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms. Yes new technology and technical standards would be required. This is the time to learn from Bitcoin

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

It would be better if us cyber coin did not require the huge amount of computing time and wasted power if possible. Learn from bitcoin's mistakes

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 sure there will be some trade-offs between ease of use, privacy, and security. Perhaps you can hire the best Bitcoin people and learn what they would do different at this point.

Name or Organization

Douglas Wright

Industry

Academia

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?

The biggest risk that comes with a CBDC is that of privacy. There will be no privacy, the foundation this country was created upon. There will be no inflationary considerations. We will continue to "create" more easy money as a result of having the power to do so. Bitcoin fixes this with its proof of work, privacy and zero trust needed in others. The lightning network solves this by solving Bitcoin's scaling issues.

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?

Yes. This limits inclusion by eliminating privacy. Bet negative. Bitcoin fixes 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?

The Federal Reserve will continue to create "easy" money instead of build upon "hard" money that is bitcoin. The Fed should instead focus all of its efforts on Bitcoin and its defense properties.

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

CBDC would negatively impact financial stability by continuing to create easy money. Bitcoin fixes this by having an expected inflation rate that halves every 4 years.

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 incentivizes more creation, incentivizes debt and incentivizes zero privacy. Bitcoin fixes this by an expected inflation rate, zero debt and complete privacy.

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?

Completely removing CBDC and instead adopting a Bitcoin 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?

Yes. In the form of the hardest money ever created: Bitcoin.

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

They will evolve with the adoption of a Bitcoin Standard. This is easy to do with the Lightning Network.

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. The United States must be a leader in Bitcoin adoption to bring an economic prosperity only seen during the Gold Standard. A bitcoin standard.

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

No. CBDCs are inherently evil given their incentives toward debt, unlimited creation and zero privacy. Bitcoin fixes this.

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

Illicit activity will come with complete privacy, but should not deter open, permissionless usage. Instead, authorities should study Bitcoin's blockchain to further understand transactional history to find those who use the technology for illicit purposes. Privacy is of utmost importance for a currency and requiring permission is unamerican.

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

It cannot by nature. Only Bitcoin has this operational and cyber resiliency by nature with "Proof of Work".

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Bitcoin should be legal tender.

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

No. Bitcoin should pay interest.

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

Yes. Zero. CBDC should not exist. Only Bitcoin.

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

None. CBDC is not the solution. Bitcoin is.

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

No. Bitcoin already does.

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

No. Bitcoin already does this with the lightning network.

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

It cannot. Bitcoin already does this through its use of the lightning network.

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

They cannot. Bitcoin already fixes this through lightning network implementation.

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. Adopting a Bitcoin Standard instead of a CBDC would bring economic prosperity.

Name or Organization

James L Kennedy

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?

CBDC's could have adverse financial risks to citizens.

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

Yes. Stay with current system (i.e., metal and paper currencies)

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?

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?*
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Name or Organization

Ali Sieglein

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?

Be a leader in the eyes of the rest of the world. This is the future. Be on the forefront. Be a powerhouse and lead by example.

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?

Lol

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?

Lol

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

Lol

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 not. Physical banks are useless.

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?

Hire experts.

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. Cash is dead.

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

What...? Do you know that digital money solves this issue...?

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

It's called evolution. This is the future. Stop fighting it.

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

Hire an expert.

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

Lol. The blockchain does not lie. This actually reduces crime. Less physical \$\$ for criminals to use.

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

People's stupidity.

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?*

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

Craig L. Cowing

Industry

Individual

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?

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

I'm not in the finance industry, and everything I can say will fit into this box. As an average citizen recently retired, I feel the dollar is already digital. Let me explain. I receive Social Security and pension income. It is direct deposited into my bank account. I pay bills online or over the phone and no cash changes hands. I can send money via PayPal to just about any part of the world and no cash will change hands. I understand that member banks of the Federal Reserve System must have a certain percentage of their total deposits on hand in cash to allow for cash withdrawals by depositors, but in the grand scheme of things most of the income I receive is not represented in cash form as I use it. Most transactions I do are by debit card. I carry around anywhere from \$20-100 in cash depending on where I am going, but that cash can sometimes sit in my wallet for weeks unused. I am also concerned about security. Cryptocurrency is apparently a big target for hackers and is stolen on a regular basis. You already know too well the havoc that results from bank accounts being hacked and money illegally withdrawn. Why increase this risk? As I already note above, the US dollar, for all intents and purposes, is already digital.

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

Christine Hodges

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?

The US government should not get into cryptocurrencies because that system is untrustworthy and subject to arbitrary behavior. It will out-compete legitimate government currency.

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

Speed and convenience should not be more important than safety and stability. A system that is too flexible is also too vulnerable.

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

Computer savvy people could gain unauthorized control. Most people lack adequate understanding of cryptocurrencies and could get cheated.

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 system would be more easy to overly manipulate.

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

Will cause instability. Net negative 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?

If the US government goes into cryptocurrencies, the whole world will follow. It would be globally disruptive. People would initially trust the government cryptocurrencies more, but that trust would shift unpredictably to the non-government cryptocurrencies.

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 enough laws have been written or tested for regulating cryptocurrency. Nor does the public understand how it works. Slowing down the process of implementation until it is safe and consumer-friendly would be wise.

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. People trust material goods. We have all "lost" things while working on computers. People don't print hard copy or make backup files enough. Contrary to what people might think, banks do make mistakes, and digital transfers do malfunction.

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

The current system of ATM cash withdrawals or credit purchases including fees and exchange rates is a bit confusing at first, but if people read the fine print or talk with their bankers, none of it should come as a surprise. Banks can still compete to offer the best deals. Consumers need to know what they sign up for.

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

I hope it doesn't happen before common regulation can be written and agreed upon.

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

I lack the knowledge of cryptocurrencies to advise you.

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

It cannot be done. The government will pit its programmers against better-paid criminal programmers and lose.

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

I doubt it will succeed. Vulnerable to cyber crime and too evasive to track.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. We are not at a safe point to do so. Our control of the internet economy is so poor that we have only just begun to collect taxes on sales!

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

If it happens, of course. No currency should evade the obligations of any other form of currency: interest charged, interest earned, insurance, conversion rates, taxes, etc.

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

Same as any other form of currency. However, I think it will be easier to hide assets.

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

Beyond my knowledge to advise.

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

This is one reason why we are not ready to get into cryptocurrency. We cannot imagine all the ways to use and abuse the system.

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

Decentralizing to point-of-sale locations will make it more vulnerable to hacking.

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

Not enough security has been built into mobile phone apps. Wireless access to financial institutions is dangerous and open to exploitation. Do you know for sure if the latest app you installed includes spyware or malware? No.

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

Easier manipulation of financial markets by unethical people. Dominance by criminals or

even foreign governments through computer and internet operations.

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?

Always trade-offs. Consider how stable money was when it was backed by gold and silver, or at least by paper currency. Now? Only trust in the government and banks. Even that will disappear if currency can be supported by crypto-mining.

Name or Organization

Tracie DeMack

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

tdemack@uchicago.edu

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

I fear an uptick in hacking, ransom ware, etc. We already have a form of digital currency in the form of electronic bank payments, auto payments, etc. We should promote that instead.

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?

This is a bad idea

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?

Work with what we have. Don't complicate things further.

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

I don't think it would be stable without rock-hard security. In the past we have thought that security was in place, but hacking still occurred.

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 King. Do not do away with our current system. Everyone needs to have some cash laying around for emergency purposes.

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

It will make more work for everyone to set this up and cost a lot of money. Unnecessary. Our current system has worked and should remain.

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

Everyone is trying to one-up each other. Stop it. Agree to a global currency, currently USD, and continue our current electronic payments, transfers, etc. Convene a global meeting on the topic and be straight up about how this is just a way to hurt the little guy and empower others who can afford digital currency. It is an issue with the haves getting richer and the have nots falling further behind. Not a good political move.

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?

Impossible. There will always be someone, or group, out there to break the system. Our privacy is being destroyed and there will be ways that those in charge will monetize this and the average Joe is the one getting hurt, victimized or spammed. Think it through carefully, from all sides, not just your preferred, rich majority viewpoint.

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?

I am not in support of CBDC.

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

See, now you are trying to monetize it...Money deposited in interest bearing accounts already accrue interest.

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

You are trying to control people and their money/investments. Stop it.

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

It's all the top performing companies, going back to my earlier statement about the rich getting richer while the rest of us slide further down in economical status.

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 reminds me of Armageddon. Before long, this will just evolve until no one can buy anything if they don't have CBDC. Next you will want to microchip everyone. None of this will end well over time.

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

See above.

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

See 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?

The benefits will not trickle down to the average citizen who does not have the financial ability to participate in CBDC and then they will be left behind, sliding deeper and deeper into poverty and dependence on the "system". Call me a pessimist, but someone has to bring this

to your attention since it appears the wealthy few are calling the shot for themselves, regardless of how it affects everyone else.

Name or Organization

cameron fraser

Industry

Other: private

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?

more centralized power over the control of money gives more tools for future tyranny. Its better to have hundreds of little tyrants (individual banks) competing instead of a single tyrant with absolute power. Future leaders will use CBDC against citizens that dont align with party ideology such and/or ban usage with certain items such as gold, guns or limit how much gas you can legally buy per citizen for "global warming" or how much meat you are allowed to buy, or banning usage with certain countries or individuals, the list goes on. Its a tyrants wet dream.

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

CBDC has no benefits. More central control leads to loss of liberty and freedom.

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

Banks would go out of business.

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 a tool used to finance government/politicians deficits and manipulate interest rates and markets by a group of bureaucrats who think they are smart enough to plan an economy. Planned economies do not work. Only the free market works. Bureaucrats who attempt to manipulate and distort the economy create bubbles, booms and busts. They destroy the purchasing power of US citizens through inflation and create wealth inequality and in turn social instability through QE and artificially suppressing interest rates. Giving bureaucrats more power to manipulate the economy with a CBDC will make this even worse.

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

It would be 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 be negative.

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 do issue 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 you centralize money using a CBDC and destroy any semblance of privacy which is available through cash this only will push people to black market / underground economy who will not use CBDC. People will barter, use crypto that isnt controlled by bureaucrats or use gold/silver.

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

dont know

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

It shouldnt.

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

It will destroy privacy, liberty and freedom.

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

It cant provide privacy nor would the government want it to be private even if it was possible. They want absolute control.

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

It wont.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Gold and silver should be.

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

No idea.

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

No idea.

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

No idea.

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

No idea.

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

No idea.

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

No idea.

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

No 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?

Dont do it.

Name or Organization

Susan Loden

Industry

Other: Citizen of USA

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?

Bullying and further disenfranchising Americans who have NO Internet access, devices, or financial or intellectual ability or interest in having their limited funds exchanged digitally. Obviously this form shows you are not considering these hardships, because you are not seeking input from the citizens of the United States of AMERICA. What happens when the grid destructs. Currently, with satellite and systems failures Americans can't checkout at food sources or access gas, money, investments, and emergency or medical services, etc.

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

Gary Dorsey

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?

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?

Should be design to stay the same. What the Federal Reserve does now is controversial and the main objection I hear about CBDC is that the Fed will use it do more. Less is better. Let's limit CBDCs roll to being currency for people. Not another policy tool for central planning.

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?

Worry about the people not the financial sector. They can take care of themselves by competing for our 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?

None. The financial sector can still provide value to their customers.

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?

Eliminate the penny but otherwise coins and paper currency should continue to be available.

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

Just like a CBDC that should allow people to email or message money anywhere at no cost that the recipient can use or exchange for local currency with no middle man.

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?

Illicit financial activity already occurs. Banks facilitate them not the form of money used. Privacy is more important than the ability to track criminals transactions. Law enforcement can arrest criminals for their crimes instead. Then obtain a warrant for banking information and or CBDC wallet.

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?

No. It should operate just like Federal Reserve notes so it's considered currency and not an investment. As such there is no reason to limit access to or amount or speed that someone can obtain CBDC.

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

No. If it's nothing more than digital dollars like paper money people should be able to hold as much as they want.

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

Anyone that wants should be able to obtain and distribute CBDC without restrictions. If they commit crimes there are already laws for that. Law enforcement should deal with crime, not currency.

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

Yes. Do what the Chinese are already doing where users can touch phones or similarly and the system settles up next time one is online again.

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

Yes. Same as a debit card and also should be able to transfer in email, messenger app, touching phones or any other way a user authorizes.

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

Aleksejs Zamurujevs

Industry

Other: Real Estate Sales

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?

Too much power and control given to tyrants who don't care about the public's interests. Insider trading? Exposed! When will you be arrested, Yellowstain Powell? Pelosi?

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

Yes. Destroying the Federal Reserve, reinstating free banking, the gold standard and a free market.

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

Negative. Even if everyone has a bank account, it does not necessarily lead to the production of more goods and services (the true wealth of the nation).

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, in fact, cannot simultaneously fulfill two contradictory policies and has no intention of maintaining stable prices. The Federal Reserve was created to one day own the world; to be the lender and buyer of last resort. A CBDC would grant far too much power to an entity capable of so much evil.

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

Extremely negative. Wealth inequality would skyrocket past current dangerous levels. The evil people at the Federal Reserve would have the power to pick winners and losers, arbitrarily.

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

Decentralized currencies like Bitcoin are not directly controlled by a single entity. This is the polar opposite of a CBDC, where a small group of individuals would have the power to micro-manage the economy in a disastrous fashion. The financial markets are already extremely distorted because of the Federal Reserve's quantitative easing and its facilitation of the government's deficit spending. Thus, we have such high 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?

DO NOT CREATE IT. Abandon all plans for a tyrannical CBDC, destroy the Federal Reserve, reinstate the gold standard and free banking, shrink government spending below the income from taxation, and allow interest rates to be set by the free 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?

No. Cash is the last bit of privacy individuals enjoy today. Transactions should be allowed to be made with physical, untraceable cash.

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

A gold-backed digital currency.

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

The United States should return to what made the country great in the first place: low taxes, little regulation, sound money, and free banking.

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

The best action is to cancel any and all plans for a CBDC. We can just observe the Chinese Communist Party bring about its own demise.

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

A CBDC, by definition, would remove ALL privacy.

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

It would only be a matter of time before a CBDC is hacked or tampered. Regardless, the biggest risk would be who controls it.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

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

It would inevitably have negative interest rates, further robbing the purchasing power of the people, to stimulate spending and debt creation in this debt-based system.

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

Is this a joke or a serious question? Absolutely not. This is fascism.

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 in a free country.

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

It won't work. It should not exist.

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

"Ease of use" is not a worthy tradeoff for surrendering all privacy and control to central planners.

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

Sounds like a huge waste of money and taxpayer dollars for something that would hurt them through more inflation and direct taxation.

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

Technology of blockchain that we have today is already infinitely better than any technology that enables a CBDC at any point in the future. Gold on the blockchain is what the world really needs to move forward in a sustainable fashion.

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 benefits of the CBDC only apply to central planners and other such sociopaths with an unending lust for power and control. DESTROY ALL PLANS FOR A CBDC AND NEVER EVER INTRODUCE ANYTHING LIKE IT. America's forefathers must be spinning in their graves. Shame on you, criminal scum.

Name or Organization

Industry

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?

CBDC is in itself risk-on-steroids for political ends and completely ending liberty. It's a very bad idea and the public will recognize it as a power grab.

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

There is no public benefit from this. It makes an already bad system much much worse. The public will immediately disapprove due to the condition of current system. The CBDC will be used as a tool of oppression and used for political ends. The public already sees this occurring in the existing banking system.

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

No 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?

It will be abused repeatedly for political purposes. This is because the CBDC will inevitably be used as such for public policy agendas and will be used as a tyrannical tool. The American public already recognizes and vehemently oppose the idea of the CCP's social credit agenda. There will be public backlash as a result.

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

NO 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?

No 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?

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?

No CBDC

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

No CBDC

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

No CBDC

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

No CBDC

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

It will be hacked repeatedly for political purposes. This is because the CBDC will inevitably be used as such for public policy agendas and will be used as a tyrannical tool.

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

The CBDC will inevitably be used for public policy agendas and a tyrannical tool.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No CBDC

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

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?*

No CBDC

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

No CBDC

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

No 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?*

No CBDC

Name or Organization

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?

1st we lost gold backing of dollar then followed silver . Our money is just paper with no backing. Crypto would be even less backing because by government decree it would further reduce it's buying power. All these crypto currencies have no long term worth. We will be taking wheelbarrow of paper money to store to make a purchase of necessities with wages not increasing fast enough to beat inflation. No a good idea

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

No. Cryptocurrency will and can't survive long rang with Cola not including increased medical and insurance costs in it's formula

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

It would create more confusion to the average American who is used to greenbacks or credit cards to pay for everyday wants and needs

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?

Since no long range solidity effect would ultimately be 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?

Like I said previously. It would hamper the financial industry for lack of 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?

Don't suggest these types of currency for the only benefit would possibly be the government and big business Our current system works fine

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 current system works fine. Government and corporations may be trying to convince us these new currencies will work. NOT

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

Stop printing paper which is raising inflation to a new uncontrollable height. Physical restraints need more emphasis coupled with responsible spending by the government is tantamount. We are mostly autonomous

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

We are mostly autonomous from other countries because we still are(for now) a country that leads in this area Just don't do it

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

Just don't do it. All present cryptocurrency is so volatile it can't be consistent in it's reliability

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

Privacy is at stake here

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

Long range it can't

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not. Not strong long range as we already have seen in it's volatility.

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

Just do6do that . It would lead to higher inflation

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

If not implemented there would be no need for caps

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

Again with little control by it's users this medium would diminish our economic strength

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

Just don't do itwhat

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

What good is ease of use if it's backing is intangible.

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

You are trying to reinvent the wheel here shouldn't be launched in the first place

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

Should not be implemented in the first place

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 by considering this you are trying to reinvent the wheel

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

J. Scott Brosier

Industry

Other: Accounting

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 idea of digital versus paper money have the same root problem. Both are based on CONFIDENCE to be a store of value. Historically, government actions influence confidence. My opinion is that Confidence in Government is an oxymoronic statement. Accordingly, my reasoning is that the only sure way to have confidence in a store of value is for the store of value to be in and of itself something of tangible value such as precious metals. The move to CBDC is a move to less rather than more confidence.

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

If the CBDC were convertible to a true store of value such as precious metals, it might stand a chance.

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

I am unsure what the question is driving at. However, i believe the move to CBDC may alienate various portions of the population who have not adopted the electronic 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?

This would certainly empower the Federal Reserve with greater control which without oversight and accountability will certainly lead to a corrupt system.

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

My opinion is a negative effect unless coupled to a convertible tangible store of value.

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 believe the existing system is flawed and unless corrective steps are taken, the CBDC system will simply be a continuation and likely exacerbation of such flawed 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?

As previously stated, the CONFIDENCE issue is paramount and most likely solvable only thru convertibility to a true tangible store of value such as precious metals.

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 suspect that wide scale bartering will become a method of exchange should the central bank move exclusively to CBDC without paper cash.

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

Other forms of digital currency ie. bitcoin, etc will likely continue to evolve.

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

Ultimately, each nation will need to decide separately in this matter unrelated to other nation's decisions.

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?*

Clearly, this is a difficult problem. Illicit financial activity is going to occur in other avenues if anonymity is removed ie thru barter, cash, etc.. For me, this question is irrelevant.

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

Perhaps by following similarities to debit card use.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Yes.

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

No, unless the CBDC is intended to be used as a fractional reserve banking system where CBDC is being leveraged and loaned.

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?*

Existing banking system.

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

not sure how that's possible

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

Yes, perhaps thru existing debit card system.

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

If the CBDC is essentially a conversion of the existing US Dollar to a banking thru the Federal Reserve, then i am at a loss about this question.

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?*

The more decentralized would be best. I believe that Money is similar to manure and when

you pile too much of it in one place it generally starts to stink.

Name or Organization

Brian Krebs

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 dollar is already digital. There is absolutely no need to create a new "digital currency" other than to infringe upon the rights of the American people by having ultimate control over their income / savings. What we buy, who we buy it from, how we buy it...None of these things are the business of the government.

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

Yes. Keep the dollar. If you want to kill off illicit activities then kill off Crypto Currency...which is currently the leading way ransomware as a service actors receive payment along with stolen goods and drugs. Crypto is also used for money laundering.

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

It would be absolutely negative. It would allow entities full control over their ability to eliminate financial resources and purchasing ability. They could target groups easily for political and religious affiliations. Even race. They could also target industries...or people who disagree with policy...Unvaccinated.

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 the dollar. It's already digital.

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

Well, being purely digital opens it up for all kinds of cyber warfare, cyber crime, money laundering...across the board it's not a great 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?

Keep the dollar. It's already digital.

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 should remain as a form of payment. Always.

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

Why does it need to evolve? It already works. Update swift if you must.

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

WE DON'T NEED IT.

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?

You can't!!!!!!! The public knows this as well. You simply cannot provide privacy without anonymity. You can't get rid of crime either!!!!

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

There is never an unbreakable or perfect system. There are no avoidable cyber risks. If someone wants it bad enough they will make a way.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

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

NO. We don't need 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?

We don't need a CBDC.

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

We don't need a CBDC.

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

We don't need a CBDC.

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

We don't need a CBDC.

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

We don't need 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?

We don't need a CBDC.

Name or Organization

Kenneth Sabarese

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

New Jersey

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?

Warren Mosler has suggested that a lot of the benefits could be had simply by raising FDIC insurance of accounts to 100% so that if a bank goes out of business, the consumer is not harmed. This would allow the banks to compete more aggressively with each other to give consumers lower prices, and at the same time allow a bank to fail without the consumers being hurt at all.

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

a CBDC is not necessary to make financial inclusion better. Remove fees from commercial banks and ATM fees etc and the problem is solved.

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 unable to respond to supply side constraints with monetary policy and more and more we are seeing that the interest rate has very little to do with inflation. Post 2008 financial crisis interest rates were low, unemployment was the lowest in history, and yet there was very little or no inflation at all. I don't think a CBDC would matter here. Paying interest on money sitting in a savings account or bonds is giving free money to people who have it. It is either neutral or causes inflation.

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

Net positive since it is federally backed. But this can be done by making 100% FDIC insurance for all bank accounts without creating 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?

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?

No comment

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 that people can use electronic money. For citizens who have difficulty with these systems though. The current system can be improved with better

regulations to make them accessible and easier to work with for non technical people.

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

There are currently low cost options for transferring money, I use KnightsBridgeFX to move money between the US and Canada for less than 1%. But they tend to be more obscure and hard to find and don't do enough volume to compete with the major banks. Allowing more competition here so that the major banks are forced to lower rates could solve the problem without the CBDC.

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

We do not want a global money system. The US and all nations need monetary sovereignty. The Euro has caused a plethora of issues by pegging a currency out of a nations control. The ability of the US to keep up with other nations by making a system that can easily interact with other systems would be wonderful. The UK has better electronic instant payments, and Canada has Interac E Transfer. Working with those systems could solve these problems, and a new digital currency should also work with those standards.

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

100% FDIC insurance on all bank accounts

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

nothing additional to add

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

Database security is hard. Centralizing all money into a single database could have more downsides than positives.

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 be no different than the USD. I would prefer there to be no interest paid on USD accounts and bonds. See Warren Mosler's suggestions about 0% interest rates.

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?

The same as banking today, but allow competition so that fees are low. Do not allow large bank mergers to foster more competition.

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

Yes but not sure how to implement that.

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

It should work like Apple Pay where a unique "card number" is given for each transaction so that stores do not have your credit card number. This protects against data breaches giving out card numbers.

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

Let people use their email address

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

Elaine G. King

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?

I see no benefits at all. I don't understand how anything but treasury issued notes are legal under the Constitution.

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?

I see no relevance.

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

It would obviously harm the stability we have historically had and that other nations respect.

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?

Absolutely. There is no way I can cope with another complication in my life.

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?

Following others' paths isn't always a good idea. If we don't change, maybe they won'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?

Seems impossible. The point is anonymity, which is dangerous overall.

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

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?

Human slavery

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

Gold and Silver

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

See slavery.

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 those are truly your goals, you should have been dissolved a hundred years ago.

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

Infinite inflation under a one world currency. See slavery.

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

Collapse of private 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?

See gold/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?

No

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

See gold/silver

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, unless the goal is a NWO.

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

Silver, and, gold

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?

See slavery

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

See Constitution

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

No, not real money.

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

No, see Communism

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?

Dollar will collapse this year. Your central bank will fail. The new economy is already leaving you behind. No one will remember you as anything more than a cautionary tale, one one will mourn your passing. We are winning, you are losing. We will find you when this is over.

Name or Organization

Jeff Lewis

Industry

Other: Sales

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?*
- 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?*

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

Khamani Lodge

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?

We need regulatory oversight to protect individuals account like fdic. Criminal conduct should be investigated by fbi. All transactions must be traceable. I have been victim of Bitcoin scammer it must be traceable and all persons must have a us bank account to link digitabledollar to. Once fed established digitable us dollars bitcoin and other coins that don't do anything will fail.

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

No it can not. Digitable currency is not for everyone o.k. People over 60 will not use it so you need two systems which means new digitable banks or banking operations but the notion of bank as we know it is gone within 5 years no more banks. I buy crypto's now from my Wells Fargo account ok. I need a digitable account for me to transfer money from one account to my digitable account. I don't use checks anymore for years if my iPhone can act like my debit card it's over. Everyone in America has a phone the fed need to look at clear immunization app so with secure identification biometric app the fed could do direct phone banking or via traditional bank which I think is best for a five year test.

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

Yes but everyone is required to have a bank account biometric identification. You have to give up some privacy for your own protection. That is just it. There can be no hiding no secret no scamming bitcoin is a global ponzi scheme etherum is not safe and the leader is friends with Putin so that is a non starter. Since I have been buying crypto's I don't answer any emails that I don't know and nor my phone with numbers I don't know that the scams are real and if money is stolen that is it. Safety and security is number one. You will need banks ok.

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?

Ok let's not bullshit each other a lot of people will lose their jobs ok. Customer service is gone ok. The middle man is gone so if you want to protect the banks then we all lose. If you create digital a lot of crime will stop because you can't steal what you can't see. No more bank robbery. It's hard to rob people. Drug dealer and money laundering will be much harder because every one must have an account and biometric identification to use the digitable dollar. You have to give up some privacy for convenience.

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

It will be no difference than what it is now. With the banks ok one million sign up for fed digitable dollars select three cities New York, Miami and Las Vegas. Las Vegas is almost a contactless money city now so it is perfect to study and start. Walmart is another test zone for digitable dollars so we will know.

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 there are no middle men. You attract with banks for a fed bank service in the banks a digitable bank. We will need banks for ten years and that is is or digitable banks will be created. There are no loans anymore with crypto's you can loan yourself money there is no more wallstreet it's over. There will only be 100 banks and mini banks. Credit union will survive saving and loans no. Black banks must become digitable banks or it is over for 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?

You can't stop progress no one wants your gold or your silver. The fed can be the worlds bank or get left behind by China. I want in now. You need 1 million people to practice on. We are not waiting on you to catch-up. Create a app let's go. It needs to be safe socontractout service with cardarno because it's safe and let's practice on it and get it right. The entire country will not used 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 keep cash in place that is why you will need banks still need them for ten years but we are gone no Apple Pay google pay Walmart pay no no. There is no corporate America u s dollar coin no. We are not doing it.

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

There are crypto that specialize in just that stellar purchased money gram it is the end of western union.

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

You either lead or follow would you allow the China yen here no ok. The middle man Is gone. There are no transaction fees.

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

Treat it just paper dollar.

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

You can't. You have to give privacy for convenience the vast majority are not criminals. There is no right to be a criminal .

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

It must be traceable that is all.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

No keep paperbank account for that this is for commerce

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

I don't know don't understand the question

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

U.S. banks

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

Used the banks

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?

No used the bank let them do that

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

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 you proceed with CBCD, it will motive people to use other currency or gold and silver. Do not do 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?

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?

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?

I believe it can improve financial inclusion, if properly promoted and managed. With lower transaction costs, perhaps banks won't need the bricks and mortar and can reach out to under-served communities.

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 able to be better targeted. Current techniques are antiquated.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It may bring some unneeded instability to currency evaluations (due to unknowns). So I believe it would be negative in the beginning, but more stable long-term (worth the initial dip).

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

Immaculate Heart Holdings

Industry

Other: Small business

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 government will be able to monitor every transaction. Eventually, the temptation will be too strong to intrude on our freedoms including monitoring transactions, UBI, burning currency that we don't spend. Also CBDC would have a single point of failure. I can't imagine giving the incompetent and hapless government more control and authority. I am a supporter of stablecoin - but I will always hold BTC for the reasons I mentioned above. I would never trust a CBDC and one should not be created. The government should buy and hold BTC, lower regulations on this private industry, and allow the market to flourish - like we did with the internet.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Allow stablecoins - provide loose regulations on their backing, then get out of the way.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

All negative. I would not use it. I would transition more to BTC and gold.

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 shouldn't exist - it has basically caused harm since 1913.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

More government involvement is always bad - look at what happened since 1971. I don't see us ever unwinding a CBDC once initiated

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?

I could see how the Fed would make private banks obsolete - like the USSR. We always need hard cash. If not, I will buy more gold. I want something that cannot vanish on a computer screen

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

stablecoin

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?*

Best way to manage risk is to not have one.

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?*

Single point of failure - big risk.

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 it shouldn't exist.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Yes, 0 should be allowed

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

K. Hancock

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 see the risk of a digital currency as a devaluing to the dollar. Would it negatively impact other countries whose economy is better than others? Does it have the ability to strengthen suffering economies and is that even the responsibility of all those who participate in a global, digital currency? I'm not so sure it is.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If anything, I would still associate the value of the digital currency to what the dollar would be and maintain each country's digital currency to match the value of their tangible currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It may impact the baby boomer generation who have fears associated with online activity, including banking. We have to consider those whose bank is under the mattress. Additionally, we can't do away completely with the paper dollar or change.

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 good question and one I'm not sure how to answer at the moment.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I'm not sure it would make any difference? Inflation is still inflation, right?

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 response at this 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?

No response at this time.

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 ABSOLUTELY! Please do not ever do away with this. Having access to cash is so wildly important. An example I have may be so miniscule, but worth noting. The outdoor community thrives in the honor code system in campgrounds. You place your envelope with \$10 in it so at the end of the week or month, someone collects the cash at these super remote sites to maintain the grounds. I will always want access to cash money. Not everyone in this country has a smartphone, computer, internet access, etc. We've got to think about those people too.

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

No response at this time.

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 impact the US' decision at all.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

No response at this time.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

No response at this time.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

The same way banks currently operate...whatever cyber security they implement.

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's just as useless as putting your money under your mattress.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

No response at this time.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

No response at this time.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Sure like brick and mortar banks and ATMs

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

It could be an option at purchase like bitcoin is with some companies.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

No response at this time.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

No response at this time.

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 response at this time.

Name or Organization

Erik

Industry

Individual

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?*
- 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?*
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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?*
- 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?*

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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

Jeff Fonda

Industry

Trade Organization

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?

I am concerned about centralized access to all US citizen bank accounts. Banks provide important checks and balances to one another. The Federal Reserve needs safeguards in place to ensure it can never see how money is spent, only that it can transfer funds.

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?*
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18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
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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

John Quigley

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

johnpeter@quigley.email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Just do it already

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We use to lead the technological revolution. now we follow...

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC will affect financial inclusion. Positively.

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'd be neutered. You shouldn't be trying to influence free markets. They are going to go where they want to go.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net Positive. Gives the "nonaccredited" the ability to use the same tools accredited investors use. Open source 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?

Not only could it. It would. It would provide room for efficiencies to be made in how fast the dollar moves from one person to another. Stablecoins aren't being given the green light for mainstream adoption. Give them that ability and they are equal to the 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?

Stop trying to control free markets.

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 free market will determine if it's necessary...

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It's already happening. Other digital currencies will be used.

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 have already done this by now.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

whats the point of a free market if you're just going to try and control it?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

That's up to the end-user and their decision to disclose what is and isn't private. It's already happening with or without your approval.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Decentralize.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Personally, Yes. Why? Because it'll fight against inflation as the federal government fails to try and control a free market.

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?

lol. the point is to remove the middle man. "firms" and "intermediaries" should not be necessary if done correctly.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. If not "offline" at least a "layer 2"

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?

Get someone smarter to answer this...

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Get someone smarter to answer 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?

Get someone smarter to answer this...

Name or Organization

Industry

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?

Having a CBDC creates a massive temptation for governments to micro manage all aspects of the financial system. In time, it's reasonable to assume the governments and the Fed would want the ability to approve/disapprove every transaction. The organizations might even decide to "expire" funds not used at a certain time. Spying in every transaction would become the norm in the name of "safety." People who already do not trust banks would trust the CBDC even less, leading to lack of buy-in. Indeed, who would want the Fed to control ALL their money? It's difficult to imagine any centralized agency having the ability to truly secure the system from attacks.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Of course they could, but not with the Fed and governments retaining tight control of the financial market. Crypto currencies, which are very different from "virtual" currencies such as a CBDC, already solve the issues that the report voiced. They do so with outstanding security, speed, and reliability. Yes, there is some fluctuation in the value of certain assets, but that is true of all assets. Crypto currencies also provide a level of privacy and control for the individual user that CBDCs do not.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC would negatively affect inclusion. Faith in financial institutions is already low. Those who decide not to use a CBDC might face exclusion from those using it. We already have many "unbanked" people. This will make it worse. There are also many older adults who have difficulty using new technology.

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?

Obviously, a CBDC would give the Fed total power of the financial system at the ground level. it would in essence control the bank accounts of the citizens. Price stability and employment issues are part of market forces. Whenever the Fed meddles, the individual suffers.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC would make it easier for the Fed to influence the markets, price controls, etc, thus taking the market out of the equation. As said above, this results in a net negative outcome. The USD has lost 99% of its value since the Fed was created. In contrast, between our nation's founding and 1913, the dollar had -6% 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?

Unlike stablecoins and non-bank money, a CBDC relies on people's faith in the Fed. The financial sector would be even more reliant on the good will of the Fed and more affected by the Fed's decisions.

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?

Private wallets that the Fed has no say over and a guarantee that the Fed cannot "inactivate" any "Fed coins" would slightly mitigate the problems, but not entirely. Any action taken to mitigate the adverse impact on the financial sector would require the Fed to surrender some power. Thus, the "benefit" as the Fed sees it would diminish.

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. Making the CBDC the sole currency would cause a massive amount of disruption. Cash should always be an option. Avoiding restrictions on crypto currency would also favor the general public.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The future is already here: Cryptocurrencies. Cross border transactions are completed in minutes if not seconds. Security is phenomenal. Fees are nominal. Likely, banks will turn more to their own "tokens" for internal use to speed transfers.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Many of these countries are communist or at least highly restrictive. The Fed should preserve what little liberty remains in the US by avoiding CBDCs.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No, short of making it a true cryptocurrency. At best, make it a sort of stablecoin such as USDT or USDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Use wallet addresses and transaction tracking methods such as Bitcoin and Ethereum use. This would require a blockchain, as on-chain analytics would be required.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A decentralized blockchain would solve this issue.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If it is going to be implemented, then yes. However, the above answers should prove how unwise implementing a CBDC would be.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest is possible because the institution/system holding the funds invests said funds and makes a return. Interest is paid from that return. If the Fed paid interest, it would necessarily come from the same source. However, this raises the question of what the source would be. Would the American public finally be able to profit from the Fed buying assets? If so, then pay interest. However, if the source of the interest payments is simply more "printing," diluting the money supply, then no. Allow other institutions/systems to pay interest on it.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Certainly not. Is the American citizen to be owned by the "company store"? We are already taxed.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Existing financial institutions would be the simplest intermediaries. Exchanges for stocks and other assets could also be used. The proper regulation of financial institutions is beyond the

scope of this reply, as many books have already been written on this topic. The Fed is the institution that should be most regulated, and that by the citizens.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Hardware wallets with bluetooth capabilities could serve as offline wallets. However, the best offline option is what has always worked: hard cash. The CBDC is digital, after all, so there is no true offline option.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Certainly. "Point of sale" should be rephrased as "point of exchange," as all Fed notes should be exchangeable for Fed CBDC "coins" at no cost. Financial institutions would be the first place to do this. Having online options to convert existing bank balances into CBDC would ease transition. Freestanding vending machines could also work for converting smaller amounts of money.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This is really a coding question. Each platform would have to see that they could accept it. Having plugins would work best. Using the same technology as blockchains and credit cards is a simple solution.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Computers will become faster, and quantum computing will become more accessible. These might threaten the security of the CBDC if it is not on a decentralized blockchain. People will do more things online and in virtual worlds, meaning CBDC integration into those areas would be necessary. Policies are more about politics than 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?

Many crypto currencies use validator and staking nodes to increase security and confidence in the currency. These could be easily implemented. They would be run by individuals, just as they are in crypto currencies other than Bitcoin. In general, Bitcoin uses older technology, which is superb for its intended purpose, but has limitations beyond that purpose. Newer currencies use innovative technology and have created solutions to problems such as transaction speed and energy usage.

Name or Organization

RICHARD ROSS

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?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

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 NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

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 NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

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 NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

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 NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

NOT NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

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 NO, BUT H-E-L-L N-O!!!!!!

Name or Organization

Jeffrey Walker

Industry

Individual

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?

The fact that it allows for a complete tracking every financial transaction of every single american without their say so. It completely disregards the irresponsibility of congress and the federal reserve for their direct action that had lead this country to the verge of collapse and only enriched the politicians and elites.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes stop spending money you dont have. Stop manipulating the market to your own personal benefit, stop favoring big banks and hold the accountable for the blatant disregard for the laws and regulations, stop allowing insider trading within the fed, and stop rigging the system to screw the freedom loving hard working Americans.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The net effect would be negative as it would put a few elites in control of hundred of millions of Americans financial freedom. The repercussions of allowing that kind of power will allow for even greater manipulation and depravity then what is currently going on.

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 it greater power. This is all a power grab because power hungry people who control the fed and our government dont like the fact the have little to no control power over current digital currencies. The role of government and the fed isn't to stabilize prices as the is central planning and has had disastrous consequence every time it is tried.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Again the net effect would be negative because giving power to a few elites that centrally plan any part or the economy as a whole have been disastrous and only led to people at the top having everything because of control they have over their other peoples lively hoods.

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 be disastrous again because of the centralization of digital currency, the greatest leaps in human history have been with the absence of government intervention and that is why crypto currency have bee so successful. This will effectively destroy the free markets of these 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?

No tools just dont do it. This will allow the government and the fed to continue their path of

destruction by allowing them to continue their habits of spending more than they take in which is what got us here 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?

No. Allowing the government unfettered access to currently manipulate currency is what got us in this place in the first place it is only benefited the most wealthy of individuals who continue to donate to corrupt politicians who continue to pass policies giving federal reserve more power over our daily lives the digital currency will only exact that power because big banks and elites who control the politicians through lobbying will only continue to manipulate the system in their favor. This will be worse because instead of it being manipulated and controlled over time, like the current system has been, this will allow corruption to be woven into the fabric of the new system.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They will continue to evolve by allowing new forms of crypto currency to be created using the free market which will give the masses control on what to use instead of a centralized entity such as government and the big banks.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

None. We are a free country with a free market economy not a centralized planned economy. The United States need to lead the way for freedom, especially in the financial world, to flourish in the world.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes the gold standard. Fiat and centralized cryptos should be backed by tangible assets not paper money running rampant with manipulation because of policy and corporate posturing.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't be the whole purpose of cryptocurrency the CBDC at a centralized level is to control people's finances into completely obliterate any privacy anybody would have over their own financial say because this is ripe with manipulation as I stated above because the manipulation in the corruption will be woven into the fabric of this new system.

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 because it's being designed in a centralized way let the free market figure out the best way to institute a cryptocurrency that is not rapped for manipulation and has the best cyber resiliency as we've seen so far the continuation of allowing the free market to institute new cryptocurrency's is the only way forward to protect the privacy of individuals by keeping government out of it and not allowing Hackers to target a specific institution

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No this is the problem all you're doing is kicking the can down the road as you have been with the dollar by manipulating it with asset buying in cash flow inflection the simple fact of the matter is the current monetary system needs to be fixed get us back on the gold standard get a budget that's balanced pay down the debt's stop the manipulation of the currency in the markets by big government big banks and corporations in the elites

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Again no you shouldn't pay interest because interest rates are being manipulated that's how they manipulate the currency through interest rates and I told economy crashes and goes up is because every time they manipulate interest rates everybody goes on correction because of futures I was in it tells them whether to pull their money out or invest more the fat is learning that again right now but this is all done on purpose this is all done by design because everybody who is in control of the government the monetary system the Fed the big banks

are all colluding with each other that's the insider trading that needs to stop if pattern of destruction Of our economy are free market system our way of life is to survive

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

It shouldn't be instituted at all allow the free market to continue its development of cryptocurrency's and you will see the economy flourish if you centralize this power the economy will be horrible and will be in control of a select few people

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 exist

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No it shouldn't have off-line or online capabilities because it shouldn't exist

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 couldn't allow the free market to develop cryptocurrency's and allow the regulation of cryptocurrency's so that they can be used on multiple payment platforms the government needs to get the hell out of the way

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

If you institute a CB DC then you won't know because you won't allow the free market to do its job to create the technological innovations

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 as I stated before this should not be instituted in a centralized way allow cryptocurrency's to be developed in the free market and people decide which cryptocurrency's they like the best and allow them to be instituted on payment platform so that people get to choose not the government not the federal reserve which is proven to be incompetent and have disastrous results for our economy

Name or Organization

Kevin Evans

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 elimination of "under the table" income. The "cash only" economy whether it be for peer-to-peer use or consumer-to-business use, enables income for the recipient to avoid taxation. The same could be said for the legal sale of marijuana. Today's "cash only" requirement for Dispensaries is a huge risk for criminal activity such as robbery. This risk involves the whole supply chain as well.

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?

Why do I need Venmo??

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?

If you are not doing anything illegal, why does it matter if your ALL of your transactions are traceable/reportable??

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Trace all payments and retain payor/payee information. The current \$10,000 "manual" reporting threshold for banks could/should be lowered to \$0.01, enabling payment transparency.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

YES

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes if held for a designated period of time (overnight, monthly, etc.). So there would be deposits vs. transaction account balances.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Minimum quantities such as one penny, so fractional amounts. No upper limit.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Current structure with regulated Banks to serve as intermediaries.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, use should be able to transact up to the balance in your account with updates enabled when your "back on-line". Payments such as Venmo could use "blue tooth" to enable micro-payments while offline.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

The use of "credit card charges" referred to as "convenience charges" has become pervasive. These fees can be up to as much as 3-5% and seem to be unregulated. The concern with e-payments is the bank account information can be mis-used, stolen and directly debit your bank account, with limited recourse.

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

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?

Tamperability

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Electronic funds are easily spent with disregard. They are not physical.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Give out 'Smart' devices to entire world. Discontinue the accounts of disobedient.

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 considers effects on the pockets of the public 'collateral damage'. Maximum employment of which demographic? Federal health insurance favors those who are unable to access insurance any other way than through an employer, those who qualify best are the non-documented.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Digital currency value rises and falls at every moment.

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 be affected by the same action as was performed by GameStop fans. Buy ONE STOCK ONLY..

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 WiFi band is a carrier for a hacker. Cure this, and you solve everyone's problems, including my own.

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. Because my own accounts were hacked by password over 20 years ago, I use cash, bank checks, and MoneyOrders. See above comment.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

You make me laugh: Barter: Diamonds, drugs, and arms.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

am sure the Federal Reserve deals Bitcoin to MarketShare investors. I don't know how large your AMARAC is though.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

If I knew that you'd hire me.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

See my reply to questions 7.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

See question 7.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, restricted.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, tamperability. Banks are already trying to weasel their way out of paying interest and the Fed's low overnight rates assist that.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

All digital currencies are based on finite original amount. If a currency is not widely distributed, it can be valued outside of its distribution. The kind of problem Mr. Biden is threatening Russia with---no access to funds exchanges.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Something with a paper readout. Electronic transfers with electronic accounting can be wiped at the same time. Otherwise why not a 'Cloud' bank otherwise, with 'Smart' phone access.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Offline? The local Check-cashing office has bitcoin ATMs--Done.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Unless you want to employ 'phone banks' of agents, there must be ease of use for the public or we will all be on 'Medicaid' cards, for life.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Banks already provide access to credit, debit, bank ATM cards. And, Paypal. What;s your problem, Federal Reserve? May Joe on the Corner is going to want to invest the 10-spot he found in the gutter?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I'll consult my 8-ball.

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?

For whose use is the CBDC being designed?

Name or Organization

TradeonBarter, Inc.

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

United States of America

State

Oregon

Email

cheri@tradeonbarter.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risk to my whole business. A barter club. A concept to that the US govt approved and found great benefit in the past. Helping profusely in times of need.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Free and open society of trade and happiness. Tools to help not hinder. I.e. see my concept. In draft form www.tob100.tradeonbarter.net backed by a mining claim USGS survey 800m tonne of a semi precious mineral to be used in a low carbon concrete replacing the third largest cause of green house gases. Website will be moved to TradeonBarter dot com when complete. Plus 32k+ members (from two business offering to buy the membership for their clients who are all business owners). This and 24other standing offers our the result of a beta test.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Currently, it seems every time the govt tries to "fix" something the end result is negative. DO NOT BE CHINA!!! Stop being a nanny state. Concepts of morals ethics trust are not well suited in regulations. Better to prioritize teaching care for self and others from love not fear. Love is with God. God rules. Governments serve. Fear is without God. Societies destroy themselves always without God.

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 forcing and influencing your agenda onto through money. You are micro managing. Sound like hell on earth. Just implement the basic laws on the books. Stop making new ones. Allow faith, teach leadership not "employment", fair competition allows for fair pricing. Germany has a balanced life-work lifestyle, look at the Christian part of that society. Ever have a bad boss? What a *""+--&! up concept. No wonder Telsa is trying to go to Mars!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

We are people not robots, or worse. Give us freedom to use our earnings as we choose. Govt is not smarter than everybody else.

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. Barter clubs are asset based! And can help their micro economies. My largest pledge asset is half of 800m tonne of a semi precious mineral currently worth \$25/tonne in the ground. Will our looking to create a utility token (which is better than cryptocurrency). Along side the standard one to one script, ie 1USD =1internal script. As IRS requires for barter club. Some of the requirement paperwork lost when Trump admin rewrote the tax code and dealing with crypto-currencies. TOB is also validating our processing for selling carbon credits to our

reviewed and approved zero carbon and low carbon projects.

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?

How about, don't do it? Step away from the CBDC counter and let ingenuity of the people find it's way. Don't stop cash and old money. Let them cohabit. Just in case you all f## up again.

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 I understand the question, yes. Both!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Create Green bonds as collateral. US work on assets of natural resources. Not depleted but used to fix soil (still farm as not to cause famine!) Paid to grow trees. Balanced with using natural resources along with new technologies cleaning up old polluters. Removing pollution.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

CBDC as an arm to the constitution that protect our God give freedoms of choice and happiness.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Stay with communication. Asking is nice. Just keep your agendas out if my money! Look at it like a marriage. If it's wrong in a relationship, it wrong in money.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Use the current laws on the books. Don't take all right to stop one bad fish.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Sound like we're not going to be the world's currency anymore. China is winning. So look to USA sovereignty over world domination... Separate from the beast. People will flock to it. Freedom token.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Maybe dually tender with existing.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Wouldn't that be the current federal reserve with a new name on it?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Maybe placed in levels would help. Reporting for highest levels.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Private Bank roles similarly. Not government.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Different needs for different people respected.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Don't force it. Different needs for different people respected.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Barter requires a one to one transfer. Society will decide whose payment platform they want to use. The friendlier CBDC is the more acceptable it will. Market to and provide choice.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Open libraries who got paid already with usd from feds to free use of knowledge to us citizens and maybe the world. Carbon credits Technologies to stop pollution. Not society or politically thought control. But protect basic freedom and choices in 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?

Allow freedom of our ideas to enter. Different coins for different choices. Let people design there own preferences. See TradeonBarter.com when finished. Draft at www.tob100.tradeonbarter.net

Name or Organization

Bruce Henne

Industry

Other:

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?

We are opposed to having digital capital

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

Rob

Industry

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?

Cons: Giving monopoly control of our financial system where a persons' purchases and transaction history can be viewed and controlled. This is just another "currency" controlled by one entity where there will be no finite supply and backed by nothing but an illusion of trust...sound familiar?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Only benefit I see is that this is digital and utilizing the blockchain where there is a "public" record of the transition. It can be better achieved if we put a finite supply on it, give it back to the ppl and remove it from one set of hands.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. The fed can decide what u spend these coins on and the amount you receive based on what they feel is Necessary for economic goals.

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 them absolute 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?

If it isn't a finite supply or backed by anything of real value (I.e. gold, silver) it is even less worthy than stable coins as stable coins are already backed by USD which we know is backed by nothing bumpy "trust".

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?

Finite supply and public audit ledgers

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 are simply trading one worthless fiat for another.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

BTC

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US can not fall behind in this technology! If it wants to remain the superpower it is then it must adapt and create something even better.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Public audit ledger (I.e block chain).

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can not unless it is a public ledger who's value is determined based off of the public market influenced by supply and demand.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Remove the centralized aspect. It must not be controlled by one party.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes—IF it's value can be determined by the general public marketplace, is a finite supply, public ledger using blockchain technology.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes if you want it to be viewed as the next US currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. That is like limiting the wealth of a person.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The public. The blockchain algorithm used to create these coins and "fund" the blockchain and reward those acting as auditors of the CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. That I feel leaves the door open for misconduct.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Lightning network or something like it.

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?

Technology is ever changing this is why we can't have it in a single location with a single touch 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?

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Venture Capital

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 notion that CBDC may have issues in illegal use is clearly true, however, it is an issue of quantity not kind. Cash is obviously widely used in illegal activities and has few tracing mechanisms unless it is placed into the financial system. The same can certainly be done with CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If a CBDC is not created, a foreign DC or private currencies will fill the void. The Fed should be less concerned with whether a DC should be at the center of the American economy (it will) and more concerned with how it is implemented.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The potential use of CBDC would be net positive for financial inclusion at the individual level. The current system disproportionately penalizes the unbanked and lower income (fees, penalties, access). The report explicitly recognizes a concern for impacts on the banking/financial industries. I do not understand protection of the traditional advantages financial service providers have enjoyed due to preferred access? Those providers have not prevented market disruptions, rather they have participated in, and caused, market failures.

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 disentangling the Federal Reserve from its far too cozy relationship with the banking/financial/large industrial sectors. Inflation, for example, is a bogey man striking fear into Americans. Is this because it causes far greater harm to Americans than deflation or stagnation, or is it because inflation is more harmful to large entities? Monetary policy using a CBDC places the fed closer to the American people and that is a positive.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

That is the key question of this inevitable transition. Obviously the tracking, oversight, and manipulation of the CBDC must be zealously investigated. And the existing financial services industries will have a role as they interact more broadly than the Fed with the economy. However, my guess would be that the larger issue is said industries attempting to preserve their profit centers/power in this transition that causes manipulative benefit to them and harm to the CBDC in implementation. Non-financial service people should be among the implementation decision makers.

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, but that is not a negative. There used to be small grocery, book and hardware stores all over America but the Federal reserve did not step in when Walmart destroyed them. Nor as

Amazon has moved in on Walmart. Why is the Federal Reserve so protective of the financial sector? It borders on unseemly.

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 financial sector is NOT the concern of the Federal Reserve if your mandate is maximum employment and price stability! The Fed can try to protect the financial sector at the expense of those goals and watch private market solutions go around the CBDC, with the Fed and perhaps the dollar losing international strength. All to protect an industry?

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 declined. Yes, cash will be needed during the transition.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Private providers (Ripple) will step in.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If the Federal Reserve is too protective of the financial sector, America may not be the center of the financial sector in the future. Standing in the way of inevitable progress never succeeds. The Fed can keep selling film like Kodak did, and die, or move to digital imaging.

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?

Small scale illicit financial activity will always occur. That is not the issue. As an analog, the goal of a self driving car should not be zero fatalities but less fatalities than occur currently. The issue is large scale illicit activity. Laws such as the \$10,000 reporting requirement will help.

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?

That is a market decision.

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?

Some financial institutions but enough non-financial institutions to foster competition. Diversity.

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?

Minimize or eliminate transaction/processing fees (like cash).

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Definitely new standards. Think the technology exists with blockchain accounting. If somebody goes off the reservation (unsupported platforms), then the risk is theirs to bear. Need a warning to the user when that might occur.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

This is only going to become easier and more secure as technology advances. On the other hand, like counterfeiting of traditional paper money, the challenges will also advance/improve.

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 a major issue will be counterfeiting/security. However, if it is kept at the same level that exists today, then the lower transaction costs justify implementing the CBDC. The biggest other tradeoff is avoiding incumbent players inside the fed and the financial industry controlling implementation to benefit themselves. The leakage cost there likely far exceeds the risks with illicit actions on a CBDC. Again, the most important actions that can be taken, in my opinion, involve diversity of opinions within the body designing the system AND in the players that are selected to begin system implementation to avoid incumbents preventing success and preserving revenue streams.

Name or Organization

Mitchell Ridge

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?

The risks of financial censorship and power consolidation FAR exceeds any benefits that would be gained.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Regardless of the Feds current intentions, CBDC's are tools of tyranny.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net 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 would maximize them, while simultaneously maximizing the unintended consequences (or are they?) that come along with these policies.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. It moves us closer to a centrally planned (read communist) economy, and those never have worked and never will 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?

If one is implemented my family will opt out entirely. All it will do is encourage ever more non productive derivatives.

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 dollar with a scarce (or better yet finite) resource to limit fiscal irresponsibility.

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 if competition is allowed.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

USD can be sent on the Bitcoin lightning network rails.

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?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The only way would be to make it open source (and that won't happen).

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

Lynn Rust

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

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?

Receiving congress's approval is not assuring until the internal domestic terrorists are removed from congress. They do not have the integrity, honesty, intelligence or critical thinking skills as a group to give beneficial input on this topic. Some of the group is not working for the good of the citizens of the US.

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, negative. Before the US moves forward with this, get all Americans access to the internet, especially rural areas. The infrastructure is lacking. This would also exclude other countries that aren't using DC. I think this separates the poor and rich in the USA more, and the middle class is slowly disappearing.

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 do not have the trust that cyber attacks and foreign and domestic terrorists can be prevented, including members of congress. This needs to have the confidence of most citizens before moving forward with DC.

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?

Rural areas and elderly all need access to internet and computers before cash disappears.

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?

US needs to be in the top 30 countries. Keep planning. (Some issues we do not need to be number one, like covid for instance.)

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 you have DC.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, I do not see why it would be different from any other currency. If not paying interest the gap between haves and have nots grow.

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?

Yes.

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

Richard Scaturro

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?

CBDC should be made available to the public in physical cards that are impenetrable to hacking or theft by radio frequency devices. There should be an upper limit set on the amount of coins that can ever be minted to secure its value. Security features on the cards and on the crypto must be designed of the highest possible quality.

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?

Having an interest bearing CBDC will encourage usage and that interest would relieve pressure of government welfare spending for example. However it could be designed in such a way that interest would only be given if used regularly and not hoarded.

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?

Having a specific upper limit to how many coins could ever be issued will ensure price stability. Interest bearing CBDC will encourage businesses to hire and invest because the incentive will be in place that every transaction, from the employees to the employer to earn just from simply transacting in that currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC could be a positive for stability if there is a specific limit on how many coins can be digitally minted. Precious metals are valuable precisely because there is a finite amount, the same with bitcoin. The CBDC would really have more value if a limit was set.

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.

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?

Unlimited liquidity could not be used in the same way during recessions the way it's used now if there is a set limit but perhaps that would be offset if each CBDC is more valuable in terms of purchasing power.

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?

Faith in the system relies on the public's access to funds. That being said, I think to preserve

the value of a new CBDC, There should be some fixed upper limit of how many existing crypto coins can ever be minted. That number could be in the quadrillions, but to not have a limit renders the value worthless.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Embedded on physical cards holding CBDC should have some type of code to automatically compute in real time the exchange rates making trade between cross boarders instantaneous.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Every nation has its own unique set of issues that must be taken into consideration when setting policy. What works for one economy may not work for another.

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?

The CBDC should work like bitcoin. Privacy is of the utmost importance because if the public feels that the fed is going to monitor the identity of every single person man woman and child that is holding CBDC it will never be widely accepted and adopted.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The Fed should hire the top developers from all the major stable coin firms to design a military grade encrypted safe CBDC which would be as easy to use as the US dollar.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, the CBDC should be used as legal tender. Physical plastic cards should be issued to the public that can store CBDC on them and can be used around the world as if it was a visa or mastercard. But these cards should be issued as being jointly owned by the US treasury and FED.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

A CBDC should absolutely pay interest to its individual holders. This will encourage mass adoption if such a coin would function as a bond does. The interest gained could effectively act as a form of indirect UBI for households.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes. The exact upper limits have to be set based on different factors but could be \$250,000 for an individual, the current amount set by the FDIC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Large banking institutions could serve as intermediaries.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. To protect users from cyber attacks, CBDC should be able to be loaded onto physical cards with smart chip technology.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Ease of use must be key to adopt such a coin. physical means of storage on a high quality rdif and hacking attack proof card is necessary for this to happen. Water marks or other multi layered features must be placed on such cards.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The FED should use as a framework the existing crypto currency exchanges like Coinbase and Bianco to use as a model for a new system. Standards could then be established combining the best of these systems.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The adoption and implementation of a CBDC by the Fed would create more secure financial systems free from hacking giving confidence to the system. Perhaps quantum computing technology could be implemented and developed into this 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?

Currently the largest currency exchanges don't work interchangeably, for example coins traded on Bianco do not work on Coinbase. This should be standardized for a CBDC to function across all platforms.

Name or Organization

Barry Levine

Industry

Technology Company

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?

Bitcoin (and others of its ilk) is nothing but a scam. It has no intrinsic value. Commercial banks, Sub-prime housing loans...don't you people learn anything?

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?

Let's see...no intrinsic value. What do you think?

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?

Forbid any financial institution from having anything to do with bitcoin. Then watch it disappear.

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-like currency has only one purpose; to facilitate the transfer of illegally-gotten gains. Think drug money, ransomware payments.

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?

Kill it off completely.

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

Marc

Industry

Other: Citizen

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?

There are no benefits to allowing a private bank to have more control over citizens money, and the risks to us are too many to list.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by leeching the system the way it is, as the vast majority of people in America get direct deposits and use a debit card for transactions our money is effectively digital already.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The only positives would be for the financial institutions that profit from keeping citizens poor.

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, this question is worded in such a way that it matters it seem like the federal reserve is a government entity when the reality is it's just a bank that got a good name.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Since it would do nothing at this point but give the federal reserve power over money it shouldn't have it would definitely be a negative result for the public.

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's just as likely, if not more likely, that this would harm the financial sector instead of helping it, as it will allow you to keep even closer tabs on what people are doing with their money, and allow you greater control of it.

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 only asked so you can gauge what the average citizen would be okay with you putting in to gain more 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, not really, cash usage declining doesn't make the cash worthless, it's still worth exactly what's printed on it (and I'm some cases more if it's collectable).

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Probably the same way it would with an U.S. CBDC, poorly and with a lot of control and freezes from the bank to force you to call in and confirm that you are, indeed, on a vacation.

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, period.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

This is another question used to gauge what people are willing to tolerate, it's actually the same question as before but worded differently.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't, the second you do anything to regulate what it is spent on you can no longer provide privacy, yet another question to gauge what citizens are willing to give up.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't, digital currency would constantly be under attack by criminals with computers, which will cause instability and problems. Imagine not being able to access your digital currency because of a DDOS attack.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, it shouldn't.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, it shouldn't, the reason here is two fold, first it would barely benefit the lower classes while giving you more control, second it would allow the rich an even easier way to inflate their already enormous wealth.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

If you have to ask this question then you know exactly how badly the system will be abused by the rich, and it would also limit the amount which would make it even harder for lower classes to get any.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

And now you want to limit who can even handle these funds, yet another way to ensure the right people make money, while the rest of us stay poor.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

So take a digital currency and give it a way to be used while not connected? Yeah, I don't see that being abused ever...

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

As I am against the formation of CBDC through a private bank, no, it shouldn't even exist in this form.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Oh this list is super long, as the amount of corruption in the private banking industries is ridiculously huge the new standards would be a novel.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They could render it completely obsolete or worthless, costing anyone who invested in it huge issues.

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, the potential detriments far outweigh any potential benefits, and the potential benefits will be limited to those that can assure CBDC, which may be limited as per your own questions.

Name or Organization

Faniks Enterprise, LLC

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

andrewfaniku@yahoo.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on 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?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on 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?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on 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?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on 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?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

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Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station

cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on 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?

Any step that will prevent criminals from sticking a gun in front of a bank teller or a gas station cashier, is a step in the right direction. The federal reserve should stop dragging its feet on CBDC.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Others

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?

This is gonna fail as dollar is going to be worthless soon

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, bitcoin and other cryptos

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?

if Feds print money what happens to cbbc?

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

Luke Montzingo

Industry

Technology Company

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?

CBDC has bigger privacy issues than are discussed. And the ability to quickly increase the money supply will only further lead the US toward instability.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, adopt bitcoin as a currency or have the US dollar be backed by bitcoin. Only a completely decentralized currency that is 100% transparent with a hard limit will allow value and judgment to be accurately understood helping people make the best decisions for themselves and thus the US.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Transaction costs on the bitcoin lightning network are already almost free. It also would take less US capital to set it up.

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?

Let the free market decide. Trying to always increase our domestic GDP is a poor measure of economic health because it's unsustainable. We have to let supply-demand work itself out in pieces or the whole system will crash one day. I think the government should stop trying to control or manipulate things it can't. We need to let companies die that can't sustain themselves, let new companies thrive to make new types of jobs, and allow deflation to happen through a gradual increase of technology advancement.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative, it's as far away from a hard asset as possible. It's like a village in the mountains using sand as currently not knowing there are beaches a few miles away. The cantillon effect would increase creating a harder life for those already worse off.

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 there is much affect here.

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?

no, we shouldn't be using central bank money. In history, their use always ends at some point.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Settle them with bitcoin

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Using other countries' CBDC is extremely dangerous for our privacy. We should use a currency that doesn't threaten other countries like theirs might threaten the US.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

the fundamentals of bitcoin may be hard for the US to transition to, but alternative scenarios are much scarier.

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?

I do think every US born child should receive an amount of money from the US, then it can grow in interest till they are 18. This would vastly improve people's education around finance and our nation as a whole would make better choices.

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?

bitcoin

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

Justin

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?

A CBDC opens the door for governmental (central) control and extortion of citizens like never before seen. In the modern age, financial sanctions are a common and strong alternative to war between nations. A CBDC gives the local government the ability to impose financial sanctions on the layman. It's easy to create a "blacklist" of known criminals and drug dealers to prevent people from buying from them, which ultimately would lead to a whitelist of known vendors. This opens the door for corruption, payoffs, sedition, etc. It will be attempted, and I would rather not have to pray that cooler heads prevail year after year.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If privacy and security are held as the #1 requirement, then potentially. I understand traceability is a major benefit to Digital Currency; however that is exactly why I do not want it in the hands of the government. If the government wants to restrict or expand cashflow to certain avenues, they are free to do so; however if they try to extend that onto individuals, that is unacceptable. And what is preventing them from doing exactly that? How easy would it be to "promote" small businesses by limiting individual purchases to big businesses to a certain percentage? The government already does this with subcontractors, I see no evidence that they wouldn't attempt this. Therefore, all individual CBDC transactions shall be required to be anonymous always and forever.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I think CBDC is uniquely situated to completely dominate and control financial inclusion. The net effect as positive or negative is dependent on the context and who you ask. Government control is a belief I am strongly against, so even if the result was net good, I do not agree with the methods.

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 can give the federal reserve full control over all aspects listed. This is why I am opposed.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Depending on how draconian the implementation of CBDC is, the CBDC has full control over financial stability. Imagine lending money to an individual for a home and reserving the necessary payments so that they could never overspend. Rejecting individual items at the grocery store, or limiting them from certain "luxury" stores if their financial obligations are too high? You could solve all sources of financial instability and turn people's lives around. But, that would all be forced compliance, which again, even if the result is net-good, I disagree with. The only true people with free will in those scenarios are those that are in charge.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial

sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

What is the motivation to lend money? Currently banks lend money not because they are philanthropists, but because the interest payments will make them money. The government has taxation as a method for collecting money, so why would they ever lend out money to individuals? How are interest rates determined?

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 do not know enough about this topic.

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 current system is fine. I'd argue time would be better spent in creating "paypal" like tools which give the general public options for transferring money and are widely accepted.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Technology evolves to meet the needs. Currently most online vendors will automatically convert US currency to the local currency to make the purchase, I see no reason why this can't be acceptable going forward. To be honest, establishing a global currency standard would be more effective than 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 study and understand the pros and cons (as you are doing) and make their own decision. The only impact other nation's economic decisions should have is in bringing the discussion to the table.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, full privacy in all transactions

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This question is exactly why I am opposed to CBDC. You are already admitting that you will facilitate against illicit financial activity, which sounds good on paper. I am allowed to spend my money based on the whim of whoever controls these definitions. Again, whitelisting vendors is much more effective than blacklisting, but then opens the gate for abuse and corruption by limiting who is allowed to accept money to those that are approved.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Existing cryptocurrencies are very established in this regard. Follow them. Again though, this begs the question, why not just let the natural technological development continue? You will undoubtedly add features to CBDC to meet your needs, and each and every one of these features will present a cyber risk (alongside other risks). If you ran it as open source you could react faster to changes in cyberspace, and prove through transparency that you're protecting privacy, anonymity, etc.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If you implement it, why wouldn't it be?

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

Satoshi Nakamoto

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?

That our authoritarian government would use it as a tool to silence detractors by cutting off their access to funds or by confiscating their money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, with Bitcoin and other DECENTRALIZED forms of money.

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?

Who cares you'll just mint more tokens like you print paper.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NOBODY WANTS YOUR SHITCOIN

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Hopefully it collapses

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?

Nope we have seashells

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?

Um do we really want to be China Jr.?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Don't create one

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?

Well it would be created by an inept institution whose power is derived from an inept bureaucracy so surely another country will hack it and drain the reserves.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

HELLZZZ NAW

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Unless it can offer 100% + yield it will not survive against crypto

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No but I'm sure it will to keep middle class and lower upper class from threatening the already uber wealthy.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Eliminate the FED!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Eliminate the FED!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Eliminate the FED!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Eliminate the FED!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Eliminate the FED!

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?

Eliminate the FED!

Name or Organization

LINDON TURNAGE

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?

Further complicating an already over-complicated monetary system and taxes.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Simplifying system. Perhaps flat tax?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Certainly negatively affect inclusion especially of older americans.

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?

Further burden business with intrusive rules and regulation and layers of bureaucracy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative and fraught with unintended consequences

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 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?

Only temporary ones. The whole idea is a slippery slope into ultimate chaos.

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?

Unknown.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should take the lead in simplifying commerce rather than complicating.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Unknown.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Not possible without unconstitutional invasion of privacy.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Unknown.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

No for all the reasons listed above.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

See #12

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

See #7

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

See #7

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No for reasons listed above.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Unknown.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

See #7

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 #7

Name or Organization

Dee Hamilton

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?

There is no way to make anything digital perfectly secure. The consequences of a hostile actor sabotaging such a system are astronomical, dwarfing even the bank run spectre of a century ago.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Restore the economy and decrease central planning and misuse of the treasury by politicians spending wildly and decreasing incentives for meaningful work. Maybe even gradually return to a gold standard if that's insufficient? Increase financial education in schools to grow the base of investors and bank users.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net effect negative. Not sure what financial inclusion means. If it means gifting money to favored groups, that's criminal and inflationary. Educate underrepresented groups instead and incentivize work. Work is a good thing and has mental and physical health benefits, and raises living standards.

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 create temptation to abuse of 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?

Yes, it could adversely affect the financial sector and turn it into a speculative game and race for power and corruption.

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?

No. It makes financial well-being dependent on the good graces of an authoritarian government, and requires perpetual wisdom of central planners, which is a utopian fantasy.

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?

US should be independent. This is unnecessary.

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?

Don't implement it.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A lot of unknown unknowns. No way to make it invulnerable.

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 be implemented.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. It should simply 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?

None.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. It 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?

No. It 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?

It should not be implemented.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It 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?

No. It should not be implemented.

Name or Organization

Craig Bush

Industry

Academia

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?

Risk - We'd be granting you control over everything we buy, thus everything we do.

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

Henry Garner IV

Industry

Other: CPA - Registered

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?

1) As we know, the Federal Reserve System already uses a form of digital currency. You do not print out 1.5 Trillion in Federal Reserve Notes when Congress passes & a bill & the Treasury Issues bonds. Even those bonds are electronic. 2) If the goal is to help provide quicker payments to people without bank accounts, how will issuing a digital currency help get money to the 1.5 plus million homeless we have? Most of them don't have phones & when they do, they are not smart phones. 3) A digital US dollar will be easily hackable by other powerful nations & rouge criminal groups, like they already do bleaching our current paper money. 4) I definitely do not think digital Dollars will help our privacy. They will allow unelected employees to see every purchase we make from a tampon to a condom. That is gross.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Absolutely, 1) Create an application (app) such as venmo which is secured by the US Treasury so that payments from the government to the poor can be delivered just as fast & without the privacy risks to what these individuals spend their money on. 2) For the homeless, have the US Treasury issue a physical debit card which can be picked up at any USPS or Major Bank. This Debit Card could then be loaded with cash via a centralized computer system. a) Insure the Cards are linked to the citizens social security number or Tax ID. b) These cards would also act as a form of Voter ID solving the voting issues being discussed today as this card will be linked to the citizens Social Security Number or Tax ID! c) Ensure that all folks with this Card do not have to pay atm fees & that all banks in the Federal Reserve system accept it. Also install ATM's in USPS centers in poorer areas of the country like downtown cities.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

1) Yes, it will create an accounting headache. Not only will we need to adjust how digital currency balances are verified, we will also have to create new systems, new SOX Controls & will carry huge upfront costs for businesses. 2) People like the ability to hold actual cash, fiat or not, for Privacy. I assume many people concerned with privacy will exchange digital currency for Bills, leading to a shortage of Physical Bills at the bank. This will add stress on banks & credit unions.

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 will take power from the people & transfer it to the Federal Reserve & Federal Government. It will probably allow you to pull the money creation level more quickly (takes less time to Print Bills) but as stated, the system already digitally deposits money to member banks. The easier it is to create money, the easier it is for leaders to make mistakes & the easier it becomes to devalue our currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Answered this above. A digital currency can only lead to more misuse of our monetary system quicker. Stability wise, we already use a digital system, why do we need a token?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Answered Above. The risks far outweigh any benefits or rewards for business & citizens alike.

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?

Tool 1) Scrap this idea, it's unnecessary.

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?

Answered Above, BUT ABSOLUTELY!!! This is common sense. People don't like every area of their life & personal decisions tracked! I believe the majority of people (not in the major cities) will absolutely want their withdrawals in physical cash. Im 32 & I don't even trust Apple Pay, I'm not scanning my phone to a vending machine. I do use Venmo though at times.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

No change, smugglers will still pay criminals with easy to hide expensive commodities like diamonds or gold or drugs. Digital Currency will really only affect people who are working under the table such as immigrants or teenagers. These groups are morally working & are usually poor, so even if you capture some of their unpaid taxes, you won't be making much & will be targeting the poor.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Non. Other Nations can do what they want, we lead by morality & freedom, not by "jumping on the bandwagon". The minute we stop trade with China, we shut off their economy, so they are a monster we created, we should not model off of their behaviors.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, Do not go through with this.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Impossible, all digital transactions will be traceable as checks, debit & credit card transactions are today. Only a physical form of money provides people with privacy.

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?

Obviously it would have to be.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, it would increase the cost & create inflation. Currencies should be stable.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, but nobody rich probably wants this.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

USPS, Member banks & Credit Unions

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

If this is implemented, it would absolutely have to be. Could be a secure USB or a Federal Reserve Official "Debit Card"

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, But we should not implement this at all.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Of course, not mu area of expertise.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Will allow the government to spend more money than we should be in an easier way.

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 creating a Us Federal Reserve Coin other than lowering the cost to print physical money as less will be made....

Name or Organization

keely Andrus

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 creation of a central bank CBDC would open the door for the potential encroachment on privacy and ultimately liberties and freedoms.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, leave it the marketplace to create digital currencies.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The net effect would be 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?

In a free-market,, top down policy results in eliminating the "free"

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 not need the banking system to implement any policies that it decided on. It would lead to the elimination of the banking system eventually.

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 easiest way is to stay out 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?

The free market will always make the best decisions.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The free market will always find a way, if left alone

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

China is a perfect example of why not to do this

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 staying out of it

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Stay out of it

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Let the free market deal with digital currency

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Because the rate would be set by a few individuals instead of the open market

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This question is a perfect example of why the Federal Reserve should not get involved.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

You should stay out

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No to CBDC

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

We already have instruments for this. The free market will come up with the easiest, best ways of doing business if left alone

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Not a good idea

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They might infringe on our privacy, freedom, and liberty

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 CBDC is a very bad idea!

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?

Is the system protected against a CME? or EMP? What type of currency would we use if digital devices fail on a wide scale? Especially if cash is phased out!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Current system has a long history of success. Proposal has many risks that may not be immediately identifiable considering the complex system it would be released into.

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?

To much power in one institution. Illusion of stability but putting all the eggs (power) in one basket is dangerous.

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 should be encouraged not a system to replace cash. Cash insurers anonymity and independence.

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?

As the reserve currency we should set our own financial system and not use influence to change a stable and effective monetary system.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The greatest risk is too much power in centralized banking and government. The described system fundamentally creates this central power.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Our existing system already accomplishes this.

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

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 risk is the government all ready has their nose in the American taxpayers business to much all ready we are to pay taxes in income on 1,250. All ready. By reducing it to 600 dollars I a violation of our constitution laws.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. By requiring the rich to pay more in taxes. And reducing the amount of interest lower credit score individuals have to oay and not more.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be a negative. Big brother don't need its nose in all of our business

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 requiring banks to setup an account for all Americans and not let then close accounts just to separate themselves from an individual

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

By making bank accounts available would be a positive for everyone.

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 disrupt the banking industry and cause them to go out of business. Their would be no money to lend and no way to collect it.

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?

To proceed in this manner. It should not just be left to the president or lawmakers. This is a decision the affects the entire nation and should be brought to a vote on by the nation.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

Just because others are doing it don't mean we have to as a nation. Now if between nations wants to use digital dollars or currency doesn't mean that the entire nation has to use it.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes and those options should be taken into consideration

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't because it is not secure or private and the preying eyes of government will all ways be able to monitor or track your money spending habits and halt all transactions with the push of a button or take your money just as quickly.

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 we are forced to switch then yes I interest should be paid.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No not at all

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Government should keep their nose out of our business.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. It should be sent yo a chip pneumonia a card or a cell phone

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes by debit card or credit card. Or cell phone

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes but I don't know what form it would be..

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It would limit how this would take place st this time

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 will take t ime to implement and for all retail and restaurants to chang their POS to except the digital dollar.

Name or Organization

Burton Boucher

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?

Government overreach. Restricts private industry innovation. Lacks insurance. Though not stated would most likely add additional cost to taxpayers. Risk of government control over the people, loss of choice. Children setting up a lemonade stand could eventually be forced to use government approved digital wallet even though that is not a stated goal.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

For 2% population which is unbanked it would be less costly to just subsidize bank access. Poor and middle class typically don't make cross boarder transfers. Banks already offer dispute of payments which is a direct benefit to consumers.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net effect would most likely be negative. Federal government monopoly with direct central bank access would limit innovation. Reduced choice to the 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?

I don't see any improvement that can't be obtained through regulation along with existing public private transfers.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Single system of failure could be a risk.

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 question. The question assumes other financial sectors would not enter into contracts or create competitive non bank money services. Banks would be less likely to offer competitive services if this is enacted.

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 citizens should have choice of non bank system, financial institutions, or hybrid offerings with ability to have full FDIC insurance and dispute resolution option in a single offering.

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 obviously decline and mitigation will be more difficult. Coin will be most difficult to enforce acceptance for every transaction. Paper money would most likely need to be

electronically converted to digital currency (huge technical feat) similar to electronic check deposit via smart phone.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Free market choice of money transfer. Greatest choice for the people. Regulation and or subsidies to offset fees may be a legislative action.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

In a free market global economy there should not be an influence unless of course the US goal is to control which is not free market.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Public private partnership managed with government having only 1 vote for regulation and policy.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Illicit activity is not a banking issue it's a law enforcement action. Privacy is fundamental right. Legislation could implement other tax schemes to mitigate illicit financial activity such as sales tax. Legislation is already being discussed to have banks report transactions. The rest are policing actions of things like drug smuggling which again is law enforcement issue.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Monolithic systems invite increased attacks and greater susceptibility to fail. Cyber security is a national security issue for all business and governments (local, state, and federal) and should not be limited to CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If direct citizen access then interest should be paid at the lending rate or 0% whatever is higher. No government usage of pooled wealth interest should be allowed. As a government service paid for by the people interest should be returned to the people, if implemented.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No reduction from existing offerings.

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?

Of course. People must have access to their liquidity anytime, anywhere if they so choose. How it should be achieved is a bad question as this could be proprietary invention which is protected by Constitution. Not sharing is a choice but it ultimately impacts consumers choice negatively. CBDC is allowed to come up with their own competitive "offline" capability but regulation must protect the people's choice.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

The how question just highlights the reason why CDBC should not be attempting this. Of course consumers should not be impacted at point of sale. Any impediment by the government or it's agents of the people's ability to transact commerce shall not be infringed.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment

platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

All transactions should be realtime. Technology already exist. Mist be elastic or designed to handle maximum transaction days such as black Friday plus 20% reserve capacity. Encrypted payload sent through secured transmission.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

None if CBDC is only back end to financial institutions. If direct consumer access then complete verifiable identification for each transaction.

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 benefits listed in the report are already in legislative discussion. All benefits listed could be accomplished entirely through regulation and subsidy for banking services. Just the 2% unbanked or all the people which is up to Congress rather than agent of the government.

Name or Organization

Natisha Clark

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?

The benefits of CBDCs are that it would provide financial security, people are able to buy what they need and pay for their bills.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It could be achieved by regular cash and other currency, but it can be made available faster if you mint the coins for digital money.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It wouldn't because all currency could be used to purchase goods and services.

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 will still work because the digital currency is only covering some of their basic needs. You can regulate pricing by taxing the business or have the Attorney General go after them if they charge too much.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It could help people buy things that they couldn't afford beforehand.

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, I think all money would be able to operate the same. The government shouldn't get rid of other government programs that help people like food stamps. People should get the same amount of food benefits.

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 make the value of the coins the same as regular cash. Therefore, the CBDC and money could coexist with each other.

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 think digital money should be able to pay for anything from food, gas, household bills, credit cards and other things.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They can show what the value of that digital coin would be in other countries.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They should do it so they could compete with other countries economy. You should make the money safe and secure.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

You could make cryptocurrency fdic insured and make sure no one could hack people accounts.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You could use a personal identity number or code that is only known by the banker.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

You could up the cyber security so it is hard for people to mess with other accounts. You could have a certain code or number only for the customer/banker.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes CBDC should be a legal tender protected by government and insured.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, it should pay interest by digital currency or by any money.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

It shouldn't be held by quantity limits. It shouldn't affect other government assistance such as Medicaid and Food stamps.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks, Retail places, Federal reserve and other financial institutions.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, by having some type of print off to purchase in store if you left your card.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, it should be easily use and an acceptable payment method.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It could be transferability across different payment platforms by using a digital money card.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It should be technological innovations that make it easier for digital money to transfer and to not be able to hack the system. You should make transfer safe and secure.

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 be shiny or have a unique design to the money.

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?

All fiat currencies fail. You cannot infinitely print real money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Back it by Gold/Silver.

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?

No need for a bank, other than a loan with CBDC's.

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?

Go back on the GOLD STANDARD!!

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?*

Only if backed by gold/silver.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Whatever the inflation rate is, at a minimum.

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?*

Obviously.....(what if there is no power/wifi/internet).

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

What is the alternative? Make it difficult to use? Yeah.....that makes sense.

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?*

BACK UP THE CURRENCY WITH REAL MONEY!!! SILVER/GOLD!!!

Name or Organization

Efren

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?

Having the control over your own monetary systems comes to show and prove to the rest of the world that we as a country can take an initiative to tackle down many problems that cash could never fix. It would allow the federal government to have a better grip of inflation which is just on of many problems that'll affect Americans in the years to come. It would allow the proper tax codes to be implemented into everyone as an individual. The government would be able to do more with those taxes that go unregulated.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I personally believe that the US dollar is superior to other currencies but, just how there is superiority when it comes to currencies in the real world. There's also a hierarchy in the digital space. In an essence I believe the US dollar can be backed by Bitcoin to deter inflation as a whole.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, it would be very beneficial for both parties. The net effect would be negative at first because it's a technology that the public mass isn't so familiar with but as time goes I believe the outcome will be positive for the 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?

Depending on how the US digital dollar rolls out will depend on the affect that it'll have in the long term. These issues could be combated with a dollar that's pegged to something with actual value such as Bitcoin.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The CBDC would affect financial stability in a positive way. By simply having access to how much money is flowing in and out of your economy is vital to keeping stability in a financial environment.

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 would not affect the financial sector. It wouldn't disrupt other currencies because the digital dollar wouldn't replace anything just how we transact with each other.

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 specialized department for these type of matters. Exactly how we have a federal reserve and treasury who decide how the money will be spent. The same could be applied on 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?

It would be unnecessary for cash to exist if a digital dollar was issued.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Blockchain technology.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should heavily influence the United States to propose a CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Nope.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Blockchain technology.

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?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, exactly how national banks are permitted to allow the same.

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?

Economists should be the intermediaries. They should all give information to our leaders and our leaders should decide on the information they've heard.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, I believe this could be achieved by improving our infrastructure so we don't have to worry about it being offline.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, just how the fed controls the amount of money that flows in the economy the same could be applied to CBDC.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes, blockchain technology.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I couldn't possibly see how much more futuristic a digital dollar can 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?

I believe a digital dollar should be incorporated into our daily lives until cash is out of existence.

Name or Organization

Ken fudalik

Industry

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?

Total money control with limited people involved and lead to misuse of power.

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?

End the federal reserve. Let the economy take care of itself.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. Too much power for 1 intuition. Would be a monopoly over 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?

Need to go back to the gold standard.

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 should not be 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 public is not the ones who decided to decline the use of cash. The government did.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We have the world currency, so we have control over any and all payments

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If your friend jumps off a bridge would you too?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

The possibility of evil or wrong doers have control over all money.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. The central bank would have all information and every and all "dollars"

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

None. If there is a will there ks a way.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Cash with checks and balances. The way our nation was founded

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?

There shouldnt be a cdbc

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?

No. It should never happen.

Name or Organization

Mike Borseth

Industry

Other: self employed

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?

Actually, the fed reserve note is unconstitutional.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

None

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 needs to be abolished.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

In negative manner. The Federal reserve is a institution of enslavement.

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. Society as a whole is not capable of going completely digital as the communication infrastructure is not in place, and with the condition of the power grid through out the U.S. it leaves the public in a compromised position.

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. The biggest problem had been the lie of inflating 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 will never go away 100%. What the financial world has lost sight of, is, without internet, cash is king!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Other than being used as a deliberate tracking mechanism, I see no use for it.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Other nations should have no influence on us.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Answer this, at any given time, according to DOWNDTECTOR dot com, there is a minimum of 40% of the world having some kind of internet outage, how is this going to be addressed? I do not trust it as a tool for the general public to replace the cash. I can see a benefit for large businesses, however the majority of the public does not make 7, 8, or 9 figure transactions.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A CBDC completely strips privacy! Despite any effort to imply assurance to assure otherwise, a CBDC is a tracking tool with the sole intention of eliminating privacy!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Look at current events. The most "secure" entities, banks, federal services, credit cards, social security, governments have been hacked. A lock keeps a honest man honest. It is unavoidable.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not NO, but HELL NO!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, if it is interest bearing, then people will lose privacy.

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?

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

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Corruption.

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

Industry

Merchant

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?

The government cannot keep private data secure, and will not have the capability of securing financial data.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We do not support a CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will be a 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 US CBDC could devalue monetary policy at will. This is not a good idea for businesses.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be net negative and would destabilize the 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?

Yes - a CBDC could arbitrarily change the value of currency and stock values as well as the US Dollar compared to foreign 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?

There would be no mitigation needed if a CBDC is never 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?

No need for central bank money if the US Treasury does not stop producing currency.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There is a current method for currency exchange. It is working fine now. No CBDC is needed.

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 and the United States should not be involved in any CBDC issuance.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. Don't try to implement a CBDC, and everything will operate properly.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot. The government cannot keep digital records safe now, and citizens and businesses do not trust security for this CBDC program.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The US Federal Government has enough problems keeping personal records if it's citizens safe, and cannot be trusted to blend personal records with personal and business finance.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Never.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If a CBDC is never implemented the question is moot.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

It should not be implemented. This appears to have the equity and UBI written over it as well as the next step to limiting personal wealth.

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 CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

There should be no CBDC.

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 CBDC.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

There should be no CBDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

There should be no 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 should be no CBDC. This is an effort to throttle commerce, currency valuation, and limit progress. CBDC is a bad idea. Period.

Name or Organization

Nemo

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?

The slavery system that will result from granular control of individuals finances.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Bitcoin standard

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, this would eventually allow to push people out of the financial systems based on political beliefs.

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 change

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

No change

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 will push the the trinational banking system into obsolescence.

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 having one.

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?

Should have no impact.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Not to implement one in the first place.

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?

Having a centralized CBDC will open to the door catastrophic risks, reducing our security as a nation.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Never negative interest

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

yes a maximum of zero

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?

Please don't do this, your creating a system that will eventually enslave your children.

Name or Organization

Tim Worley

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?

I think the main focus should be using catgirl coin as the main currency in the US

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

Molly Growdon

Industry

Other:

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 do not think establishing a CBDC is a good idea. It puts too much power in one place and too much potential control over all Americans, plus this could end up being the end of fiat currency. The capacity for this to be used for evil is very great. It's not a good idea.

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

Bobbyz

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 no benefit to the public to you creating a digital currency. Without cash you will certainly shut people off if they don't follow your politics. It is evil and as seen in China digital currency's are a means of slavery.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No its pure evil. Cash is king. And if you want to do something good for the people back the dollar by gold and stop creating it from debt.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. This is the second worst attack on freedom after the Biden administration.

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 far too easy for you to create new money without any reason and devalue the currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative how could anyone trust 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?

Back our dollars with gold and for the first time ever you will be doing good 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?

Without physical currency the possibility of the fed to so evil is far too great. If you make a digital currency it will be a prison and nothing more.

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 access to physical currency is the only thing preventing complete government control.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Normal people do not have to worry about cross-border digital payments. It is clear that the only people to benefit from this change is the Fed.

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. If you look at the influence of China on our nation you can see that even our movies have become worthless. Keep cash and stay out of our business.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yeah don't do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There is no privacy in digital currency. That is one of the biggest failures of this idea. Even with blockchain there is always a way to see where the money goes. I do not want government to have that kind of power, they are not good at handling the responsibility.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The CBDC places too much power in the wrong hands and would only benefit the Fed. It is evil and the risks of communism are too great.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. The only people that would make money from it would be the Fed that created it and when you get away from real currency there is no reason to assign value to it and nothing to stop infinite creation of new currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No it should not be allowed to become part of our nation. And when you ram it down our throats no amount should be off limits.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

When you force this horrible garbage on us nobody should make any money off of it. There should be a limit of CBDC's created to keep the value high and prevent the Fed from creating too much without any backing.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It should not be used at all.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

We don't want 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?

The technology is already in place. The only reason people are interested in Crypto Currency is the swift and huge changes in value from day to day.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

You will likely ram it through and force us to use 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?

We don't want it at all. However there are a lot of foolish people in the world and you can likely force their weak minds to except your new prison. People gave up all of their freedoms over fear and it seems likely that you can make this work the same way.

Name or Organization

John Scattergood

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?

Adoption of a CBDC will make society more efficient as the costs imposed by security needs surrounding cash are eliminated. However, a CBDC would introduce the opportunity by our elites to impose their behavioral standards on everyone by favoring certain transactions and burdening others. Application creep is an issue. Be mindful that your social security number was instituted only for tax purposes.

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?

Your VISA card is tantamount to 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?

Something that is not considered in the report is what happens if the country's electrical system goes down e.g. from a solar flare, or a hostile EMP attack?

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

Other:

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?

Communism

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

End the Fed. Period.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

End the Fed. Period.

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. Period.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

End the fed. Period

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. Period

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. Period

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 the fed. Period

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

End the fed. Period

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

End the fed. Period

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

End the fed. Period

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

End the fed. Period

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

End the fed. Period

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely NOT!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

End the fed. Period.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

End the fed. Period.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

End the fed. Period.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

End the fed. Period.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

End the fed. Period.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

End the fed. Period.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

End the fed. Period.

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?

End the fed. Period.

Name or Organization

Nathan

Industry

Individual

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?

An economies strength is based on: (population X energy augmentation X technology augmentation X debt augmentation) / government oversight. Population is barely growing, energy has been cut into 1/5 it's efficiency since 2000. Technology has reached a standstill due to bad debt companies. Fed debt will reach it's climax within our lifetimes. Government oversight is already bloated beyond any time in history. Good government oversight is the minimum rules needed to facilitate safe trade. CBDC increases a bloated government oversight that only clogs up the economies ability to grow. As with anything this will happen slowly. However, this is one late game step to a total collapse of the western financial world.

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

John Higgins

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 consolidation of power to a central bank to dictate what the money gets spent on is a massive violation of human rights. It is one thing for banks to regulate what they fund because the power is broken up among hundreds of banks. When one central bank controls all of the decision making, it will cause public outrage.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

They could be achieved by forcing the US government to show fiscal responsibility by raising interest rates and allowing for a market depression that causes a reset. This will cause temporary pain to poor people but in the long term will drastically level the playing field for poor people to build wealth through ownership of assets that make economic sense because they are no longer being "propped up" by a central bank/irresponsible government.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Absolutely. It would be a net negative across the board and would be the greatest takeaway of freedom in American history. It would cause massive civil unrest and possible violence against 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?

The Federal Reserve needs to have less involvement in the free market economy because every time there is policy implemented, it is impossible to account for the nuance of a free market. Just allow the market to correct itself and instead, focus on restricting fraudulent behavior by financial institutions. A CBDC would essentially be an efficient way on implementing INEFFICIENT policies. Despite the good intentions of the FED, the free market calls for less involvement in the market.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be a net negative for financial stability because the individual would no longer have power to make their own financial decisions. Instead, emphasize to the government the dire need to renegotiate our irresponsible spending habits. Then the FED will not need to be so "hands on" on the 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?

They would because they would not be based on being economically efficient. It would also cause a massive drawdown on finances for private 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?

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

Ivon Cullumber

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?

This would be a gross invasion of personal privacy. With the current system of physical coinage and bills ownership of the money is proven by who has physical possession of the currency. And, in the case of a commercial bank, private banking ledgers keep track of how much physical currency in their possession belongs to each of their individual customers. In both these situations, the number amount of currency held by individual citizens is not readily available to the government. With a digital dollar controlled by the Federal Reserve every single dollar would need to be tagged with a unique marking indicating who owns that piece of currency. This will lead to government overstepping its bounds.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. Only a decentralized form of currency will serve the people. Decentralized digital currency is far too volatile to be widely adopted. Centralized digital currency will facilitate totalitarianism. True currency must have value backed by physical things.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would lead to mass starvation in many parts of the 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?

The Federal Reserve is a joke and should be abolished. Any other private company that was run as poorly as this institution would have failed decades ago.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC would further erode the public's trust of their 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?

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?

No comment.

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. It will never go out of style. The government would like to use CBDC to abolish cash because somehow they think they are entitled to a portion of every transaction that

takes place. Again, this is part of the path toward totalitarianism.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Let the private sector do their own thing. You don't have to control this.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I didn't know that we allowed ourselves to be influenced by peer pressure. Tell the other nations to piss off.

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?

It can't. That's the problem. Anything stored in 1's and 0's and made available to share from anywhere on the globe will always be accessible to anyone who has the time and dedication to harvest it. When the US government or its subsidiaries says "We will keep your information safe" you can rest assured that it has already been lost.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't. Not without a major loss of personal privacy.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Hell no!

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?

Should we limit the amount of wealth one person can hold? Are you a communist? This questioning reveals the whole intention of the creation of a CBDC: To control the wealth of every US citizen. Thank-you for being so open about your desires.

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?

The whole Fed should have an offline capability. As in, the Fed should be taken offline and disposed of.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No comment.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No comment.

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

Jason Murry

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 think the largest benefit that may have been tangentially touched on is the ability to monitor movement of all money. A CBDC would be able to identify transactions that are currently not reported on taxes as they are cash transactions and a large population I interact with does not report this income. With this untaxed money coming into the system we would have a much more fair tax system that I imagine would capture a significant amount of money for the federal government that is being missed.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I think a digital currency with the benefits of cryptography is the most efficient way to achieve this at this time.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I think it would lead to financial inclusion that would be positive from an income tax standpoint. The large majority of the population that works on cash payments likely would have less to spend and thus less income from sales taxes but overall would be positive as a way to chip away at the massive deficit we currently run.

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?

For an interest bearing cdbc utilizing it like money that can be tracked while still having cryptographic security will allow rapid changes to be made at the fed level to quickly affect price stability

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I think it would be neutral

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 traditional financial sector may take a hit and may have to offer different services than it does now. Most money is digital now anyways and the pop up of online banks offering much higher interest rates without ever giving them physical cash has been the first step in innovation and disruption of institutions that have been reckless with Americans money in the past (and in my opinion are now with it very easy to good a loan you can't afford). It likely would affect differently than stable coins as the fed may distribute money to the bank which can subsequently loan out compared to a stable pin owned by a third party and possible no centralized 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?

There are already too many rules in the US that inhibit true free market economics. This move may affect the financial sector and will be an adapt or die movement for those that have had preferential treatment and made lots of money off the backs of hard working Americans for over a century

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 are going to remain fragmented and likely will lead to exclusion of portions of the population which is already unbanked and excluded in our current financial system model

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I think it is going to be the future of the second largest economy in the world and one that has its eyes set on possessing the international standard for currency by supplanting the USD. If the promise is what it pans out to be we as a country would lose some of our dominance around the world to a communist nation which is a battle we have been fighting for 70 years and continue to lose. A Strong CBDC may help keep communism from taking a stronger foothold than it already has

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not that I am acutely aware

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The same way that a multi level block Jain does now where payments between individuals remain private but the higher level node holders would be able to see where money has moved from a to b to c and at least question the legitimacy of those transactions

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This is the hardest part of development and I don't have a great solution. I don't think it would be any more vulnerable than the very electronic system we have now and there would have to be safe guards with the ability to turn back the blockchain if illegal activity led to obtaining the CBDC

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yea

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. At the fed rate or a bench mark tied to the fed borrowing rate

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?

Our current banks and others who meet the standards that they meet in protecting and distributing money to individuals

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

In a manner similar to the lighting network it may be possible for a few transactions to happen offline in a small bundle and then be loaded as a packet to the main blockchain eventually.

There would need to be a time frame that it is mandatory to connect to the network to confirm those transactions

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Make it accessible through any form of digital communication that most people carry and tie it to a national ID cards that can be used for ID and transactions. One card could possess many strips or NFC chips to provide multiple types of access.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The technology is there but would take adoption by a large number of parties fairly quickly. Their financial incentive to do so is to keep their customer base

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The blockchain is going to continue to evolve and we do not know what the technology will look like in 5 years but there will be inclusion of early adopters along the way and the same would be true 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?

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Name or Organization

Jonathon

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?

this is not a good idea, the potential of limiting what you can do with your money or having it taken away for whatever reason when it is implemented or at a time in the future, also if it starts failing it will be impossible to reverse course

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

i dont see any benefits overall as it is now

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

yes it could, and the 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?

due to the fact the way the federal reserve has been trying to achieve these goals and honestly failing with the inflation we currently have and it translated to a major pay cut for the poor even though they may have received salary increases it isn't enough to cover the rising cost of living.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

it could be perceived as being able to affect stability in a good way however those that make the decisions may not take the full ramifications into account and affect it in a negative 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?

it would cause most banks to no longer be able to function as it will remove them from the equation over 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?

if you already expect an adverse impact on the financial sector then why even start 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?

even if the public reduces its use of cash (fiat) they are already using their local bank to make electronic payments for bills. adding CBDC will not make a positive impact

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

the real question is how will they evolve greater because of cdbc.

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?

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?

considering bitcoin has managed to avoid being hacked (the blockchain) and not the individuals who are scammed, i don't see the government being able to come up with anything better

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

only if you allow any of the other cryptocurrencies be considered legal tender and not just property

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

yes it should, my FIAT does, if it doesn't I want nothing to do with it

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?

if it cannot be achieved (and it cant) it shouldn't be implemented in a mandatory fashion. if there is a disaster and the grid is down, then no one will be able to pay for the life saving food, water, gas they need to survive or leave the affected area.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

yes, why would you make a currency that is difficult to use.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

visa, masterdard... have already done this

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

future designs and updates are already being done in the decentralized exchange field quite rapidly with no adverse effects, a government controlled system will not be able to make an update in 1/100 of the time it takes say bitcoin to make changes. as the government will talk about and go back and forth for years before doing anything, by then its 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?

so far there really aren't any benefits.

Name or Organization

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?

While the FED is a semi-sovereign authority and has some autonomy in the U.S. and regarding the U.S. Dollar in both foreign and domestic affairs, there is a greater movement in the world that will leave ANY central bank behind if they don't remain compatible with the other central banks. Any CBDC that establishes compatibility with the inter-ledger protocol will be able to remain compatible on an international basis. While non-compliance or headstrong independence will achieve a status of outcast among central banks. This is bigger than a single central bank.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

While a CBDC will afford compliance to a global transition, the secrecy of a CBDC (walled garden) is unnecessary since the nature of block-chain technology is to record ALL transactions, there will always be traceable meta-data available to anyone who knows how to find it. However that traceability is afforded to all who use blockchain technology. It's only called "crypto" because while it preserves some meta-data information, by the very nature of it, hides personal data. Government spending is public money spent by public servants. Not a private piggy bank for the privileged. Creating this layer of "protection" is unnecessary but if it makes you feel better then it's a better alternative to non-compliance with the great Davos Agenda.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC creates a walled garden and represents the very opposite of inclusion. It keeps the guard up of the "Wizard of Oz" style financing/underwriting process and makes an attempt to hide ledger activity beyond the already cryptographic nature of the Inter-Ledger Protocol being implemented. However it achieves compliance to the new international system. There will be a day when we all see the duplicity of a CBDC. BUT UNTIL THEN we must do something to stay relevant to the world.

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?

While the current economic system is based in documented population and credit score metrics, moving to the new system will mean that the price-stability will be self regulating as the stability will not be based on the people (debt based) but rather the metrics will be using commodities as the metric (making this a positive number economy rather than a negative number one) instead of credit and debit/currency the new metric will be based on the value of the world we live in making this new economy "real money" with value attached and not "currency" with debt attached. The "goals you ask about will not be goals anymore but rather realities that self regulate for you making your position less critical and more enjoyable.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Since popular belief is that value is held in commodities and sales, while our economy is

actually based in population/credit/debt control this path moving forward with a CBDC is more in line with the public's belief of how an economy works (or should work). Being in harmony with the public is absolutely a positive factor when trying to run and expand/grow an economy. Running an economy from metrics based in population assessment and credit scores, leveraged by Social Security and founded by "inventory control numbers" on birth certificates is a very close family resemblance to slavery otherwise known as "indentured servitude". This places the public in debt immediately and is by all legal metrics an "illegal" or unconstitutional act since this corporate agreement is placed upon the infant in agency by their unknowing parents and is not a consensual act by the infant. However this corporate agreement is the basis for a debt based economy. Placing the value on commodities and trade equilibrium will be based on supply and demand while always finding the naturalized path to least resistance by market participants alleviating most need for 'regulation through enforcement' like we see today in the active SEC -VS- Ripple case. Stability will be "baked in" to the economy because every transaction will be based on pre-contract conditions and 'agreement of transaction' is voluntary not imposed. Overall, positive effect for sure.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Adverse affects of such a move would include shortage of financial industry staff because it is well known that most income in this sector is received for "side door handshakes" not "front door business". 15 million dollars for "services rendered" is not uncommon in today's world of high finance and regulatory guidance. Yet those transactions would be plainly enforceable on crooked actors in both business AND government. Even in the "walled garden" of a CBDC the meta-data will be available to any investigator who looks for it. This "flipping" of the market makers will have a short term negative affect, however the general economic health of America will be GREATLY better for having gone through the growing pain.

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?

Mitigation of adverse impact following a transfer into a CBDC can be as follows: 1) using fast/cheap/trusted/universally recognized payment/settlement rails such as Inter-Ledger Protocol technology (ILP) used by providers such as Ripple, using XRP to settle transactions will alleviate pre-funded accounts and free up the leverage required to maintain international markets. While the "crypto space" is highly volatile compared to traditional markets, the true measure of volatility is relative to the duration that a single transaction spends stuck in the system. When transactions spend less than 5 seconds on a ledger the factors of volatility come into focus and illustrate the absurdity of the argument of crypto volatility. Most "crypto currencies" focus on retail payments while XRP/ILP is expressly intended for institutional payment rails that are compatible with a U.S. CBDC AS WELL AS ANOTHER MONETARY MODEL using digital/positive commodity based economic metrics. The traditional U.S. Dollar is unconstitutional, however the New York based Federal Reserve has only had since 2017 to right this wrong. Likewise, the London based Federal Reserve of the past would not have concerned itself with our constitution. Neither would it concern itself with the welfare of the American Citizens beyond the likeness and care of cattle in a feed lot to be weighed and measured for market assessments.

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 problem seen by most of the public is that America and the public at large have been trained to think "A or B" while the truth is that both "A and B" are very important. Keeping a separate ledger for government expenses and replacing the current bond markets with a system such as this would help in the short term while transitioning to a different economy making CBDC's essential moving forward until further notice.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

In the absence of a U.S. CBDC the markets will move toward a private majority in financing. The newly implemented blockchain technology will provide the "rules to the road" and the nature of mankind would allow for an equilibrium to be reached in America as well as the world as it was before the creation of the London based Federal Reserve. However the transition to this equilibrium will be volatile without the leverage provided by 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?

While the sentiment of the U.S. has always been one of Independence and freedom, the idea of government holds a limited roll over mankind. "The creation of regulation kills freedom". Meanwhile, humanity requires some directional nudge (regulation) to stay on track. Starting by absolving the "old guard" would be the best way to keep a light regulatory hand while avoiding getting mired down in detail regarding deleting irrelevant laws that were required with the old debt based system of account.

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?

You already know the answer to this.

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?

Not a currency... but there are bond markets that will require them in the short term.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

While blockchain technology can afford this as a solution for custody/creation of value, the idea of some moderate "interest" would be appealing to large investors. The majority of the population will likely be invested in smaller investments and a CBDC could offer comfort and refuge to large investors not yet ready to accept crypto markets and cannot remain in traditional markets.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Of course. Money is power. Power is corruptible. The power is for the people at large to decide, not a few power mongers who can ruin life for everyone around them for a better bottom line in an effort to gain more leverage over them.

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?

Keeping any asset "off line" is a must in order to retain sovereignty whether its a government, an NGO or a private citizen. Privacy (not secrecy) = sovereignty.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

XRP/ILP Enough said.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

XRP/ILP already exists but needs to be implemented.

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?

I'm sure there is plenty of input on this. It's a long winded conversation that would never end for generations to come.

Name or Organization

Industry

Merchant

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?

it is a cover to shaft me and my money

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

no..digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

yes digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

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?

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea 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?

digital currency is a horrid and 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?

digital currency is a horrid and bad 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?

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

no..never digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

digital currency is a horrid and bad idea

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: consulting

Country

United States of America

State

Hawaii

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

How and who can access it. And how widely it would be accepted globally. will digital money save the U.S. costs? Transition times?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

follow a proven platform instead or reinventing the wheel.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

money is money and has no bearing on inclusion or 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?

I would imagine it would be easier to manage , given the right talent runs this program. That talent would most likely come from the private sector. Maybe it would help with controlling inflation. a goal of maximum employment sounds too political.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability, either CBDC or printed money, is based on the faith of strength of the country. The only other stability we know is gold standard.

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 would be in direct competition with these. That's why you would need private sector business people help run this. This would no longer be your mother's Federal Reserve.

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?

follow a platform structure that 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?

of course, because you have those who will never switch to digital for at least one more generation

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Illegal cartels and black markets will evolve.

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 bearing on what the U.S. does

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

mentioned already

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

figure out how to effectively use blockchain.

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?

it's money, replacing cash. of course it should earn interest

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no. you don't limit money now. why would you limit a digital type currency

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

eliminate unnecessary intermediaries. that should be part of the structure.

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?

make it as easy as any other form of pos options

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

invest in this and find out. you'll need a much more sophisticated set of tech people running this to keep out hackers.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Innovation should be at the crux of this 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?

CBDC needs: ease of use, private, safe, secure and protected. It's going to require the highest levels of cybersecurity

Name or Organization

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?

This paper proposes creating a 2nd currency where none is needed and provides no rational basis for this. Money, as it exists today, can already be used in digital transactions. Creating a 2nd currency only creates a situation that benefits rich insiders to the exclusion of the general population. Additionally, there is no justification for why a second currency is better than streamlining the transfer of existing currency, with the strong implication that it simply circumvents the current regulations by default. Even worse the lack of deposit insurance shows that the entire purpose is to push us into a digital realm WITHOUT CURRENT BANKING PROTECTIONS THAT EXIST FOR A REASON.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Simply put, the name or nature of the currency is irrelevant to the cost of transactions. Its the transaction houses and the equipment and regulations that require this. Skipping all this with some new currency achieves the goals but with no needed oversight. Instead we should be looking at why we have these regulations and complicated systems. We may just find we do this for a reason, but can streamline this process digitally without needing to create a new currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would certainly affect it, but in a very very negative way. It increases the digital divide between the haves and have nots by creating a separate currency. If the digital currency becomes more valuable than the real one, we have two very specific problematic results: 1. The poor who cannot afford good digital technology are excluded from the "good money" system and may not be able to pay for things easily. 2. The system of physical currency is circumvented creating a privacy crisis for Americans, if the new currency is more valuable we lose the ability to transact privately easily. It is stated that we need to strike a balance here, but no balance should be struck. The right to privacy is paramount in this country, digital currencies are not great for this in the long run. Note that while we can state the currencies are equal, it doesn't make it so. The divide is automatic and implicit.

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 simple question: how could having two competing currencies make prices more stable? Has this ever happened? Could it even? It seems far more likely that one will push out the other, likely the digital one causing more problems for stability than it solves.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The process of moving between currencies and favoritism will almost certainly lead to weird market forces around speculation and an attempt to move to whichever is perceived as more valuable. This doesn't strike me as a particularly stable situation. Worse the lack of backing by deposit insurance is extremely short sighted. Also, there is no really good way with

blockchain technologies to allow lending. Without a good lending situation we have a lot of other problems that being to fall out.

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 be significantly different because of the government backing. Today digital coins are used nearly entirely for speculation and illegal activities. With a government coin we do nothing to solve this, because the government one can't be used for illegal things as easily without being caught. Instead we would likely see the speculation on one of the two as people decide which official currency is better.

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 thing that could mitigate the negative effects would be fully pegging CBDC to the dollar. At which point it doesn't improve much over a digital dollar system on its own. Naturally the correct answer is to not do this at all because the very regulation this attempts to escape is what does effectively work to mitigate the problems with unregulated 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, in fact this is one of my primary problems with this concept. Cash decline is, in of itself, a reason to never do this. The automatic devaluation of old currencies in favor of the new is a huge problem and cash is important to American financial privacy in our daily lives.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They can evolve as they do today. Nothing prevents us from using money digitally today in a meaningful way other than regulation which we require to keep the financial sector from becoming to volatile.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Why should they? Digital currencies are an interesting notion, but probably need to be made illegal/heavily regulated because of the unintentional harm they cause to the semiconductor industry, global warming and boosting harmful illegal activities. Other countries decisions to support illegal trade should not effect ours.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The main way to do this is not to separate the currency or its value. Notably the very premise is antithetical to managing risk. Digital currencies are designed to allow anything, which is in of itself very risky. We could make them heavily regulated and not anonymous, but that takes away any benefits they do have and puts us back where we were.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This question is bad and whoever thought it was even rational should feel bad. It asks for something that is technically infeasible, privacy and complete anonymity are one and the same. The fact that this is asked in here clearly demonstrates the lack of technical understanding on the FED's part. This is quite literally having your cake and eating it too, might as well ask for a unicorn while you're at it.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The only way to do this is to do what digital currencies already do, decentralize and use digital hashing technologies to ensure user and transactional identities and security. This also does not mitigate all risk, and the fact that there is no guarantee of the money's safety opens up the biggest risk of all. People could invest heavily here only to find out there was a hole and their money is all gone. This is unacceptable and is why the entire plan is quite frankly, one of the dumbest things I've heard.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If we do this it has to be otherwise we further the separation between haves and have nots this creates, and fuel even more speculation. In fact not only should be legal, but unless one CBDC is exactly equal to one dollar we are in for a VERY bad time unless we happen to be wealthy already and can play this new system the capitalist way.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I'm not sure this question even makes sense. How would a currency pay interest on its own? That sounds like some kind of natural inflation. Instead if it functions as a currency interest would be dependent on its situation, having the capability to lend the currency and charge interest and give interest to savings style accounts is necessary, but also brings us back to a normal currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Why would it? Unless we have limited the total amount of CBDC, in which case we have committed the same speculation folly as current digital currencies. Note that if the speculation problem is not solved we do not actually have a currency that can be used for trade. If this system is to work it must work more like money than current digital currencies.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The regulatory structure MUST be identical to actual money or everything falls over, no changes should be made. The regulatory structures being different will cause the aforementioned differences between the values of the currencies and cause speculation, inequality and massive financial instability.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

If the value is pegged to the dollar this becomes easier. We can transact offline and then update central ledgers later in the day since the value of the moneys in the transaction doesn't change over time.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Definitely. If this is going to work it needs to be spendable and tied to the dollar. Like digital dollars but with some new fancy technologies to help keep streamline the costs of moving money.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Unlikely. Similar standards exist today, see the current digital currencies or even authorization platforms like OAuth. With significant public standards and buy in you can have multiple implementations all produce the same kind of output.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

One big issue we continue to face is the security of digital things in general. Whatever standard we produce must be done so in a way we can upgrade the security as we move forward. The number of bits needed to secure something right now and the number in a future are different. Quantum computing produces additional challenges here as it becomes a reality. Ultimately, we need to continue to keep air gaped records of what the system looked like recently in order to recover if there is ever catastrophic failure (and there will be some day)

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 the notion that this can be done in a way that both respects the need for a stable financial system and privacy but also offers significant benefits over the way things work today to be a bit ridiculous. This mostly seems like an attempt to skirt regulation of the financial industry, as most crypto currencies are. I think if we are going to do this we need to

look at how to create a digital coin for the US but ALSO FULLY ADHERE to current banking laws. Without this, all we have done is made a legal system for circumventing the protections ordinarily enjoyed by Americans.

Name or Organization

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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 am worried about the carbon footprint of all blockchain transactions.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Perhaps a private-key encrypted "transaction hotline" between major banks could be established. Not quite as universal as CBDC, and certainly not as equitable, but would handle the bulk of the transactions as quickly as a CBDC. If we can move thousands of dollars instantly with Venmo and Zelle, we can move billions with a private-key hotline.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Smaller, community-based banks would probably not participate as the demand from their customers would not justify the return. Any small company doing business overseas with a larger company would eventually be driven to a larger 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 Fed would have to buy and sell bonds with the CBDC in the same ratio as its current digital currency. Also, there must be a fixed exchange rate between the dollar and the CBDC. Another balancing act for the Fed.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Another balancing act for the Fed, another chance for 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?

Unknown

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?

Unknown

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 people still don't have bank accounts, for valid, legal reasons. Almost all of these are already underprivileged.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

A private-key encrypted "transaction hotline" between major banks. See #2 above

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

To preserve economic superiority we would have to join the herd if, say China and/or the G6 started moving the bulk of their transactions to a CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Unknown

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Have to issue a number to each "person" and add to chain.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Unknown

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Would have to be to international transactions

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Pay interest to whom? More likely, a CBDC will incur an administration fee. See #17

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Only if there is a fear that some group could "corner the market". In which case, don't have a CBDC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The institutions have to be banks if the Fed is to have any control over monetary policy. See #4

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. See #17 and #4

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NO. I thought the point was to facilitate large transfers between countries. Otherwise, you are running into the problems of # 4,17 and 18.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Another opportunity for fraud and misuse.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Might be useful in the metaverse.

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?

Unknown

Name or Organization

Natalie Jefts Pike

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?

I am against and do not support a digital only currency

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Leave it alone, paper currency should always be a viable option.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Don't care about inclusion. I do not support a digital only 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?

Leave it alone as paper currency should always be an option

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be negative for stability. I do not support a digital currency 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?

Yes, anything digital is much easier to manipulate, as well as, hack. Much easier than making fraudulent physical 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?

Leave it alone. Physical currency should always be an option.

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 already have that.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Physical u.s currency should always be an option

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?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Anonymity is good...

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Anything can be hacked. Continue with physical u.s currency

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Simply continue with physical u.s 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?

Simply continue with physical u.s currency

Name or Organization

Joseph Kelley

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?*
- 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

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United States of America

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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?

CBDC should be made available to the public in physical cards that are impenetrable to hacking or theft by radio frequency devices. There should be an upper limit set on the amount of coins that can ever be minted to secure its value. Security features on the cards and on the crypto must be designed of the highest possible quality.

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?

Having an interest bearing CBDC will encourage usage and that interest would relieve pressure of government welfare spending for example. However it could be designed in such a way that interest would only be given if used regularly and not hoarded.

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?

Having a specific upper limit to how many coins could ever be issued will ensure price stability. Interest bearing CBDC will encourage businesses to hire and invest because the incentive will be in place that every transaction, from the employees to the employer to earn just from simply transacting in that currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC could be a positive for stability if there is a specific limit on how many coins can be digitally minted. Precious metals are valuable precisely because there is a finite amount, the same with bitcoin. The CBDC would really have more value if a limit was set.

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.

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?

Unlimited liquidity could not be used in the same way during recessions the way it's used now if there is a set limit but perhaps that would be offset if each CBDC is more valuable in terms of purchasing power.

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?

Faith in the system relies on the public's access to funds. That being said, I think to preserve

the value of a new CBDC, There should be some fixed upper limit of how many existing crypto coins can ever be minted. That number could be in the quadrillions, but to not have a limit renders the value worthless.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Embedded on physical cards holding CBDC should have some type of code to automatically compute in real time the exchange rates making trade between cross boarders instantaneous.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Every nation has its own unique set of issues that must be taken into consideration when setting policy. What works for one economy may not work for another.

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?

The CBDC should work like bitcoin. Privacy is of the utmost importance because if the public feels that the fed is going to monitor the identity of every single person man woman and child that is holding CBDC it will never be widely accepted and adopted.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The Fed should hire the top developers from all the major stable coin firms to design a military grade encrypted safe CBDC which would be as easy to use as the US dollar.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, the CBDC should be used as legal tender. Physical plastic cards should be issued to the public that can store CBDC on them and can be used around the world as if it was a visa or mastercard. But these cards should be issued as being jointly owned by the US treasury and FED.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

A CBDC should absolutely pay interest to its individual holders. This will encourage mass adoption if such a coin would function as a bond does. The interest gained could effectively act as a form of indirect UBI for households.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes. The exact upper limits have to be set based on different factors but could be \$250,000 for an individual, the current amount set by the FDIC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Large banking institutions could serve as intermediaries.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. To protect users from cyber attacks, CBDC should be able to be loaded onto physical cards with smart chip technology.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Ease of use must be key to adopt such a coin. physical means of storage on a high quality rfid and hacking attack proof card is necessary for this to happen. Water marks or other multi layered features must be placed on such cards.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The FED should use as a framework the existing crypto currency exchanges like Coinbase and Bianco to use as a model for a new system. Standards could then be established combining the best of these systems.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The adoption and implementation of a CBDC by the Fed would create more secure financial systems free from hacking giving confidence to the system. Perhaps quantum computing technology could be implemented and developed into this 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?

Currently the largest currency exchanges don't work interchangeably, for example coins traded on Bianco do not work on Coinbase. This should be standardized for a CBDC to function across all platforms.

Name or Organization

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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?

Thank you for asking my opinion. I am not able to answer every question but I have carefully considered those that I did. From your own paper "A CBDC could fundamentally change the structure of the U.S. financial system, altering the roles and responsibilities of the private sector and the central bank." I think that some of the risks actually speak for themselves. One such risk is always present in any centralized government institution. They get large and unwieldy, unable to adapt quickly, and ultimately disconnect from the people that they supposedly represent. Competition in the private sector is meant to mitigate these problems, which is why I believe private digital currencies will come up with most if not all the answers to the below questions given enough time.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. One of the potential benefits outlined in your paper is the strength of the US Dollar. The US Dollar could be strengthened considerably by the US adopting better spending practices such as putting congress on an actual budget and not operating perpetually in debt. There is no need to create an entirely new digital currency just to help the dollar's international role. With regard to accessible banking the answer again is yes. Numerous Credit Unions already exist with low monetary requirements for inclusion, again leading me to question why a new system must be created for these supposed benefits.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative I should think. Especially since the general consensus among my own college level professors is that the poor neither own nor know how to operate computers or even smart phone devices. Statements from the White House itself often seem to support this, though admittedly it seems they do so when it is convenient.

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'm sorry but if maximum-employment and price-stability is a goal of the Federal Reserve why hasn't that goal already been achieved? Hasn't the Federal Reserve been around since 1913? Yet maximum-employment and price-stability variables obviously seem to come from outside sources including but not limited to the actions of the US Government. Certainly, the recent change in administration could not illustrate this better. In fact one might argue (and many have argued) that abandoning the gold standard was the biggest detriments to this goal in recent history. To me this "goal" is superficial word salad and creating a CBDC would not affect this "goal" whatsoever.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See above 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?

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. I don't have to tell you the weaknesses of a digital only currency system. You all are already well aware of it. For reference, the multitude of panic pieces published in all forms of publications on what a mess we would already have if a solar storm, or cyber attack, suddenly wiped out all or parts of the internet. There should remain a form of currency that is not digital and the public should be educated on the importance of keeping some of it for this type of emergency.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I might argue that they will evolve properly and naturally and in a non-intrusive way.

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?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Why do you want to abolish complete 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?

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?

Why would it be? Is this not the land of opportunity?

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?

Offline capabilities to a CBDC will remain necessary outlined already in my answer to question 8. Why wouldn't the offline CBDC already just be the paper and coin currency?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, that of course is just good design principals. That being said I don't expect the US Government to be able to come up with anything efficient or with good design as the track record is abysmal at this point in time. Still I suppose to answer your question: stop awarding contracts to companies that ultimately are connected to lobbyists, or those in legislation, or those that seem to be continuously generated out of thin air with no trackable experience and funding from dubious figures (how many times has this happened I am having trouble keeping count). Instead I propose that the contracts should be awarded to companies that demonstrate

the most merit and have demonstrable experience and successes.

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?

See my answer to question 19. The main tradeoff is usually that the private sector is able to design and manage things better than unwieldy centralized Government controlled institutions. Such institutions ultimately are prone to becoming unwieldy because of their limited ability to change quickly. They also they inevitably tend to develop a disconnect with the people they intend to serve. To examine what I am talking about on a smaller easier example we may ask ourselves how inclusive, accessible, and friendly is the DMV? Have they adapted to the technological advancements quickly or slowly? Is the DMV easy to use? How often does the DMV consider or adopt ideas to make their service more accessible? Ultimately I believe that if digital currencies are to arrive and play a major role in interactions the natural evolution of existing digital currencies within the private sector will produce the results to all the questions you have posed.

Name or Organization

Fran Miller-Toll

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 potential for control over the people with digital currency is too great. Knowing the truth about how those in office allow themselves the luxuries of said office is also a place wherein they can potentially target anyone they like via digital currency. The tracking of anyone at anytime can be done by those in charge of digital 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?*
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

Tim Brunson

Industry

Technology Company

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?

It is extremely unlikely or impossible for a central authority to be able to act with good will when it comes to a digital currency. Giving a single entity control over the function and policy is a sure way to cause economic hardship for those forced to use the currency. It is not possible for a central bank currency to protect the privacy of the currency's users. While the Fed may have good intentions in its exploration of a CBDC, any CBDC is ripe for tyrannical abuse including but not limited to: price controls, purchase controls, destruction of privacy, and value manipulation. A crypto or digital currency is only as good as its method of decentralization. A centralized digital currency will fail and cause economic destruction. It goes completely against the concepts of an open and free marketplace. If there is a single benefit to a CBDC, it is that transaction costs between individuals may be zero and transaction times may be near instant. However, this is not specific to a Central Bank owned currency. This is true of all distributed digital currencies. Every other benefit of a crypto or digital currency is enshrined in its distributed ledger where the policy can only be changed through a democratic process. Democratize finance. Do not centralize it or its policy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Any potential benefit afforded by a crypto or digital currency can only be achieved through a distributed, open ledger. As soon as a central entity, nation or public or private group controls the policy surrounding the currency, it is bound to become tyrannical and fail.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The effect would certainly be negative. Not only is there a technology barrier to entry, but the policy of the currency could be manipulated to exclude specified individuals, groups, and industries. While that may not be its initial intent, it is impossible to imagine a future where a centralized governing body does not try to exert control over the users of the currency whether through monetary policy means, or direct action against them. All sound financial and monetary systems rely on an open market where users of the currency are essentially free to make any decision they want with their currency. Centralizing, tracking, and auditing the use of a digital currency is a sure and complete way to destroy an economy and a 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?

Implementation of a U.S. CBDC will allow the Fed to enact any monetary policy necessary in the pursuit of whatever goal it has. That is the issue. A CBDC would give the Fed complete control over the free market through its currency like it does not have now. I would argue that this is a sure way to destroy the economy. It is impossible to guarantee any governing body will not manipulate the currency and negatively impact the market. It is better off sticking with its current tools for the sake of the country.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will negatively impact stability. There is no way to be confident in a monetary system where the rules can change at the whims of unelected government officials.

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 negatively impact the financial sector. The key difference is its centralization. The linchpin and key to the success of nonbank money and digital or crypto currencies is its distributed nature so that policy cannot be changed by a single, unelected governing body. A centralized currency will never be as robust.

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 centralize the currency. Be the steward of a distributed currency where no entity has the authority to change its policy on its own.

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. A distributed currency will provide more benefits to the general public than any central bank money could.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Domestic and cross-border digital payments will evolve positively with the absence of a U.S. CBDC. Open and free markets will determine the best distributed ledger to use for all transactions.

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 be a pioneer in the space of a distributed currency that it does not own. Bring a free and open cryptocurrency to the world. It will be better for the US and better for the world than siloing into 100s of CBDCs that must be converted between. That is no way to be efficient or effective.

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 is not possible. Anonymity is essential to privacy. This is a stupid question and the Fed MUST know 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, but distributed currencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum should be.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Interest should be earned through work the currency does for an individual. It should not be awarded just for holding it. That is a sure way to slow an economy.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, in the same way there is no quantity limits for USD, there should be no quantity limits to a CBDC. That would kill the free and open market.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Firms that allow people to put their currency to work for their own benefit should be allowed to function. There must also still be a way for people to take out loans.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, but I am not sure how I would accomplish that.

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

Efren

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?

Having the control over your own monetary systems comes to show and prove to the rest of the world that we as a country can take an initiative to tackle down many problems that cash could never fix. It would allow the federal government to have a better grip of inflation which is just on of many problems that'll affect Americans in the years to come. It would allow the proper tax codes to be implemented into everyone as an individual. The government would be able to do more with those taxes that go unregulated.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I personally believe that the US dollar is superior to other currencies but, just how there is superiority when it comes to currencies in the real world. There's also a hierarchy in the digital space. In an essence I believe the US dollar can be backed by Bitcoin to deter inflation as a whole.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, it would be very beneficial for both parties. The net effect would be negative at first because it's a technology that the public mass isn't so familiar with but as time goes I believe the outcome will be positive for the 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?

Depending on how the US digital dollar rolls out will depend on the affect that it'll have in the long term. These issues could be combated with a dollar that's pegged to something with actual value such as Bitcoin.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The CBDC would affect financial stability in a positive way. By simply having access to how much money is flowing in and out of your economy is vital to keeping stability in a financial environment.

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 would not affect the financial sector. It wouldn't disrupt other currencies because the digital dollar wouldn't replace anything just how we transact with each other.

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 specialized department for these type of matters. Exactly how we have a federal reserve and treasury who decide how the money will be spent. The same could be applied on 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?

It would be unnecessary for cash to exist if a digital dollar was issued.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Blockchain technology.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should heavily influence the United States to propose a CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Nope.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Blockchain technology.

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?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, exactly how national banks are permitted to allow the same.

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?

Economists should be the intermediaries. They should all give information to our leaders and our leaders should decide on the information they've heard.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, I believe this could be achieved by improving our infrastructure so we don't have to worry about it being offline.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, just how the fed controls the amount of money that flows in the economy the same could be applied to CBDC.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes, blockchain technology.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I couldn't possibly see how much more futuristic a digital dollar can 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?

I believe a digital dollar should be incorporated into our daily lives until cash is out of existence.

Name or Organization

Chris

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 think that a government produced CBDC is just side stepping problems. If anything it just gives the central bank/ Fed MORE power. And that is not what is needed.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stop messing with the money and actually let things happen naturally. Let Bitcoin and other monetary systems grow.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. People who are less tech savvy will get forced down the financial ladder.

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 nearly let them do what ever they wanted. All the while they'll be stockpiling the physical monetary assets and telling people 'they're worthless now'.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

You'd have to define 'stability' first. And who would it be 'stable' for. Net negative for the majority of US 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?

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?

Bitcoin and the lightning network has solved this problem.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I think we/ China etc are still a ways off from having a CBDC as our main currency. I think there is no rush to be the first.

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?

It would have to be..?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I would be open to this. It could negate all the inflation that the government causes?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

How could you limit one's money/ net worth etc? Sounds like socialism.

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

J and J Rental

Industry

Merchant

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?

Runaway "printing" of digital currency and the control it will have over the populace

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Try gold and silver again so concern in Question #1 will disappear

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative as the issuing entity will have complete control over the populace

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 it even easier to give special favors to their owners and to inflate the currency and impoverish the middle class

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative as Question 4 will create incredible 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?

It certainly will affect them. They will have first crack at the new money and will use it before inflation, of even more severity than currently, impoverishes the rest of us.

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 and silver so fractional reserve banking cannot not be used

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?

Eliminate central bank and let free market find the currency it wants, and the public will then have access to a stable currency

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Maybe, just maybe, we would have a stable and free currency that would hold its value.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Forget even thinking about it. Give up the power control and use gold and silver

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Gold and silver

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't and you don't want it to. Power to control is your goal and a CBDC would be the ultimate control

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 done. Kill the power or internet and there is nothing left of it.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, it will give complete control to the issuer.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Currency does not pay interest. There is no deposit to pay interest on.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

How wonderfully controlling this would be.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Gold and silver would not need an intermediary and the power would be decentralized

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Gold and silver don't need "offline" capability, use them.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Currency with deposits to back it up would give us ease of use and privacy in addition.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

A non-issue if a stable currency were used instead

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They would all lead to more control so don't go down this road.

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 and silver don't need design changes, give up the power and give us a stable, private and non-bureaucratically controlled currency. That is way easier.

Name or Organization

Jazmin Guerrero

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?

Access to virtual currency by ALL citizens of the US, not just those who readily have access to internet or a computer or smart phone. Virtual currency shouldn't even be considered until Internet access is free and available to ALL with little grievance to set it up. Otherwise you are just making access to money harder for those who do not have it already.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I don't think the potential benefits of a CBDC, which most likely is geared for corporations and private business owners and the wealthy to generate more wealth and move it around in between countries faster. This may be the way the US government wants to bolster the US economy, but you are neglecting and sacrificing the individual citizens that make those corporations and private endeavors work.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would affect financial inclusion. If you have people who are internet illiterate or can't even afford a computer or smart phone, how will they access virtual currency? The net effect as of right now I believe 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?

Rather than creating new currency out of thin air, perhaps focus more on monetary policy concerning loans especially educational loans.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Hard to say. If no value is put in the virtual currency and it is either wholly neglected or other countries do not accept that currency, wouldn't that be negative for our 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?

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 you don't think it is important, than I hope you don't think those payments are important. Though I imagine if that happens and the general public has no access, they won't make their payments and they won't be met with sympathy. Instead most likely either the government or the company they owe will hound them with debt for payments they didn't make.

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 factor in. If we have CBDC's that no one accepts, we just use it in the US, how does this make it different than cash or wire transfers? We would still need all of those things for international transactions.

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?*

Also, if the government isn't providing that new technology or technical standards, then I imagine they will let third party companies move in who "create" those technologies and standards and then charge us to use them in order to transfer CBDC to other people. So again this isn't really different from how we use banks and ATMs now and transfer money through those institutions, still paying those same transfer fees. Same dog, different day. In other words, it's never really OUR money, its just held in someone's hands until its passed to another with a surcharge.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

I'm sure the CBDC value could be nullified almost instantly if the future held a different form of currency or a better form of currency. That could be bad or could be good depending on what we have in place for the CBDC. Think India when they denounced 500 and 1000 rupee notes and the chaos it created when people had to exchange those out. Whatever plan the reserve has for our currency and financial policies, please don't pull the rug out from under us like Modi did. Also, just don't be like Modi.

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?*

Stop prioritizing large lump sum transfers of money between countries over the financial needs of individual citizens.

Name or Organization

Dillon Pearce

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?

Privacy. It is un-American to force citizens to create an account to receive CBDC. Can no longer use 'cash' to buy sensitive adult items like alcohol, lottery tickets, etc. Every transaction is now documented. We're slowly stepping towards a communist China business. What if it gets hacked? What if someone steals 100 trillion CBDC? What if the hackers have a way of making the block chain? It all seems sketchy to me.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I understand one of the benefits is fast, easy transactions which would help government payments to citizens and countires but why don't we improve the time it takes for bank to bank transactions instead?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative for privacy reasons listed above.

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?

How can it? If every transaction is digitally documented through a ledger or block chain? Documenting every transaction means we have lost freedom. I do not agree with any illicit activity but I also understand documenting every transaction via a government block chain is not American.

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 for reasons mentioned above.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO. Whose paying the interest? We're already in too much debt with 40 year high inflation. Quit giving money away!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

What would be the point then? Is the amount of cash subjected to quantity limits currently?

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 for privacy. I'm not sure how a digital transaction isn't documented.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes but this could also be achieved by improving bank/check/CC transaction timing.

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

Carlos

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 power of a central authority to be able to control, limit, otherwise manipulate what consumers and businesses are able to purchase, with absolutely no privacy is the wet dream of a tyrannical government.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. A decentralized digital ledger.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Financial inclusion? Inclusion to be enslaved by a centralized, unelected authority to decide which transaction you can or cannot engage in on command? The net effect would be tremendously negative for a society founded on the principle of freedom.

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 trend has been a consistently lower labor participation rate and a steady erosion of the purchasing power of the wages individuals' earn, I don't believe the Federal Reserve has the ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its dual mandate. Giving even more control to an institution that has decimated the working class for the sake of inflating the assets of the exorbitantly wealthy would be a historically tragic mistake.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Communism or capitalism. What does history tell you geniuses at the Federal Reserve?

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 multiple banks competing for borrowers and depositors be better than a bureaucratic central bank controlling all money in circulation?

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 you don't do it. Stop. If any of you sociopaths at the Federal Reserve still have a shred of free market principles left in you, just stop.

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?*

Crypto currencies. Digital wallets with private keys stored on a decentralized blockchain.

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

The United States shouldn't be following authoritarian tendencies.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

You don't make one.

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?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Fuck no

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

This isn't a question to be asking in a supposedly free market economy.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Are you suggesting communism?

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 be a CBDC.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

The idea of a CBDC needs to die.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Fuck no. Nobody should use a CBDC

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Polkadot

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?*

Forget the benefits of a CBDC. The consequences and risks outweigh the benefits 100-fold.

Name or Organization

Yvonne Braime

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New Jersey

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 strongly against the conversion from the dollar to crypto currency of any kind...I believe it will further disenfranchise and marginalize the working poor, the poor, small businesses, and potentially cripple some Americans' ability to earn money. Furthermore, I see this potential move as a way to centralize currency to surveil the American people. This move in my opinion will only benefit the haves and have-nots...ie; the billionaires, the elites, and the one percent that control most of the wealth in this country.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Possible...but I have to be convinced otherwise.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It 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?

Not sure..I'm very skeptical.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

That will depend on the end game of the Federal Reserve...

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'm not in a position to speculate..

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 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?

This is all part of a strategic plan that's been in the works for some time now...the value of the dollar has been declining for some time...so, the power to be will at some point be able to justify the move to digital currency.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

No sure

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...however, globalization is what it is...I believe countries have been discussing this topic of digital currency for awhile now...I am sure of that..

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Absolutely!! But that would defeat the purpose of the wealthy in the world...

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

We lost our privacy a long time ago...in this country and the world for that matter.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

We are living in the era of hacking and cyber crimes...countries use hacking as a vehicle to use against each other...so, cyber risk is unavoidable...its a tool that they all use.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No sure

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Again, I'm not a opponent of CBDC...

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not!!!...like most things..the American people are sold a dream of convenience at the expense of our liberties, freedom, and privacy..

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

It will not matter..their will however, be efforts to put a positive spin on the CBDC program

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Absolutely!!!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Again, I am not a proponent of CBDC....but I believe its absolutely coming down the pipe as wee speak..that's the purpose of this questionnaire

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No 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 a proponent

Name or Organization

Paul Jensen

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

South Dakota

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The primary risk of a CBDC is a political one. Assume that in the year 2024, a CBDC is issued. In the year 2032, a president is elected who disregards the norms, and implements a social credit score, similar to china. Then suppose that the social credit score is used to place restrictions on what people can or cannot purchase with their cbdc currency. For example, if you are identified as a member of an undesirable class of people (Immigrants, unvaccinated, lgbtq, political activists, etc) Such a cbdc could be used to restrict what a person is allowed to purchase. For example, you might not be allowed to purchase firearms if your on a criminal watchlist. That same power can be extended to not being allowed to purchase uber rides if your lgbtq or an immigrant, or not being able to purchase certain goods such as vehicles if you fall under certain category. The united states government showed under donald trump that it was not a trustworthy locus of power, and that the check and balance system could not restrain a malignant president so long as partisan politics dominated, and half of congress wished to back the president no matter what he did or said. He was impeached twice. Anyone in their right mind looking at the laws without stakes in the battle from a third party country would immediately elect to convict for impeachment. And yet, the senate could not. Would not, because the system has become wholly corrupted. Until the United States government can demonstrate to its citizens that it is a legitimate and safe government, the mere thought of expanding the powers of said state is too far a risk to take. If the CBDC were issued in a manner where the citizens did not have to identify themselves to the us government, and the us government did not attempt to enforce aml, kyc, or any other such measures, the CBDC may well be safe for civilians to use, despite being unsafe for the country as a whole due to the criminality such a stance would foster. If the US government were to implement the following measures to prevent partisanship, it may be safe to issue a CBDC. 1. The outlawing of campaign finance donations. All campaign finance must be done using public funds. 2. The outlawing of demonstrably false news, and a tight leash over all the media companies in regards to political commentary. 3. The outlawing of gerrymandering, and an overhaul of how voting works. A principle that the majority winner of any county, state, or country who wins the popular vote for that district should be followed. As is, the concept of districts whereby votes can be cracked or packed has fully eroded all public trust in both the goodwill of the us government and its incorruptibility. A large number of the populace believe that the votes are manipulated one way or another. 4. The passing of a voting rights act, and the digitization of voter id, such that people can vote and be polled remotely and have their vote secured by the blockchain secure from sock puppet and sibyl attacks. Back in 2018, when the Ajit Pai asked for comment, his form was flooded with sockpuppets from corporate lobbyists and this sockpuppet attack was used as justification to pass unpopular legislation/guidance over the rules of the internet. 5. The rework of fisa courts to include a jury as the bill of rights said it should, and a public publishing of all secret criminal proceedings immediately following a verdict. 6. The outlawing of corporate lobbying firms. People who wish to lobby must do so in a congressional hearing before the nation where it can be critiqued. Not behind closed doors. If the us government were to pass these measures, they could be trusted to perform their duties of KYC/AML. Until such time, the US congress is susceptible to hostile takeover by elements of the us that are decidedly undemocratic, and favor their own specific narratives of who is or is not american, who should be allowed to vote, who should be allowed to stay in the country, and who should or should not be allowed to spend their money. For a time in 2019, the united states government effectively became a rogue nation state, and it was terrifying. I personally have no trust in the us government after donald trump, and I am quite

fearful of any member of the government knowing anything about me in any way that database rules could be applied to me. This data is forever. Simply for making the wrong political donation, or identifying with the wrong sexuality, someone could in theory be put on a secret list in the future, and have their economic activity curtailed with no court hearing, and no legal recourse. This is america and we are no longer a free nation.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. A CBDC is the only way forward in a modern digital era.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. The CBDC would allow for jobs to directly pay people without going through an intermediary of a bank. This by itself is an amazing benefit.

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 could allow for smart contract infrastructure to be built that would take the place of banks. This would allow for interest rates set by the FED to pass directly to the market instead of being first passed to banks.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be net positive. A cbdc would allow for the creation of liquidity pool models for the stock market instead of order book models. This would by extension relieve liquidity risks on exchanges, and would make front running of orders less viable.

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 would adversely harm 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?

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 imagine that they would follow the direction they currently are on, where bitcoin and other blockchain technologies regularly take the role that a cbdc does.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If another nation state issues a cbdc, it is imperative that the us government do so as soon as they safely can. To do otherwise is to risk obsolescence.

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?

Until such time as the us government implements changes to the way members of congress are elected that prevents partisanship and legalized influence purchasing by large donors, it is unwise to give the us government any information about its citizens. The US government is in a precarious position and we are one election away from becoming a rogue totalitarian state. That said, the man hours and labor required to unmask wrongdoing is a feature. This barrier in effort is the barrier which assists in preventing the state from easily slipping into

totalitarian tendencies. It is a fundamental balance in our check and balance system. Beyond this, there has been great advancement in this specific field in the area of zero knowledge proofs. ZK snarks for short.

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?

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?

Any existing financial or legal institution should be allowed to exchange cash for the cdbc currency.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. A cdbc wallet should have subwallets inside of it. These subwallets are keys containing set amounts of the cdbc currency. When a person wishes to make an offline payment, they specify the amount, and the software creates a handshake with the counterparty device. Then, the device sends the keys over. Once each device is back online, it drains the transferred subwallets to the main wallet, completing the transfer.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. All credit card companies should be required to carry it.

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?

The CBDC is a significant threat to freedom in the US.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Reduce regulation and costs associated with credit card and wire transfer transactions.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Not really. The barriers to financial inclusion are primarily educational.

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 less input central planners have the better.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I think it would be a net 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. Any loss of personal financial freedom would be a negative.

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 no way the potential abusive capabilities of a CBDC would be ignored by politicians.

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. Again, just simply the existing credit card/wire transfer system.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Simplify and reduce the cost of existing systems. You could also adopt existing cryptocurrency, particularly Bitcoin.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Our freedom trumps what others do. If our country remains free, then our economy and competitiveness will thrive.

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, keep our currency free and private.

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

Merchant

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 major concern is the electric grid and the potential that it could be impacted by an EMP either by the Sun or by a Foreign Power. At that point no one would have access to money. And the electric grid is not protected enough to rely on it as the exclusive way to access money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Wire transfers and ACH transactions are already in place. So no need for CBD

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Having operated a pawn business which the largest customer base consists of the bottom 20 percent of income earned and many are receiving welfare as their main or sole income. Almost all do not have a bank account and have no financial skills at all. The percent of this segment of the US population would not be included.

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?

That would be possible, and you need to consult some Cyber Security experts.

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?

No we are supposed to be a free market country

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

T. Scull

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

South Dakota

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Privacy- anonymity of the buyer/seller of goods.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Well yes- go back to the gold standard and quit with the fiat currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Not sure what the term of "financial inclusion" means- but the net effect on liberty would be negative in my opinion.

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 a digital currency upon the population would seem to have a negative effect here- and when is it the fed's business to control employment percentages and price stability as opposed to that of a free-market system?

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?

Digital currencies are still fiat currency- and too manipulatable as well.

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?

Giving the banks, and therefor the government, more power over our personal banking is negative.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Why do they need to?

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, as we are a sovereign nation.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No digital currency.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It is not the business of the fed to prevent illicit financial activity- and it cannot be done without systematic intrusions upon the Constitutional privacy and anonymity of private citizens.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Foreign actors with bad intentions could, and probably would, be able to hack into and manipulate a CBDC- causing financial chaos.

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?

It shouldn't exist.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

It shouldn't exist.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It shouldn't exist.

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.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

We citizens are aware that many financial sector entities, including the fed, want to do this in order to control and manipulate the citizenry and our private finances- go away!

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 citizens are aware that many financial sector entities, including the fed, want to do this in order to control and manipulate the citizenry and our private finances- go away!

Name or Organization

Jennie Gilchrist

Industry

Merchant

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?

No No No on digital currency. Too much government control. Invasion of privacy without options for cash. We are already seeing banks "cancel" customers with whom they disagree over issues. The risk with CBDC is higher.

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.

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?

Encourage cash usage!

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 do what's best for us!

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?

Nobody believes you provide 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?

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

charlie

Industry

Other:

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?

This is one step closer to a "digital economy" where cash no longer exists. A horrible consideration.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

How 'bout we stay with cash and credit/debit cards?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Any effect a CBDC would have is a 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'm all for any monetary policy changes that lessens Fed control.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I see a very negative effect on financial stability if a CDBC is allowed.

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 is no such thing as 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?

Not doing 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, absolutely yes. A government operated CBDC is a bad idea. Period.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Hopefully there will be an absence.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I suggest we make it known the the US deals in dollars. Exotic coinage isn't needed.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Yes. 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. Just some of the reasons I stand firm against a CBDC.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Forget about "designing" a CBDC.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Obviously no.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

DNA - does not apply.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

DNA

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

DNA

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

DNA

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

DNA

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

DNA

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

DNA

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?*

As I said above, we've got cash, including checks and credit/debit cards. That is more than enough. I'm 77 years old and I've never wanted anything else.

Name or Organization

Alex Babits

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 provides no new value that is not already achieved through traditional digital fiat or cryptocurrencies. CBDC's give power to a centralized entity that is not looking for the best interest of anything but itself. It further restricts people's purchasing freedom and privacy of the individual. A social credit score is more easily implemented with CBDC. A social credit score is forced subservience. I do not want to be a slave.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

CBDC provides no new value that is not already achieved through traditional digital fiat or cryptocurrencies. CBDC's give power to a centralized entity that is not looking for the best interest of anything but itself. It further restricts people's purchasing freedom and privacy of the individual. A social credit score is more easily implemented with CBDC. A social credit score is forced subservience. I do not want to be a slave.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

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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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interest of anything but itself. It further restricts people's purchasing freedom and privacy of the individual. A social credit score is more easily implemented with CBDC. A social credit score is forced subservience. I do not want to be a slave.

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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12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

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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?

CBDC provides no new value that is not already achieved through traditional digital fiat or cryptocurrencies. CBDC's give power to a centralized entity that is not looking for the best interest of anything but itself. It further restricts people's purchasing freedom and privacy of the individual. A social credit score is more easily implemented with CBDC. A social credit score is forced subservience. I do not want to be a slave.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

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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?

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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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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

Manfred Rosch

Industry

Other: Service

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?

The idea that we would need to have an electronic wallet doesn't sit well with me. how many issues do people have with computers and phones. Constantly dealing with malicious software and viruses infecting systems are theft. Credit cards are bad enough with fraud. Then there's people that either don't want them or cannot afford them. What do the homeless do? Nobody has any business being able to track or keep track of what I have or use. What happens in a power failure? It can't be used. I worked in a grocery store back in the day. From time to time weather would cause a power failure. So the registers were useless. Had to do it manually and carry on till power came back.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Cash is king, go back to gold base 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?

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?

If. China wants it let them. but what good is digital money when striking of key can wipe it out.

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?

Now you're taking communism.

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?

Can't happen, it's digital, electronic. Who is trying to bullshit who.

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?

Of course

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

Tala

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?

If someone were to convert their fiat currency into CBDC and later decided to convert back to fiat would they have to pay a capital gains tax like other stable coins? Also could you store CBDC on a Ledger wallet and use that wallet to pay in person at stores or online? Would the fed help business accept CBDC in store?

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?

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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

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?*

Being able to use a hardware wallet to pay for things in store.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Help companies accept CBDC and create a way for CBDC to be used in store.

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

Alex Bruski

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Nevada

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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- 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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- 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

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Yes, other stablecoins pay interest and it would be a great way to incentivize holding on cdbc rather than coins like usdc or usdt.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

No, but the interest might be able to be capped.

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?*

Like apple pay or google pay, you could pay using your cdbc at stores by touching your phone to the machine.

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

Industry

Technology Company

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?

You have removed ALL financial privacy. Also, y'all are a single point for a massive cyber attack. This is such a bad idea I don't have enough words to convey this.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. It's all bad. This will fracture the country. You will create parallel economies as people leave your system.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

you will have to ability to exclude people from the economy. This will cause violence. A mass amount of violence as you disenfranchise 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?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative. If your network goes down, you take down the entire 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?

You will have too much power to affect where money goes. History has shown central banks ultimately signal the end of a nation.

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?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The fed will become irrelevant. This is a good thing.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

End the fed and ignore those countries. Central banks always cause societal collapses.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

End the fed.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It's not your job to monitor financial transactions.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Just wait until wallets get hacked or your network goes down. You'll crash the economy. Also once the cryptography is cracked for your CBDC....ooooohhh boy you're in trouble.

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?

end. the. fed.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Actually. Yes. Decentralize the blockchain.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

ummmm. #EndTheFed

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

#EndTheFed

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

#EndTheFed

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?

#EndTheFed

Name or Organization

Hayeks

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?

The freedom to choose how an individual pays for goods and services will be refused. What if I am buying used goods, and I am doing private transactions for myself. I do not want the FED to monitor every purchase. This is a violation of my rights as a citizen.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, allow existing crypto currencies to perform this digital currency function.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be negative. What is the source of getting funds for self employed 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?

There will be a conflict of interest. The FED should even be doing any price stability controls, not goals. Private commerce is not within the FED govt role. The FED govt role is supposed to be international financial relations with other countries. It is not the FEDs role to create a currency that can be turned off or disabled or tracked at will

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The effect would be negative, since many people would seek out alternative means of financial exchange, seeking to use silver coins, or bitcoin. That would undermine the existing use of fiat currency that is freely trade, saved, in transactions without any restrictions on its use. If I want o buy something that illegal in one state, but legal in another state, there is potential for denial of a transaction, based on some rule in a computer somewhere.

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?

A tool to convert the digital currency to a paper currency or convert to a crypto currency is the only way it will be accepted by many people

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?

There will always be a use for cash, such as local community garage sales, fund raising, anonymous donations, charity handouts to people or to churches.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There is no problem, as we do this today right now, with limited downsides.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

There should be no influence at all how other countries use digital currency. It is seen as a totalitarian way to control consumers by controlling their money system.

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?

The potential for abuse by a tyrannical govt official is too great, and consumers should be allowed to exist in complete anonymity as they wish, as it is designed in a free market capitalist system,

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?

NO it should not ever be legal tender. The FED uses a digital sytem for manipulating currency markets already, we do not need another system that can be abused by a tyrannical govt leader.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It should not even exist for private citizens. If banks or comapnies want to use it, then let them use it. Private citizens will want to preserve their privacy and quick liquidity of cash systems.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO, there should never be controls by any entity, which would be considered tyrannical behavior.

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 any intermediaries, as they cold possibly interfere with the free flow of transactions, and potential for abuse by inserting a usary fee or charges that cannot be bypassed, which might be considered criminal action.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It cannot be an offline currency, therein lies the problem. If my darn phone is missing, or battery keeps discharging, does that mean I cant buy groceries now when I need them ? What is I go on vacation and leave my expensive phone locked in a hotel safe, so now I cannot buy an ice cream cone ?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

that is the root of the problem, that any one entity could design the use or acceptance, and also prevent use and acceptance at will with no consent by the consumer

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

this makes it even more complicated. US currency is accepted worldwide now, due to its

acceptance and recognition of it. Digital currency has the potential for cyber crime, by preying on elderly people when they try to transfer money to kids.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

there is possible threat of vulnerability, and forcing consumers to worry about threats in their currency in the middle of the night, while on vacation, which would force a user to do a software upgrade just to buy a steak ?

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 benefits I see is for the IRS or the FED govt to influence consumer behaviors, It benefits a govt that wishes to track users and money used. There is virtually NO benefit at all for end consumers, only problems and headaches.

Name or Organization

Ajnestie

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?

There are no benefits. There are unlimited risks, we are a free republic based on free consumption, spending. This would federalize our society and give unlimited powers to those who will allow acceptable purchases or only allow purchases on approved items, even absent actual law. This will federalize all banking. The abuse of power is too high!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Allow the private businesses to fill this roll.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will, 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?

It is so contrary to what the United States is founded on and our rights as citizens.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be great for the government but not its citizenry. The net effect would be negative, the only way to implement this is on the total collapse of 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?

Yes, its no different other than it is Com

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?

Wire transfers are fast and easy

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

IT SHOULDNT

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 wouldnt, it would eliminate privacy. This should never be allowed to occur.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It wouldnt. We cant even stop Russia from Hacking our own government now.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Why would it? No.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is a bad idea!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Any financial institution should be allowed to fill this gap. The Federal Government should not be directly involved.

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?

Avoid this cluster.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It seems as though feedback is not really sought but just acceptance of this disastrously bad idea.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Innovation and Technology make this something we should not venture into. This is ripe for fraud and 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?

Name or Organization

Daniel Stiles

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?

A digital currency is slavery pure and simple because it puts the government at the center of every transaction and can prevent anyone from buying or selling. It is the most evil control mechanism ever designed by man. Say something wrong Olson you have no access to your money. Do you want this for your children and family?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A federally controlled digital currency has absolutely no benefit to American citizen. It only in rich is banks and empowers government tyranny.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The government just stops the transaction or seizes your accounts on a whim.

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 "open the kimono" of the Federal Reserve and wouldn't that be fun?

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?

It will create a gigantic black market economy. Because digital currency is just a method of control and taxation efforts to avoid this owner is burden will lead to gigantic black and gray markets of barter and foreign currency which the feds will have no control 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?

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 critical for the freedom of every American citizen the beacon contract and conduct their daily business without government oversight on every financial transaction. Shut the federal government know when I give \$50 to my kid to go to the movies, no.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Just as it always has. Federal digital currency is a solution looking for a problem.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Who cares? Foreigners can easily transfer their money to a dollar-based bank card just like they do now.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. Americans are either free citizens or they are not.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

If you don't do it in the first place then you don't need to worry about 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?

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 is exactly why I don't want a federal digital currency. You're already talking about using it to control the amount of money Americans have. It is disgusting.

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 about just using the money that we already have.

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 Petersen

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?

This is the end of freedom. Do not do this. I do not consent. You know exactly what you are doing with your end goals of having absolute control over every facet of human existence.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

None. Zero. The only thing we can possibly do to erase 50 years of inflationary policy that has ruined future generations' ability to reap the financial rewards of their labor is to erase the fiat currency and back it by gold and silver and tangible assets.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The CBDC will erase the already artificially limited opportunity for minorities and at-risk groups to have any level of financial mobility. CBDC will destroy the last vestiges of financial mobility and kill equality in America.

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 System only wants to enrich itself and those fortunate enough to be born into the bosom of its benefactors.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This will ruin America. Do not do this. I do not consent.

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 will ruin the financial sector for all but the elite classes. 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?

Not using CBDC. This is a bad idea, 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. This is a stupid idea created by psychopaths. Do not do this.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The same way it always has. Organically.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The United States has always been the world leader in everything. Don't be a little bitch and pretend like what Europe or China does has any impact on what America should do for Americans. But it doesn't matter, because you are in the process of "manufacturing consent" to pretend like the people want this.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not do this. Do not start a Central Bank Digital Currency. This is a stupid idea and you know it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The Central Bank has been actively managing the looting of the productivity of the American people for over a century through inflationary policy, abandonment of precious metals, unfettered money printing, taxation, outsourcing productivity to kill excise taxes and duties from imports that used to fund the government, and interest policies. But the most illicit financial activity is loan origination and the creation of new fake money with every loan.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The biggest risk to CBDC is its inherent design and its default controllers. Literally anyone else or any other organization would use this power for better purposes.

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. And interest by default on a currency is inherently inflationary. This is an idiotic idea. It is beyond my comprehension why I used to think that thought competent, brilliant people ran our world.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is stupidity. The Central Bank is privately-owned and by default is owned by a single end-user. It's insulting how little you think of people that you assume nobody knows this.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No firms should serve as intermediaries because every layer of insulation between the public and the CBDC adds costs and devalues the money that actually passes between consenting individuals. But you know this and just want to enrich your buddies.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. In the form of shiny rocks that last forever, like gold or silver.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CBDC should not be used in any form ever.

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 at all. This is idiocy and unnecessary.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Fiat money has sucked the ability of current generations to reap the benefits of dramatically increased productivity. Catering the financial system to fit desires of a few wealthy people rather than to benefit the entire human race is the worst thing humanity has ever done. You have destroyed billions of lives by enslaving us to artificial scarcity, but you already know that.

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 is the total enslavement of humanity. And regardless of what I say, you will proceed with your plans. You people need Jesus. Love is the only thing that will fulfill your soul, all the money in the world will do nothing.

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?

This abets the implementation of social credit scores. I will not use this system.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A central exchange currency could be created but it must be done by a trusted authority. The FED is not a trusted authority.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

If the financial inclusion is not negative the perception of the CBDC will be that it is fraudulent.

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 would either be very easy to implement or it would fail catastrophically. If people refuse to use this by even a moderate percentage, the currency will fail.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The positive is that it will bolster alternate currencies, making them more mainstream.

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 is only different in that the creators of doge don't want to arrest people for thought crime.

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?

Arrest the criminals in the financial sector before attempting to create a change, or you risk poisoning the well.

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, people will barter, or turn to other currencies like crypto or local coins.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Efficiently.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It will take no less than a decade to study the long term implications of such a change.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Citizens can mitigate the risks by not using the system.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The problem is the FED, they are not trusted so you cannot create this.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The criminals working on the project.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

What kind of idiotic question is this? No.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

What kind of idiotic question is this? No.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

What kind of idiotic question is this? None would be required, how many exist for BTC, ETH.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

These problems have already been solved in existing systems.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Solve the problem of trust before asking these questions.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Solve the problem of trust before asking these questions.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Solve the problem of trust before asking these 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?

Solve the problem of trust before asking these questions.

Name or Organization

Bob

Industry

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?

Control

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stay out

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Neg

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?

Neg

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?

Fed will screw it up

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

David Masciarelli

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 read the "Potential Benefits of a CBDC" section and was struck that a CBDC is a solution in search of a problem. Then I realized this centralizes and gives direct control over individuals currency that is unprecedented. Therefore, a CBDC has the potential to kill public confidence in the US monetary system. Centralizing control over individual accounts in this way opens the door wide to abuse without alternatives.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Support increases in competition amongst private institutions to lower costs and increase transaction speed and reliability.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

So it a world where cash is readily made and distributed (it is paper, after all) you are wondering if having-to-have electronic resources in order to be able to transact will make things more inclusive? You know what is helpful but not even necessary to transact in cash? A pocket.

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 the implementation of mistakes, that are so often made, faster. Economic and personal financial damage could then be instantaneous with no ability to get ahead of it and change course.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This could EASILY be a disaster. For instance, monetary contraction at light-speed, rather than the delays through the system that give people time to adjust now, is a nightmare to even consider.

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 believe non-bank money primarily exists because of mismanagement of sovereign currencies. I've often thought BitCoin (and Cryptocurrency in general) has a place BECAUSE governments mismanage sovereign currencies, interest rates, national debt and the like. Should it ever happen that all of the top (say) five economies in the world started managing their currencies reasonably, govt spending/debt, interest rates, etc appropriately you would see all alternate currencies begin the process of fading away. If you move forward with a CBDC you will find alternate currencies grow. If you outlaw alternate currencies, then they will just go underground. This is a fools game you propose.

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 concerned with the financial sector for its own sake. A CBDC should be avoided not to save the financial sector but to preserve and hopefully enhance competition and to decentralize power over individuals.

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 alternatives are adopted through the competitive forces of free enterprise then so be it. It will only have done so if acceptable alternatives exist. In fact, that is why it has declined (without a CBDC I should point out)

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Are you asking people to predict the future of innovation?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I think we should sit back and take advantage as their best and brightest leave (hopefully to a welcoming USA) their currency dictatorships. Eventually all CBDC will be misused to promote some agenda. When that happens, those with brains and energy will seek places to live where they have the freedom to use their money as widely as possible and avoid other countries where either those choices are limited or easily could be by a CBDC (that has not yet been abused). I suggest the USA be that place.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Other than avoid them at all costs? No.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By not having one. Let's be honest, even if implemented with privacy safeguards at first, a CBDC could always be used to infringe on 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?

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, 0. This has no business being used for individuals.

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

Duane V. Grassell

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?

Yes, corruption by elite institutions and individuals.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No, this idea should not move forward.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, the inclusion of social scores could cause unfair advantages and disadvantages.

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 them too much unaccountable control.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Making an incorrect or self-serving decision too quickly.

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, see answer #5.

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 to start this concept 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?

This problem should never occur.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The way they do now.

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?

See answers to #3 & #4.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. This already doesn't exist, nor hasn't, since the creation of the IRS.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

By not starting this to begin with.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Never

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Not if it's never implemented.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, that's socialism.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None can be trusted.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Not if it's ever implemented.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

This should never start.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Never start this.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Never start 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?

Yes, loss of individual financial freedoms. Do not start this.

Name or Organization

Albert Coritz

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?

We would become Communist China with the Government having total control over the population

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 and stop devaluing the \$

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I would never participate willingly

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 already mucked up the monetary system for far too long.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Once again like the \$ the Fed would be creating something from thin air. We need to go back to the gold standard.

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 at least the good ones are backed by real assets

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 upside to a US Government CBDC only bad things can come from 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?

I use a Debt or Credit card now and seldom carry cash because of theft risk.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Existing Cryptocurrencies already have this working well. If it's not broken, don't fix it.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No influence at all

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Just don't do it. The risks outweigh the benefits

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Nothing is private anymore, why are you even asking this question.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Electro-magnetic Pulse would fry all the computers as well as the power grid. Of Cyber attacks from other unfriendly countries

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The regular fiat banking system hardly pays interest at present, so why should 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?

No, just don't do this.

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?

We already have bank card and Credit Cards, why do we need CBDC

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Of course, did you think you're going to wave a magic wand and this crazy idea will magically appear. who thought up these questions?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Cryptocurrency is the future. The public sector is pioneering the innovation for 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?

Just don't waste the time and money. Fix the current system the Fed has mucked up over the years.

Name or Organization

Amy

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?

I'm totally AGAINST digital currency. This will impact the teens, and small businesses that rely on cash payment.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Only that the government can now track your every move! Tax tax tax!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative! The poorest would be the most affected.

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?

Go back to the gold standard

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability for government. Instability for the individual.

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 any money is not backed by gold, it's basically worthless.

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?

No central bank! End the fed!

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?

Don't follow.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yep. Don't do it

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Can't be done!

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?

And there it is. Control the masses!

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?

We are doing just fine without 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

Elliot

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?*
- 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

Philip Kaczar

Industry

Other: Health Care

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?

There are no benefits to a Digital Dollar, Opens door for corruption, Theft and Control by who holds the currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Don't Proceed, There is no need for 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?

It would make it easier for the Fed to make more money out of nothing. Bad idea

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative on 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?

Merchants and companies I suspect will have to pay a fee to use it and that will inhibit its use and not all merchants will use it.

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 proceed.

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 Money is not Money. Cash is and always will be needed.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Conversions will be a problem and cross border countries wont have the ability to use 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 the followers. It should be put to a vote of the public

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Security is the biggest problem.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It will provide no privacy as the banks, IRS, other Gov. institutions will track it. None of their business.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Theft via hacking. Kiss your money goodbye.

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?

All ready talking about intermediaries for it. It will not be universally available.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It happens yes

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Would help

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes, but thats the problem. Fees all over the place. Merchants all ready have C.C. fees for example. Same scam!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not known

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 clear to me at this time.

Name or Organization

Caleb Stanley-Kemler

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?

freedom. i would like to keep my privacy, thank you. I would also like to purchase what I want, when i want, without the government telling me what to do.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I do not care about the potential benefits. CBDCs are too abhorrent to freedom for me to accept it.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

yes, but 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 fed should not have those mandates.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

the result would be negative for stability, as any intervention in the market causes 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?

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

Matt

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?

What if the dollar goes digital, and your phone dies? Or you forget your password? Or your digital wallet is glitching and needs an update? Or any of the other myriad problems that come up daily with technology. Cash is king, and you cannot replace that with a singular dollar. Apps like Venmo and PayPal and online banking apps are extremely helpful to CONTROL and move your money, but there's no reason to make every single thing digital. This seems like another ploy by the government and Big Tech to try to track our every move. Instead of being able to have our own cold hard cash, now apple and Facebook and google and the federal government will know exactly how much money is in our wallet at any given moment?

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 affect would be negative. Those who need financial inclusion efforts are probably not fit to receive real loans anyway and they'll end up deferring the interest.

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?

Positive affect could be that they will make apps that directly track your spending and income and help you with investing and savings.

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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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?

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

Thor's Hammer

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?

Digital is total control of the sheep. Full of counter party risk. You are playing the old problem, reaction, solution game. Gold and silver coins are constitutionally authorized money and very stable, zero counter party risk and private. You and your Babylonian system are not. Just fold your money changing tent, dry up and blow away.

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?

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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?*
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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: Mental Health Consultancy

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?

Policies must consider legitimate means of CBDC oversight, new established intermediates and by the people (i.e., congress), of The Board of Governors, the Federal Reserve Banks, and the LLCs instead of the current system process of several levels of audit and reviews from independent accounting firms. A CBDC risk not raised in this paper would be the implications of massive data collection and privacy issues with unprecedented control over every single American's or corporation's transactions. CBDC would essentially be deciding how we do business or not. Even though there are good intentions behind this idea, history has shown that all too often we don't anticipate the bad actors, intentions and negative outcomes. If we have not learned to protect our current system from white collar criminals, eliminate derivative betting activities with zero risk, while landing the plane softly for all of society, not just a small percentage, we have not earned more responsibility. With the recent number of increasing cyber attacks, security issues, and shutdowns, I don't have confidence that our financial system would be updated or secured enough to protect our finances. In fact it seems like we would be creating the perfect target for our enemies. Another risk not mentioned is that the CBDC is based in tertiary activities. The white paper states, "As a liability of the Federal Reserve, however, a CBDC would not require mechanisms like deposit insurance to maintain public confidence, nor would a CBDC depend on backing by an underlying asset pool to maintain its value. A CBDC would be the safest digital asset available to the general public, with no associated credit or liquidity risk," (FRB.gov, pg., 13, 2021). Without FDIC guarantees it will be an impossible sell to the American People. This lack of underlying asset pool assumes we have infinite resources of wealth backing the Federal Reserve. The scientific disciplines of Ecology, Geology, Anthropology, Physics and Mathematics clearly illustrate this is not the case. Primary wealth activities extract our resources and secondary wealth activities manufacture our resources. Tertiary activities (i.e., coins, paper money, checks, ACH and SWIFT payments) regardless if they are central bank, commercial bank or non bank money, exist as service of facilitation for the distribution and sale of goods. Since the US dollar was removed from the gold standard in 1971, the gap between our actual primary wealth and tertiary wealth has grown exponentially buffered by our increasing debt and quantitative easing. An adoption of the CBDC, as a liability of the FED, backed by US dollars, which is no longer backed by anything except the US brand equity, will only continue to increase the gap between primary wealth and tertiary wealth, untethering us from reality and further contributing to the collapse of our economic system.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by re-grounding our economic strategies in primary and secondary wealth activities that align with physics and the understanding that exponential growth in the extraction of physical resources cannot continue indefinitely on a finite planet.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would negatively impact financial inclusion. Globally, 1.7 billion adults remain unbanked. 3 billion people remain offline. Until we can guarantee every person on this planet will have access to the internet and a mobile phone, we will simply create more digital inequality leading to creation of a digital underclass and further social unrest.

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?

To effectively implement a new financial system, you need trust. Public trust, especially with financial institutions, is at an all time low. You must first build trust with actions, not words. The Federal Reserve is currently unable to successfully pursue its maximum-employment and price stability goals. The Federal Reserve must prove it can implement effective monetary policy with their current tools before they get new ones. Giving the government more control over our financial decisions will have the opposite effect.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

THE CBDC would have a net negative effect on our financial stability. For a short time it might appear to work, but as our need for exponential growth and energy keep increasing to maintain our economies, we will soon be unable to extract physical resources (i.e., oil) due to declining production capabilities, diminishing resources, and increasing EROI, which cannot continue indefinitely on a finite planet.

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 class-theoretical concept. Any identified adverse affects, without conducting a study and gathering empirical data, would be purely speculation. For example, this statement from the white paper, "A U.S. CBDC would offer the general public broad access to digital money that is free from credit risk and liquidity risk," is not based in any empirical evidence, but is someone's opinion. For example, a recent study by David Hope of the London School of Economics and Julian Limberg of King's College London on tax cuts — examined 18 developed countries — from Australia to the United States — over a 50-year period from 1965 to 2015. The study compared tax cuts in a specific year, such as the U.S. in 1982 when President Ronald Reagan slashed taxes on the wealthy, with those that didn't, and then examined their economic outcomes. The study found 50 years of such tax cuts (i.e. trickle down economics) have only helped one group — the rich. The WEF 2022 Global Risk Report states "Social cohesion erosion", "livelihood crises" and "mental health deterioration" are three of the five risks that have deteriorated the most globally and are the most imminent threats to the world. Another disastrous economic policy without any empirical evidence to support it would only further erode trust and economic 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?

The scientific method is a tool that should be utilized to study and identify any adverse impacts of the CBDC on the financial sector and public prior to implementation. Since the 17th century, scientific disciplines propose a theory or hypothesis, design a study method of procedure consisting of systematic observation, measurement, and experiment, and the formulation, testing, and modification of hypotheses. Yes, these tools might diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC, but with criticism as the backbone of the scientific method, you should welcome this kind of criticism to avoid theoretical economic speculations to be experimented on the public without empirical evidence or data that it would benefit all of society.

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?

Removing the public's access to a form of central bank money is a quick path to social unrest. In any new financial system there needs to be a transition that is inclusive of the unbanked, offline and those who dislike change. Similar to the COP26 coal phase down, it could take decades, but is a necessity.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

CBDC and cross-border payments would revolutionize the global market. For example, I utilize a marketing and website agency in SE Asia as it's cost efficient and the quality of work is excellent in emerging markets. I pay a significant amount of fees that could instead be allocated towards domestic investment boosting the American economy.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

We should optimize learnings from other large economy nations testing central bank digital currencies. For example, China has 261 million individual users of the digital yuan. About one-fifth of the population, have set up e-CNY wallets so far, and 87.5 billion yuan (\$13.78 billion) worth of transactions has been made using the digital fiat currency. Another example, Cambodia has reached nearly half their 16 million population with their digital Bakong. Cambodia is classified as a "least developed country" by the United Nations but has one of the highest mobile penetration rates in the world, with 20.8 million mobile connections or 124 per cent of the population. During the pandemic lockdowns, implementation of contact tracing with QR codes and has led to changed behavior of using digital payments instead of cash. Cambodia's youthful demography and high internet penetration make it fertile ground for digital economy growth. We can learn these lessons and apply them to our own strategies and policies.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, conduct a scientific study and it will identify new risks and questions 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. We have yet to do this with our current financial system as data privacy and regulation laws are far behind the technology. It's not going to magically happen in a new system.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Again, this is the purpose of the scientific method. To design rigorous studies that ask and answer these questions, which might lead to more questions and more studies to gather enough empirical data speak to allow us to speak intelligently about these risks. As of now, it would all be purely theoretical speculation. Risks such as malware, phishing, or ransomware might be unavoidable. The US government must first prove it can mitigate current cyber security risks before moving to a digital currency.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not unless it is backed by primary wealth to remain grounded in the reality of what our ecosystems can and cannot produce.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, fractional banking added to CBDC would only further lead to destabilization of our economy and increasing the dangerous derivatives market. There are plenty of other ways to accrue interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is a complex question and speaks to the wealth distribution in our society. Do we hold quantity limits for single end-users for cash? Currently, no, but increasing inequality is leading to social cohesion erosion and instability. Limits are boundaries, and are necessary for a balanced existence. We should specify boundaries and parameters to avoid wealth hoarding and close the inequality gap. Yes, that means less profits, but a functioning society.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

As stated in the white paper, "potential intermediaries could include commercial banks and regulated nonbank financial service providers, and would operate in an open market for CBDC services." A new type of firm not connected to the current financial system should serve as intermediaries. As reestablishing trust is a necessary component to implementing a new financial system, giving power to the bad actors (i.e., bailed out corporations and commercial banks) will only further anger the public and lead to distrust before the system could successfully be implemented. The role should be independent of the financial system to ensure integrity, trust and adherence to regulations.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, increasing climate crises disasters, especially in light of the recent volcanic eruption and tsunami near Tonga, have shown we need offline capabilities. For example, Tonga communications have been wiped out, leaving people unable to access the internet, phones, and their online banking services. Satellite dishes and a global internet system would help us achieve this goal.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

The best way to maximize ease of use and acceptance at point of sale is to work towards getting those who are unbanked and offline a part of the digital community. Look to emerging countries that are successful in changing the behavior of their unbanked population. The example of Cambodia would be a good place to start.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The CBDC would need to be compatible with all other payment systems. A government project in conjunction with other nations would need to be established to identify all systems, an API will need to be designed with protocols for integrating into other platforms. Most likely new technical standards would be needed to be implemented globally for cross-border payments.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

We don't have crystal balls that predict what future technology will be created and how it might affect CBDC, all we can do is apply our current scalable technology and have the cognitive flexibility to adapt to new technologies as they emerge.

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 principals should include transparency with a code of ethics and integrity. There are always tradeoffs when developing a new cultural tool. For example, the privacy-protected principle could be a trade off for less control over financial transactions for Americans. How would you define "safeguarding the privacy rights of consumers and affording the transparency necessary to deter criminal activity?" At the moment these principals are vague and could encompass any number of actions. Specificity is required to truly understand the tradeoffs the American people would be undertaking. For example, the creation of social media was a tradeoff for our societal cohesion. We did not foresee the negative consequences it would have on polarization and our children with increased rates of depression, anxiety and suicides. To achieve the potential benefits to households, businesses, and the overall economy that exceed any costs and risks; we must be willing to look at the risks and act on them, even if it means CBDC is not in our best interest.

Name or Organization

Andrew Ferrell

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?

I believe the net effect would be positive as it would make accessing the US dollar easier across geographic regions.

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 with any form of currency, controlling the flow of money towards employment and price stability is complicated. The more employed individuals a society has, the more money they have to spend which tends to lead towards higher spending, thus increasing demand and in turn prices of goods and services. A CBDC (if implemented correctly) could be used to distribute funds directly to individuals or organizations easier and more quickly in times of need and even reduce potential for abuse. For example, with emergency relief funds. It would also make it easier to track where funds went to help mitigate fraud.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Depends on the controls put in place and how they are used. If digital currency is created or destroyed too quickly and in too large of amounts, financial stability is sure to be affected. Same as with traditional 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?

If anything, it could help stabilize an unstable financial sector. We face a real danger with unregulated crypto markets already. A CBDC could help meet the same market demand as cryptocurrencies while remaining more in control than current crypto 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?

Having ways for traditional financial institutions to connect to the CBDC that the general public doesn't have could help reduce the overall impact 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?

ABSOLUTELY! In fact, it would be potentially disastrous not to!

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

I think we've already seen how. A larger use of unstable crypto assets and a greater world financial alignment to using other currencies (like China's).

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

Observe and learn from any mistakes they make first.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Allow the general public to validate transactions by running nodes (similar to current crypto operations) but control creation of currency centrally.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Use biometric encryption?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Fraud and theft seem hard to mitigate completely, but it might be easier to track if implemented correctly.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Sure.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Yea, to foster more resilient network transactions by running nodes. (How crypto remains secure.)

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

That's hard to say. Maybe just for insurance reasons, but maybe not in total amounts. Like similar to how current FDIC limits cover up to 250,000 USD in banks but don't stop you from storing more than that amount in a bank.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Should allow private firms access, but should also have a public distribution option provided by the government directly.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

ABSOLUTELY! There are numerous situations where people could need to exchange money without having network access. Post disaster instances, crowded/congested environments, etc.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Yes, not sure exactly how, but that would make it the most useful.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

By mimicking current crypto technologies.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

"Difficult to see. Always in motion is 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?

Making it easy to connect should be number one. It's so complicated to even do things like get US Treasury bonds, bills, notes, etc. and prioritizing normal citizen access could help strengthen the US's financial security.

Name or Organization

Frank Mcguigan

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

New Jersey

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?*
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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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 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?

The Central Bank Digital Currency controlled entirely by the Federal Government could lead to misuse of power depending on who is in government. People's banking could be controlled by a single entity and anyone who could potentially disagree politically, ethically or morally could become an outcast. This is dangerous and always leads to tyranny.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

None. Let private institutions adapt bitcoin and other crypto currencies.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It could disenfranchise people who disagree one way or another with the Federal Government and it could implement extreme control over individual dissidents.

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 will attempt to control the money supply and will be able to cause inflation/deflation much quicker. This will ruin price/market stability.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net effect will be negative because it will cause rapid ups and downs in the markets due to attempting price control/ money supply and who gets the 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?

It will be controlled by the Federal Government rather than private institutions which will cause a drift in the markets. Bitcoin is regulated by adoption and non-changeable supply. It is a stable resource. CBDC is regulated by the Federal Government which will determine the supply based on its perceived need in the markets which will cause turbulence and ultimately crash.

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

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 will be no "benefit" from the CBDC to the people and it will become a political tool for establishing public policy and oppressing anyone disagreeing with it. The American public has already experienced this from the current banking system. The public is vehemently opposed to any CCP-style social credit system and will recognize the CBDC as such. NO CBDC. NO CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We do not want your central banking in any form at any time.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

You will use it to oppress people, censor them and starve 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?

The federal reserve is an unconstitutional criminal enterprise. Time for you to stop.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

You've always ruined financial stability, caused depressions, inflation and you will never stop.

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. We do not want anything from the federal reserve. Leave.

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?

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 and your debt notes were never 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?

we don't want what you are pushing

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?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

End the FED

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

Anthony Geiser

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 Federal Reserve does not have the wisdom, independence, or virtue to wield such power. No one does.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stop debasing the U.S. dollar with rampant money printing that benefits the elite, via the Cantillon Effect.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. Unapproved individuals,, organizations, and businesses will temper their voices for fear of CBDC retribution.

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 grant the Federal Reserve too much power. Every transaction will be under surveillance. Those who hold unapproved opinions will be denied access to money.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The effect would be negative. The capacity and temptation to wield such power for political expediency, evil, or personal benefit is too great.

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 negatively affect the financial sector. Participation in a CBDC will be compulsory. Stablecoins are strictly voluntary. Stablecoins can be vetted, revealed for what they are, or out competed by another stablecoin. No such check would exist for 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?

The only acceptable tool is an iron-clad, ban in perpetuity of a CBDC, or any such similar 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?

Nope.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Cross border payments will evolve just fine without a CBDC, assuming no Federal Reserve, or other U.S. Government interference.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The United States should sit back and watch as those CBDC issuing countries are consumed and twisted by the unprecedented power in the hands of so few.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The best risk mitigation of a CBDC is to ban it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It could not provide privacy to consumers. You cannot make this work.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Exactly.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. A CBDC should not be allowed in the United States.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

The limit on Federal reserve CBDC should be zero for all American citizens.

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 because there should be no CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC should be banned in the United States.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. CBDC should be banned.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

There are existing technologies (bitcoin and others) that will perform this function better and far more ethically than a CBDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A CBDC will only hasten the public retreat from governmental fiat.

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?

Consider the principles of sound money. The money supply should increase predictably and reasonably over time. Interest rates should be determined by market forces. No one should have the power the Federal Reserve wields.

Name or Organization

David Coplan

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?

Abuse and privacy violations by the Government.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Unknown at this time.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Undecided.

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?

Unknown at this time.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

About the same as right now, simply raising or lowering interest rates affects perceived value.

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 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?

No 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?

No. We already have debit and credit cards.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

No answer.

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?

No answer.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

No answer

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No answer

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No answer

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No answer

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No answer

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No answer

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No answer

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No answer

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No 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?

No answer

Name or Organization

Barry Matherne

Industry

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 personal finances by any branch of government or those affiliated with the government (i.e. Federal Reserve) is not a good thing. This is pure encroachment on a person's freedoms and gives undue opportunity for control to be used against dissenting opinions. Ask yourself....if this is such a good....would you personally want to allow anyone else to access your money without your choice....I think not.....this issue needs to fall by the wayside....

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

That is neither here nor there....a CBDC is a non-starter.....this would not turn out good...

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Wokeism is the ruin of our current policy decisions....a CBDC would be used as a tool against those citizens that are not like minded...that should never touch upon a person's finances.....I am strongly opposed to a CBDC even being tested.....

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?

Hot with a CBDC.....

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The negative possibilities inherent in giving control of a families finances goes way beyond the pale.....

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at 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?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

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?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We must make our own National decisions, not be led by other countries, please re-read the U.S. Constitution

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO.....never....ever.....It is not necessary.....

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

That is totally irrelevant....no one besides a family should have control of a family's assets.....

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

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?

Irrelevant discussion as CBDC is not a good choice at all.

Name or Organization

Chuck Todd

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?

Absolutely do not do this, data collection alone is a tyrant's dream, not to mention the control there would be over every single American's and corporation's transactions allowing them to do business or not. It is unprecedented the amount of control that would be given to any entity that is able to issue and control America's CBDC. This is a power 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?

NO

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be non-inclusive. The 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?

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?

NO

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NOT the FED

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?

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 Knipe

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?

Infringement of personal freedoms and privacy

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Use of CBDC only between nations for trade

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

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?

Would create too much government overreach. This goes against what this country was founded on.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Would ruin the economy. Free enterprise would be decimated. Too much government control. Small businesses would not be able to survive.

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 kill the banking industry and all investments.

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?

Only use CBDC for transactions between governments.

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 available for all transactions by individuals. Have cash based off of CBDC and backed up by gold.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Some form of. CBDC will be used by governments. Could be the yuan or dollar based form.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The country with the strongest economy and largest gold reserves should be the one that issues the CBDC's.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not use CBDC's for individuals, continue the use of the dollar and keep the banking system in place.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC's would take away privacy for individuals. Freedom would be lost. This would turn the US into what China is today.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Could not be without risk. Digital computer footprint can always be hacked.

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.

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?

Only Central banks and governments should use the CBDC's.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Cannot. That's why we need to keep the dollar. What if China or Russia deploy an EMP and knockout the internet system and all computers.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Should not be used for 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 should not be used for this purpose.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Should only benefit how governments do business with each other.

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?

If the ability of the individual to do business privately and without government control is lost, then this country will fail.

Name or Organization

Jeremy Rogers

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?

The paper encourages further trampling of individual privacy and liberty. The fourth amendment right to be secure in our own papers has already been completely torn to shreds under current banking and legal systems. The federal reserve has also manipulated the current economy into a state of instability which will surely implode in the foreseeable future. The issuance of any federally managed digital currency is the final nail in the coffin of any hope for privacy and monetary security any reasonable individual has, and I consider it offensive to the core. The paper completely skims over any of these overreach concerns and just issues platitudes like needing to "balance" these things with continuous overreach and intrusion prying into everyone's lives everywhere possible completely unchecked in the name of "crime prevention". This is outrageous.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A CBDC should not be implemented. The federal reserve should be abolished rather than enabled as it has repeatedly proven itself to be corrupt, and very recently so.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Stop trying to use woke-isms and virtue signaling terms like "inclusion" to garner support for the complete domination of the entire financial system by an Orwellian big brother system. Sure, it will be "inclusive" all right. The entire goal here is obviously to "include" people so much it's impossible to opt out of it, which is not at all acceptable.

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 be manipulating economies. By doing so, you are already creating instability such that the entire system is very nearly ready to collapse on itself. It is not the Federal Reserve's right to crush and pervert the free market economic principles that actually work long term.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The effect will absolutely be net negative. More manipulation of the financial system will result in more and more bubbles that are greater in size and impact when they pop because of artificial propping up of industries, markets and entities that wouldn't fail so spectacularly if they were allowed to fail when they ordinarily would have otherwise. This continued behavior will be ruinous to the American people and is disgusting.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Implementation of a CBDC is obviously intended to completely consume and envelop the financial sector. It is intended to drive other stablecoins and nonbank money out of business in order to consolidate power, influence and control of society.

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?

How about the tool of not doing this at all? I reject the notion that a CBDC is at all necessary for any legitimate goal that supports the freedom this country was founded upon.

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?

Some sort of cash equivalent of money, in physical offline form, must always exist. If it doesn't, this represents an engineered single point of failure that governments, both foreign and domestic, will leverage to completely dominate society and further enslave their subjects. This is entirely unacceptable.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Domestic digital payments aren't your business. Leave them alone. If both payor and payee are in agreement on a payment method you have no role in that transaction. Foreign payments are already micromanaged and no further intrusion by you or any other government agency should be engaged in.

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. Just because some other third world country jumps off a cliff do you have to push them out of the way so you make sure you don't get off the cliff last? Trying to be a "leader" in this way is ridiculously stupid.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The only way to manage the potential risks are to not engage in creating a CBDC. The federal reserve shouldn't exist in the first place, much less be expanding its influence and domination of every single aspect of our financial choices and the economy.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Anonymity in transactions is not equivalent to "facilitating illicit financial activity". This is offering a false premise that we should only have an expectation of privacy in regard to the guy next door spying on what we have, what we choose to buy, or who we choose to give money to. An organization like the federal reserve or a corrupt government is a far greater privacy concern as it continues to prosecute and persecute the citizenry that is opposed to its unconstitutional activities.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

All operational and cyber risks are avoidable. Don't do this. It's needless other than to pursue the further digital domination of every aspect of our lives. There is absolutely nothing about this system that will make the financial system more resilient. Any continued consolidation into an electronic system which is already mismanaged and full of vulnerabilities will by definition become more risky and less fault tolerant.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Nor should it ever be allowed to exist.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, because it shouldn't be allowed to exist.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

You are LITERALLY suggesting that a wealth cap imposed by a federal reserve entity should exist. This question, even the fact that you had the gall to write it down, shows your complete respect for private industry, economic freedom, and personal economic aspirations. This

question is amazingly disgusting in all ways possible.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None, because a CBDC shouldn't be created. Digital currencies, if people decide to adopt them, should remain private and managed in wallets as deemed appropriate by end users who choose to do so.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

A CBDC shouldn't be allowed to exist in the first place, but if one were to engage in considering this further economic perversion, how in the world could you ever assume it would be at all acceptable to have to count on things being reliably interconnected at all times? That's absurd in our incredibly complex interconnected environment. Think of our communications system in regard to EMP exposure be that from human source or simply solar events. This shows the lack of depth of thought you've put into this even having to ask if offline capabilities should exist. I would trust no one to do this who thinks even considering no offline option would be at all a good idea.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Quit asking questions that amount to "how can we best force this down the throats of both consumers and businesses". No thinking person wants this. Get out of our business.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No. Do not create a CBDC. Stop the endless centralization. The federal reserve should have zero role in all of this. Private sector companies are completely capable of developing technical standard successfully for any and all payment systems just like they always have. Government and pseudo government organizations are far less competent.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Hopefully future technological innovations make it impossible for you to ever implement a mandatory CBDC as you are obviously trying to do in order to continue your micromanagement of every aspect of life.

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 CBDC has absolutely no benefit. Private digital currencies have already proven themselves to be possible and practical for all who wish to use them. Leave the free market alone and quit trying to interject yourself in the middle of it. No one wants what you're selling which is a hollow idea with only downside for anyone but government and pseudo government organizations.

Name or Organization

Jonathan De Heus

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 unauthorized use of the CBDC ledger to peer into individuals transactions without a warrant by Federal agencies.

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?

Please see the below exchange from Max Men (slightly edited) to see how I feel about inclusion: Don Draper: How can we increase inclusion? Roger Sterling: Who cares?

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 shouldn't. That should be limited to fiscal policy, not a stable coin.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I think it would be a net positive if we're able to see what companies are borrowing large amounts of CBDCs, but that would require public transparency which isn't visible now.

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'm all for more competition and innovation in 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?

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. Cash is needed for anonymous transactions no matter what those transactions are for.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Depends if the CBDC links into other stable coins in other countries.

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?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

1. Complete anonymity is a desired feature of cryptocurrency irregardless of what the state wants. 2. Currently the US dollar is the largest method of financing illicit financial activity, so I don't think a CBDC will change anything.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Need to have DDOS resistant servers and a fast confirmation time.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Sure

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, but only if it mimics existing interest paying financial vehicles such as bonds or stocks with dividends.

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 what firms, but the regulation should be ideally non-existent.

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?

If it mimics a physical bill in terms of use, why not? For ease of use, have it integrated into existing payment terminals.

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

Barry Nance

Industry

Technology Company

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?

A US CBDC is a phenomenally bad idea, from many angles. You say, "... how a CBDC could improve on an already safe and efficient U.S. domestic payments system..." Response: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." I'm a retired computer programmer/designer/analyst/troubleshooter/author -- all operating systems, all architectures, all languages. I've seen a dozen or so efforts like the one you're proposing (and working on). Most failed. My strong advice: Don't do it. Stop now. At the very least, put the project off for a long while. No need to hurry. Software errors, timing issues and unanticipated "use cases" (both macro and micro) will cause you excruciating embarrassments and project costs. And for what?

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

Craig Ehle

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?

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?

A CBDC could endanger the entire financial sector, instead of individuals being in control of their own funds the government, namely the FED, would control someone's finances. For examples the idiotic idea of taxing unrealized gains. That idea could be passed into law without anyone's knowledge and their stocks go up while they're on vacation, the Fed automatically "taxes" their account and leaves the entire family stranded, then homeless. Though I'm beginning to doubt that anyone at the Fed would care about such possibilities. There are also the threats of political overreach, I wouldn't doubt that the current Democratic Party would use some means to empty every political opponent's bank account out of spite and the same in reverse for retaliation. The government and the Fed should have no say in how an individual spends their money as long as it isn't in the commission of criminal activity.

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 the current financial system and quite perpetuating the lie that "the rich don't pay their fair share." Or you can go to a flat tax 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 won't decline if Joe Biden would allow the ports to open and allow America to go back to her normal way of life.

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?*

How about NOT implementing the CBDC because it is a bad idea and it violates peoples God-given Rights and Freedoms.

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

Graham Melville

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?

It seems the primary "pros" of a cdbc are "speeding up transactions. This makes no sense, I can literally use my credit card anywhere in the world (almost) instantly. The whole point of crypto is to avoid dealing with the U.S government, no?

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

Chris

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?

Social credit scores

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The systems we have work adequately

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net negative. Terrible for privacy and gateway to a social credit score

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 sucked before and there is no reason to believe anything will improve that

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

They can undercut they bank 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?

Not doing 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?

Cash will always be a necessary thing for emergencies

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?

Don't do it

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?

Yes lots of interest to bribe people to use this shit

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?

Bitcoin

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes electricity may go down

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

bruce mercer

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 CBDB

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

NO CBDB

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

none of your business

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 putting us in more debt

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

what 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?

u mean it could get 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?

liberty not tyranny

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?

none of your business

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

none of your business

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 enslaved by what others do

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

NO CBDB

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

what privacy

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

NO CBDB

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO CBDB

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO CBDB

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO CBDB

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NO CBDB

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NO CBDB

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NO CBDB

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

NO CBDB

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

NO CBDB

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 CBDB

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: American Patriot

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?

Buy Gold

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Buy Gold

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Duh-----

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?

Zero

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?

Duh are you too stupid to see it

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?

Buy Gold

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...buy Gold

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Who gives a s,hit

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Same thing as#9

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Gold

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't you idiots

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Never in a million years

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO No Noooooooo

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

We're not doing it so there's your answer

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

See #15

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?

See#15

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

See#15

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

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

See#15

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 cut off your nose to spite your face.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Hawaii

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

DON'T DO IT! What the Fed does is already criminal enough and they should all be tried for crimes against hu8manity.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

ZERO

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

100% NEGATIVE. This is just another way for private individuals to create money using Babylonian Money Majic to pilfer the masses.

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?

Gold shall end the Fed.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Gold shall 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?

Gold shall 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?

Gold shall 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?

Gold shall end the Fed.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Gold shall end the Fed.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Gold shall end the Fed.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Gold shall end the Fed.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Gold shall end the Fed.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Gold shall end the Fed.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Gold shall end the Fed.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Gold shall end the Fed.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Gold shall end the Fed.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Gold shall end the Fed.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Gold shall end the Fed.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Gold shall end the Fed.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Gold shall end the Fed.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Gold shall end the Fed.

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 shall end the Fed.

Name or Organization

Janet Maloney

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?

NO benefits, other than the FED having complete control that they had in the fiat money.
NO...DEcentralize is the only way.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, turn the control of OUR \$\$ to the rightful owners, the citizens of the US.

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?

NO...NO CENTRAL BANK.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

If this is done, you now can shut off my \$\$ if you don't like my politics. NO CBDC, let freedom ring. DE CENTRALIZE the current and future...WE can decide what we want to secure out futures.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

ITS 'WE the PEOPLE' of the USA, a sovereign nation....no others should have any influence on Americas ISSUES.

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?

NOT CBDC. ENOUGH of the Communist agenda.

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

Nick Metzler

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 concept of programmable money was glossed over, but I think presents the biggest risk to adoption. People won't trust money that the government has 100% control over. For example, if the gov taints any money belonging to you because of allegations, true or otherwise. Or maybe that money goes overseas and then is blacklisted? I'm concerned about the granularity of control.

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, it adds a layer of complexity for the end consumer if they're not familiar with digital payments. Plus it has an aura of big brother control. I'd imagine the consumers who don't understand digital payments would have an increase in distrust with CBDCs due to lack of understanding

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?

Excellent points were brought up in the paper. Didn't consider that before, was nice to finally understand this topic

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 absolutely legitimizes cryptocurrencies and may increase their rate of adoption

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?

Of course

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It may just go to stablecoins due to the cost savings and efficiency

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

China may be the perfect foil. I would be more concerned with them using programmable money as a tool of force. A spotlight on this may cast an extremely negative pall over CBDCs, decreasing adoption abroad due to distrust. If there is adoption in democratic countries, it may be advantageous to join regardless of consumer sentiment

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I looked at the pdf with the 6 international central banks as well to see the agreed upon standards. I would hope that the 'programmability' is addressed sooner or later because that's the Pandora's box. Will there be international standards for how the money is programmed? It was noted that no CBDC will be off the shelf, so some may carry more governmental control than others. I believe cryptocurrencies are inevitable so some type of CBDC is probably also inevitable alongside it. I am very concerned about the extremely broad design space that comes along with programmability.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

ZK proofs

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

One way transfer of assets that currently work in the crypto space is a potential hiccup. Humans make mistakes constantly and are easily duped. Phishing will be an even bigger issue.

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?

No. This adds complexity and reeks of government control. This will become a media talking point and could cast a long shadow over the true innovation, increasing distrust

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?

Of course. But I have no idea how to do it. I'd push for mobile phone scan rather than biometric due to the technical infrastructure and durability of machine concerns. I definitely can't imagine an eye-scanner at a Brooklyn bodega, it would get absolutely wrecked

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?

Consumer trust is going to be the largest concern in my opinion. With so many conspiracies

about the global cabal/deep state gaining large adoption, this could pour fuel on the fire and create die-hard anti-government sentiment. CBDCs will absolutely be viewed as an attempt at government control, so figuring out how to handle that topic before it happens should be a priority

Name or Organization

Daniel Kulin

Industry

Merchant

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?

The ultimate risk is loss of freedom by the public. There's also the risk of infringing on data privacy, as well as the security risk. You enable Federal theft from the public by issuing a CBDC. It also gives the ability to have negative interest rates and infinite inflation, both very harmful to America's economies.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If the currency was backed by gold/silver 1:1, and managed by the Treasury, not a banking system, and fully exchangeable for gold or silver, or some other backed physical bank note, then, I think a national CBDC would be beneficial.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I think a CBDC would be negative, as there are many people and businesses who need access to physical cash/change. And if they need to bank, let it be a private bank, not a central nationalized one.

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 fear it will give the Fed and the government the ability to have infinite inflation, creating more dependency on your system. More currency units would lower the value of the currency, not helping anyone, except for financial institutions and large asset holders. Unless the priority is on using real money again (gold/silver), paying down debt, turning off the money printer, and decentralizing finance, you will get further away from achieving those goals.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. More inflation is likely. Pushing competition away with artificial prices due to increasing the money supply will make it harder to find consensus and real price discovery. People will become more poor and dependent on your system.

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 likely destroy the private banking sector. It would require people to have an account with a central bank, unlike private crypto, stablecoins, and dollars. Less competition, more monopolization of banking is not good.

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? Just don't issue the currency as a debt-based credit system directly to individuals. Instead, have it be a free-banking decentralized money that's backed by gold/silver and fully exchangeable for physical bank notes.

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. People can and should have the freedom to use other forms of payment besides a CBDC. Physical Federal Reserve Notes are still widely needed in our current system. People need to use something real as money, either represented by a bank note (physical or digital) or outside the banks.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Using real money, instead of dollars... either backed CBDC or private crypto

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 by other nations' decisions when it comes to their choice of national currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't let the Federal Reserve control the currency.

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. Unavoidable: -data hacking -data theft -power grid failure -bugs

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, unless it's backed and exchangeable by real money . ie, gold, silver, copper

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, if the CBDC is backed by real money and not exclusive to a Federal Reserve bank account. Real money would generate real interest through a competitive free market private banking 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?

Private banks with free banking structure. FDIC. The role should be to act as business partners with the public.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

exchangeable for gold, silver, copper or bank note representation This can be achieved by returning to a money-based financial system, dumping the current debt-based system.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, by not having the Federal Reserve be able to manage it. Have the Treasury manage it. The CBDC should be enabled to be connected to a physical bank card or phone app. A private bank account alone should manage it.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes, you would need new tech standards and a new system... it's own blockchain of course. A system where currency exchanges can happen quickly in real time with no fees would be ideal. It would need to be compatible with the SWIFT system and others around the globe.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Too soon to tell.

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

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?

Let's assume gold backed currency is foundational. How does our country back it's currency? Then translate that answer to show how our country would back digital currency?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Speed of delivery seems to be the only perceived benefit. Therefore, is it necessary?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The question has there within the answer. Of course the net effect is inclusion. There are too many pirates of the 1800s. Those with means will always prevail.

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 agency would be overwhelmed if not totally empowered to regulate with transparency. Those with means of all kinds will no doubt infiltrate and corrupt the treasury.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Initially perhaps those with means will cheer, but the average person will not have adequate wisdom of understanding. Ultimately, after the surge and excitement the infrastructure would need to be solid. The system solid, first in the US, then abroad.

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 to be clearly transparent in backing by resource. It would have to be secure both tangibly and digitally. It would need standards of redundancy.

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 securities stamp of guarantee. A redundancy in management oversight.

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 security of equal cash equivalent should be provided. A guarantee of legitimacy, government backed.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It won't unless core securities are in place.

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. A world economy and currency this bank will emerge. The US is a leader and not a follower. The value of the dollar should stand on its own.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. Do not let hype and careless dreamers be the impetus for unnecessary change. Trade can be converted to a dollar value based on value and securities surplus.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Establish a values exchange that guarantees value during holding and reimburse any loss due to system oversights, failures or attacks.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Routing should be made transparent. It's a value trade system. Simple A for A in value.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

This is the whole point to my argument. Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. It's a valued- backed system. It shouldn't be treated otherwise. Interest is good for the loaner.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Again, if value-backed, secured, guaranteed then, no. Govt.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

CBDC BANKS.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC BANKS allow for withdrawals to cash value for transfer.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. The system needs to be guaranteed against fraud, theft, insufficient securities, value backed.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No. The same way we do wireless transfers and payments now.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Simply add better transparency in UI and reporting.

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 digital coins and dollars. That's all.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

North Dakota

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Why do we need banks involved

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Unknown

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?

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?

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?

We should do what is best for USA

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

Jarrod Baniqued

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 obvious policy consideration not raised is the revival of postal banking that some congressional Democrats have promulgated. They will claim the Federal Reserve is essentially ignoring the roles of the USPS and 18F in providing marginalized communities an alternative to payday lenders. Is it possible for a CBDC to exist alongside postal banking, or should the USPS and 18F be able to handle its distribution? Similarly, small businesses have potential to receive more capital through a CBDC than through the Small Business Administration. Will the Fed adopt the same lending requirements as the SBA for a business to hold an account? The next is more subtle. Some politicians have advocated for a new Bretton Woods, involving the return of pegging the U.S. dollar to the price of gold, foreign currencies to the dollar, and possibly a revision of special drawing rights baskets. With the rise of stablecoins and the Chair's explanation that they can coexist with the CBDC, how could the Fed's work interact with this setup? Finally, while the \$65 billion investment in broadband in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act was an important first step, it appears highly likely that the digital divide will remain, especially given the oligopolies present in computer manufacturing and ISPs. Related to the above, there is potential for localities to adopt cryptocurrencies such as, say, digital stamp scrip as a complement to the dollar in times of economic hardship, as was practiced in several Austrian towns in the 1930s. How will a CBDC interact with these complementary currencies and especially scrips? Will the Fed work with the NTIA and other entities to expand internet access to undercovered areas in the later stages of CBDC deployment? I am not asking for the Fed's opinion on the likelihood of these, but rather what the Fed would do in these hypotheticals.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Regarding business debtors, I would suggest tying a CBDC to requirements that the business declare itself a public benefit corporation, allow workers to elect a certain amount of trustees, give out 20 percent of equity to every worker, become a cooperative, and/or go through the same stress tests as commercial banks, in order to promote more widespread worker ownership while ensuring the long-term viability of these businesses. Other than that, I think that a revival of postal banking and partnerships with credit unions would garner more attention from the public than a CBDC, hence the need for the Fed to run expensive ad campaigns and/or make said partnerships, even if the CBDC is more versatile in its uses and benefits. As for the actual different ways, I would only suggest higher investment in the SBA for financial inclusion. Otherwise, regarding making cross-border payments smoother, I would support it. It would vastly improve remittances to the Global South, for example.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, net positive, if the digital divide were closed better, and the main partners were credit unions and the USPS rather than commercial 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?

Independent academia states that the Fed has historically become more biased toward the

price stability goal than the full employment goal. While I do not understand the specifics of how the pursuit would be affected, I hope the CBDC will be a step towards remedying this historical injustice, pending academic advice. However, I welcome the potential for a CBDC to supplement unemployment insurance and other social safety net programs with automatic stabilizers, wherein benefits increase according to federal law upon an economic downturn. The similarity to the idea of "helicopter money" is not lost upon me.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If the Board were to make it purely a floating currency, there would be a higher risk of speculation and hyperinflation. I would suggest consulting many independent economists before making the decision whether or not to peg the CBDC to the dollar, special drawing rights baskets, or bullion.

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 the first time in many people's lives, there would be a practical public option for banking. This a stablecoin does not offer. I would support more competition in the financial sector through a CBDC, even if its effects would not be as far-reaching as a revival of Glass-Steagall sections 20 and 32. However, regarding bank runs and other potential issues addressed on pages 17-19, I would leave that to independent experts to decide.

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 would leave that up to independent experts to decide.

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, considering the digital divide, wealth gap, and the amount of unbanked people.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

More slowly, given the competitive potential a CBDC would have.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The Fed should look towards evidence and what academia has to say about these decisions, then draw up best practices. It should treat these as cautious pilot programs.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Turn it into a scrip if the Fed were to impose a time limit on CBDC holdings. However, that is only an extreme suggestion. Partnerships with the USPS, credit unions and community banks would increase its reach while allowing for the Fed to gain expertise the commercial banks do not have.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Proof-of-stake-based blockchains combined with new data privacy regulations from Treasury, the DOJ, FTC, SEC, CFPB and CFTC would do the trick.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

That I cannot answer.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, if it were pegged to the dollar.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, but at higher rates to credit unions, community banks and other alternative institutions, to add resilience and stability to the financial system beyond traditional banks.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes, to keep the supply fast-flowing.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The USPS and 18F (for public outreach, and distribution pending congressional actions to invest in them), Treasury, DOJ, FTC, SEC, CFPB, CFTC (for shaping the final regulations), and credit unions and community banks (for both functions).

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I would suggest the Fed pursue creating an application program for need-based debit cards with a certain amount of both CBDC and money. It would be the closest thing to allowing the CBDC to become a physical asset in case the electronic systems in use are shut down due to maintenance, malfunction or hacking. It would also add to the "helicopter money" idea in times of economic downturn while emphasizing outreach to the extreme poor.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, through either a new 18F-created digital wallet app, existing ones such as Google and Apple Wallets, or the aforementioned need-based debit cards.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I would suggest looking at best practices in foreign CBDCs, in VenMo and CashApp, and in Google and Apple's payment platforms, as well as academic advice. I don't think new technology or standards beyond a custom proof-of-stake blockchain would be needed.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

See my answer to 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?

This I cannot answer.

Name or Organization

Jennifer Buchwald

Industry

Individual

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?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering 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?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering 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?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering 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?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering 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 is going to increase in order to prevent CBDC from becoming a tool for the enslavement of mankind.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering 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?

The people know what you're up to. There are no benefits to society CBDC. It is a slavery system and will not succeed. We will resist. It is in your best interest to desist from considering CBDC.

Name or Organization

Jonathan De Heus

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 unauthorized use of the CBDC ledger to peer into individuals transactions without a warrant by Federal agencies.

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?

Please see the below exchange from Max Men (slightly edited) to see how I feel about inclusion: Don Draper: How can we increase inclusion? Roger Sterling: Who cares?

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 shouldn't. That should be limited to fiscal policy, not a stable coin.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I think it would be a net positive if we're able to see what companies are borrowing large amounts of CBDCs, but that would require public transparency which isn't visible now.

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'm all for more competition and innovation in 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?

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. Cash is needed for anonymous transactions no matter what those transactions are for.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Depends if the CBDC links into other stable coins in other countries.

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?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

1. Complete anonymity is a desired feature of cryptocurrency irregardless of what the state wants. 2. Currently the US dollar is the largest method of financing illicit financial activity, so I don't think a CBDC will change anything.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Need to have DDOS resistant servers and a fast confirmation time.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Sure

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, but only if it mimics existing interest paying financial vehicles such as bonds or stocks with dividends.

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 what firms, but the regulation should be ideally non-existent.

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?

If it mimics a physical bill in terms of use, why not? For ease of use, have it integrated into existing payment terminals.

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

DC

Industry

Other:

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?

Government overreach & corruption

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yea. Cancel the project.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. Rich get richer. How are the homeless even going to participate at 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?

Yea because the FED has been so good at monetary policy in the past? Lol

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Do you think inflation is in control now?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Nobody wants your shitcoin

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 zero 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 should increase. Not decline. You should encourage using cash. Paper. Coins

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Easier for you to launder more money? Pass.

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?

Sure. End the FED.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It's impossible. You will use for surveillance purposes and tax the shit out of everyone

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Muh Russian hackers stole our CBDC. Now we gotta make more!

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

Jon

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?

Sovereignty belongs to the people, not to the government, nor the federal reserve. Money is a very real embodiment of that sovereignty, and can be used to capture individuals' civil rights. The paper states that "Financial institutions in the United States are subject to robust rules that are designed to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism... this would mean that a CBDC intermediary would need to verify the identity of a person accessing CBDC, just as banks and other financial institutions currently verify the identities of their customers." It's well-known that KYC AML has not been an effective measure for stopping criminals. Meanwhile, the same mechanisms for control could also be used to enforce whatever government policy is desired — including politicized definitions of "domestic terrorism" and unconstitutional vaccine mandates.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Bitcoin is sound money. It is scarce, being based on cryptographic proof of work; the blockchain is transparent, making audits trivial; privacy is possible to achieve using "coin join" mechanisms; it is transferable not only nationally but internationally. Meanwhile, it better protects consumer privacy, not being identity-verified; it avoids the conflicts of interest associated with a central bank issued currency; it avoids the manipulation of the money supply through the Cantillon effect which disproportionately hurts the poor; it corrects the tendencies of a consumerist society, restoring health to individuals and communities by making saving possible again; it avoids the technical and security problems associated with a centralized database containing all accounts.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Financial inclusion is not real if it does not have long-term stabilizing effects. Equity now comes at the cost of equity in the future; if individual property rights are undermined by manipulation of the money supply, commerce will stall, and the poor will become poorer.

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?

Centralized management of national economies has never worked. Let the market do its job.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be net negative. By avoiding drawdowns in the short-term, long-term effects will be compounded. This isn't to say there isn't a role for the government in softening the impact of crises, but it should not be done by printing 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?*

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

They would become accessible, instantaneous, cheap, and secure. See the work Strike has done in this area in partnership with the El Salvadoran government.

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

Sound money will outperform all manipulated money in the long-term. Doubling down on sound money by adopting Bitcoin as legal tender will position the United States to pay off its debt and regain its dominant position in the global economy.

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?*

Criminals routinely purchase private individuals' personal data in order to circumvent restrictions on illicit activity. Providing complete anonymity does not facilitate illicit financial activity except in relatively minor cases.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Centralization is always fragile, and vulnerable to attack. A decentralized blockchain is the way to go to ensure operational and cyber resiliency. An international currency also would fix incentives so that no party would be interested in attacking a global currency.

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

Matt Wallach

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Country

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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 theoretical benefit of crypto is that it *can* provide many efficiencies, but like anything else... there seems to be a trade-off (ie risk). The current coins in circulation, that I have reviewed, demonstrate many unnecessary risks. The easiest demonstration is that early adopters of crypto pushed "mining" as a way to control circulation, an advantage over "fiat currency". In other words, they believe controlled circulation (ie mining) is superior to economic principles/theory that central banks that can/do adjust circulation. However, when you review the whole picture, they add inefficiencies, such as energy/computational requirements in order to "mine". Many coins are also traded with similar methods to traditional FOREX, causing speculative swings... which *can* achieve similar effects as fiat currency, which is "unsupported shifts in value". In other words, we lose a lot of the advantages we seek in the crypto market due to design/software/program issues. Additionally any coin that is unable to process at an ATM/bank for cash holds too many risks to index in 5000 words - we should *never* go all-in on crypto currency that cannot transact (conveniently) into paper currency (USD). I repeat, I'll never support that type of currency - the risks are too great. Imagine a conditions, such as a storm rolls in and power/communications are down - a crypto may become useless. However, a bank *could* have a reserve power supply and the most recent "ledger" for it's customers - everyone that banks there would be able to pull cash in an emergency & it wouldn't require a technological breakthrough. This is a simple scenario, but the true risks are much greater.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Any decent CBDC would have a back-end that makes things like budgeting and/or taxes much easier. Users would probably prefer that not occur under the CBDC, but rather... under a wallet that they own/control/etc. Others are looking at issues like voting - a decent CBDC and/or wallet - would act as identification, as well. Perhaps citizens have an identification tied to is, at birth, eliminating other societal concerns. Of course, these issues add additional risk profiles - it'd take a lot of thought/consideration on how to navigate those while upholding our (traditional values), limiting risk & achieving the desired efficiency gains. In other words, it's all in the design.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

My perception is that young generations are more than ready for digital transaction economies, in terms of usage. However, we are extremely unaware (as a society) of those risks. In other words, young generations are adept to technology, but vulnerable due to awareness issues. I believe this to be true regardless of socio-economic status/challenges. The low-income population has the tech in their hands and knows how to make transactions; so does middle-income & high. However, they're nearly equally unaware of monetary policy and the real drivers of free/prosperous economies. There will definitely be portions of the populace that will reject the transition, if they can. Elderly do not care to adapt to smart phones, for instance - they won't be happy if forced. Additionally, there is inherent distrust in our government (at this time) and it's bipartisan! That is, to say, that a roll-out will be viewed as inherently political, during a time where nearly everyone has serious political stress. For better or worse, even the timing of the roll-out will cause exclusion, as it will be thrust into

the political issues of the time.

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 main proponents, or early adopters, of these types of currencies perceive the biggest advantages being tied to "de-centralization". Some of that is due to software/programming features; others believe there are security advantages of decentralization; others reject central banks as "fiat economies". This presents inherent challenges for the federal reserve, as there is an established market that was driven by competing with Fed. The Fed should also know that as soon as they roll-out a currency, new ones will spring-up... utilizing what they like about the CBDC and getting rid of what they don't like. Indeed, just the existence of the currency would immediately impact the crypto market, which is already sizeable & global.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It has the potential to increase financial tracking & security, in terms of theft, if done correctly. That is, to say, that it can be structured (tech) to greatly reduce (or even eliminate) theft & fraud. The potential stability of reducing theft/fraud is exciting. However, current turmoil/sentiment could be a destabilizing factor, as well. The Fed should pull data/charts for issues such as "trust in media", "trust in congress" & other areas of stress on US Public and understand that these stressors are bipartisan & decades in build-up. That is, to say, that when Congress' approval numbers are low it's not a matter of one party vs the other; the American Public is stressed. The Fed isn't immune to public sentiment - it's seen as an extension, or connected, to other arenas - which adds inherent stability concerns when making the decision to move forward. Worse yet, it'll be hard to please either side.

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 question everyone wants answered, if CBDC comes to fruition, is who "owns" the currency. This ties back to the concerns/perceptions regarding "fiat currency" and "centralization" of an idea that was built on decentralization. The realist in me believes the financial sector won't like some of the advantages already found in some of the other coins. That is, to say, that they are accustomed to large bailouts and immunity to risky behavior - in a well designed CBDC, the financial markets will need to adjust their behavior, because all of our failures will be auditable & transparent. If our society had greater visibility into the 2008 bailouts, for instance, they were likely to reject them wholesale. In that same regard, it may affect Fed's ability to mimic behaviors of the past. It's no secret that there are times when The Fed makes certain move and delays the disclosures to the public; at times, I'm sure, Fed believes it's mitigation risk/shock in doing so. Those types of behaviors don't exist in the current crypto-markets 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?

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

William Enriken

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 additional records access and direct control over commercial transactions likely exceeds the federal government's constitutional authority on creating money. The risk is regulatory and constitutional risk.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. This initiative could be much better managed by the States.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No. The Federal government can barely run a health care exchange. And it literally launched with the phone number 1-800-F1UC-KYO. Launching a digital currency will clearly not provide access to financial inclusion that people do not already get from the private sector.

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 fact that you are even asking this question should scare people into holding paper cash. Especially people of color, as this group is most negatively affected by the Fed's inflationary policy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will improve the stability of the Federal government by allowing it to steal (inflate away, expire, tax) anybody's money based on the will of any congress with 51% of the vote.

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. Unregulated "stablecoins" (including shitcoins) will have higher interest rates and higher risks because the SEC and CFTC have failed to discharge their duties of regulating these entities. A government digital currency will reduce the market for those competing products.

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 CBDC could be pegged to the Chinese Yuan rather than the US dollar and it could be operated from Beijing. This is only way we could trust both that the US will not be included in NSA's domestic bulk collection program and that US departments would spend their time protecting us from foreign hackers.

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 the dumbest question yet. I know many people have left the workforce due to COVID,

but does the Fed really not have anybody left who has even graduated high school?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Well, the SWIFT payment system has been around for just about 50 years and handles half of all high-value cross-border payments worldwide. So we can probably expect the next 50 will be just fine with the same system.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

China's decision to issue a digital Yuan which is also tied to their Social Credit System will continue to be reported in the US media. When this communist system is proposed in the United States, it will probably be used in campaign ads to vote out/impeach anybody that proposes a similar system.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Members of congress that are promoting a cryptocurrency approach should be required to disclose their cryptocurrency holdings. Basically everybody that is promoting cryptocurrency is holding cryptocurrency and is violating FTC rules on undisclosed self-promotion.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is the only smart question you have asked yet. And the answer is you can't.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Well considering that the main US agency which is tasked with keeping US government systems safe from cyber threat actors is also opened the Utah Data Center to continuously wiretap all American without a warrant, then again the best solution is that this system not be deployed in the United States.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. And most importantly, the private sector can decline to recognize it. As per the Fed's website Q&A under "Is it legal for a business in the United States to refuse cash as a form of payment?"

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Where do you think the interest comes from? It comes from loans to the private sector. The Fed should not be responsible for lending money out to the private sector.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Doesn't matter. Whatever limit is set will be circumvented by individuals chauffeuring money between each other. And this will probably be promoted specifically by an individual that left your group to join the private sector.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Major banks. They should be the only ones with access to your system and they should store hundreds of billions of dollars in your system without providing you with beneficial ownership or transaction details.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Sarcastically: no, we should allow Russia to stop our entire financial infrastructure any time, not just our energy infrastructure.

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 in POS systems, it should only exist for inter-bank clearing.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes. Contact me, I am the lead author of ERC-721 which standardize how NFTs are transferred. Also see my contributions in NIST's document NISTIR 8301.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

As the baseline cryptography which CBDC is based on is hacked, or there is a threat of a hack, or there is a speculation of a threat of a hack, there will be a run on the bank. If your accounts are interest-bearing that means you will not have enough collateral and there is a complete collapse of the financial 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?

The only potential benefits of CBDC are from the perspective of Government in its goals of surveilling citizens and taking/redistributing their money based on a 51% vote of congress. So to achieve that better you I suppose you could outlaw cash. Also you could explain upfront that unspent money in the system will expire after some period of inactivity (just like India), rather than waiting to surprise people with that fact.

Name or Organization

Derek Batz

Industry

Individual

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?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

by using existing decentralized stable coins the infrastructure outlay would be unnecessary and all for a stable coin governed and regulated by the crypto space rather than the Fed.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC setup or integration into an existing system would allow for a faster distribution of moneys to and from the Fed like taxes and refunds and funds through the social security network and beyond.

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?

Stablecoins pegged to a unit of 1 and monitored by the agency would require 24-7 monitoring to maintain the unit at that level, that is why using an existing system which already maintains at this level would require no infrastructure from the Fed but would put that control out of their hands. This is why cryptocurrencies were created in the first place.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive, the unit would be pegged to 1 and create a more stable environment than at present with 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?

The difference between one stable coin and another is just preference unless other systems are linked specifically to that coin.

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 impact on the financial sector would be from institutions who choose not to adopt new technologies and the consequences would be of their own making.

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 current system is moving to a non hard monetary unit, phasing out the physical dollar would be a process but would force people to adapt to the new ecosystem of money. Phasing out of the physical dollar could be handled over a period of years or decades. The use of a physical dollar actually promotes illicit activities and payment practices because it can not be

tracked.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They are evolving as we speak and will continue to evolve with or without a US 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 US has plans to continue to be a world power and a force of economic shear will they had better adapt to this new ecosystem.

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?

By having a CBDC as legal tender would force a faster transition to the overall use of the currency and promote a use for it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

A CBDC can offer interest but what would be the cost of doing so?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

There is not quantity limits on how much money people can hold now so why would you limit how much they can hold of a CBDC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Firms with a very small environmental impact and energy footprint. They should be decentralized and self governed by the owners of the coins.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

YES, really? C B Digital C. Is this really a question?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes by making it a legal tender you would force business to accept this.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

That would be a matter of acceptance in different payment processing platforms. There would need to be communication between the major players.

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

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Our bank sees zero benefit in a digital dollar.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Our bank does not view CBDC favorably.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be a negative inclusion. Bank of America would be appalled if the Federal Reserve took this action. If a digital currency was created our bank believes Americans will flock out of the US dollar. The Americans will leave the banking system once this is implemented. Also, the banking sector will lose business and be possibly eliminated due to a digital currency. This move will create mass hysteria and cause people to buy bitcoin or gold and silver because they will reach for something real, when they can no longer hold a US dollar in their hand.

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 allow the FED to easily put more money in circulation or out. But, that does not outweigh the potential from a revolt due to this! The banking sector will also lose much of its wealth in people moving their money to gold, silver or bitcoin due to this move. And if the FED stopped people from moving their assets there could be a revolt to destroy the banking system.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would destroy financial stability. This move would cause riots on the streets. Banks would shut down. A CBDC will wreck our banks and 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 adversely affect the market because it would put the US dollar on the same level as bitcoin. Therefore ruining the banking system. In fact, we believe this would only strengthen Cryptos and weaken our dollar. And we have no control over Cryptocurrency.

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?

Well, perhaps soldiers on the streets guarding our banks and public officials. But... This could cause more mass hysteria and possibly a revolution. In any case the bank believes there is no way to really mitigate the damage. And we would be uncertain of the action. And as any banker knows uncertainty may very well cause defeat later.

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, but hardly anyone uses cash already so why rid ourselves of it? As people, like the idea they "can" get their money out of the bank whenever they want to. Do not, give them a real reason to do so.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

All countries adopting the same plan. But, our bank believes the people in other countries may have a even stronger reaction to this sort of move.

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 others but decide our own fate.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

A disaster that will over shadow this event. Unfortunately, I have sources that a good 20 percent of people will not be fooled another time. And that would be a major problem indeed. It would be better not to do so.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You cannot. Hacking and other things of the same nature can always find information. While, paper is unreachable.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Hacking, data leaks and exposure.

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. People already have bitcoin for that.

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?

It would not.

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 Bank Of America is against CBDC. Moynihan would not go along with this.

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?

What is the financial basis for the CBDC? Is the value for all CBDC the same for each country? How do you normalize the value of against all global currencies? How does this help poorer countries or people?

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

Kansas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Privacy

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, By not implementing it

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net 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 Gov't would use this for targeted discrimination

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net 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?

We have credit cards and debit 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?

Other nations should have no influence over the U.S.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. Personal privacy needs to be complete

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By not implementing this

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Privacy and hacking

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?

Yes. Physical currency solves this

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

Tony Tullo

Industry

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?

Benefits are marginal; risk of totalitarian and autocratic control of people are outsized

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I do not see potential benefits

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Everyone who wants to be included, can be with the present 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 goal and mandate for Central Banks is preservation of the monetary unit (price stability), not a social agenda.

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?

There will be many individuals that will not want to participate; expect the underground economy to vastly expand. Expect an exodus of individuals and businesses to countries without digital 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?

The IT tools may be workable; the political risks of misuse cannot

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?

Payment systems now in use are adequate.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I have never heard of a company complain about payment system roadblocks.

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.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The potential risk is Orwellian 1984 control of citizens by governments, dictators, etc. This risk is not manageable and not acceptable.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Need complete anonymity, like paper dollars.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Infrastructure risks and Cyber risks are impossible to completely eliminate. Failure of a centralized monetary system such as a CBDC would result in disaster.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, otherwise it's not money.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Who decides the "interest rate".

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 should be private sector.

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?

N/A

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?

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

Andrew Valencia

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?

Since government entities now lie without consequences, I have to assume the goal of destroying any non-CBDC money. By having monitoring and control over every single penny passing between citizens. With the politicization of law enforcement, this will be the blanket suppression of political opponents and advocacy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Act in support of truly decentralized currencies, rather than working to build a tool for the ultimate tyrannical control of all people. Power corrupts, and this absolute power will corrupt absolutely.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Only to the extent that ultimate control will allow one to pick and choose cohorts to favor or punish. A given group could be "included" one year, then "excluded" the following if they displease 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?

The USA has shed the large majority of its ability to generate primary value. Without primary value, trying to reach financial health through currency policy is an exercise in absurdity.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will permit political oppression. As the economy fades, it will also let you control consumer prices, wages, producer prices, Productivity inevitably fades, resulting in the reenactment of some of the worst times in history.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Since the Fed's policies have primarily benefited the financial sector, and since CBDC will enhance the Fed's power and control, one assumes the financial sector will enjoy superior results to the Little People.

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 financial sector will be FINE. Any tool which interfered with this would be crippled or deprecated.

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're going to kill cash. Just admit it.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The dollar is in deep trouble, due to the withering of primary value. Decentralized digital currencies (Bitcoin, etc.) are one of the few innovative answers. Experiments in tying such currencies to primary value (time, gold, etc.) are suggestive, but not yet definitive.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

How should Austria's vaccine mandate guide us? Australia's concentration camps?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. Systemic corruption and breathtaking surge towards fascistic integration of the public/private sectors precludes any good faith effort to introduce a new system. You need to fix corruption and the integration first.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Since whatever the ruling cabal dislikes will be--by definition--"illicit", privacy will not be present in any meaningful fashion.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Since neither the CIA nor the NSA could secure their dearest tools and secrets, you should count on failing as well. Since you can externalize the costs of such an event, you don't actually need to care.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

This is a meaningless question. What a given units means will be decided at the moment of presentation.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I don't see how this question is distinct from the banking system's relationship to debt in general.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

And what will be done with the excess, comrade?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

It's going to be your banking system.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

One could buy gold or silver, then use these--what shall we call them--"coins" to implement trade.

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?

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1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Allow me to first point out this. I am active researcher in the area of digital currencies, including CBDCs. Several of my papers are circulating widely. These are all good questions, but it is a bit odd to answer them here in this feedback form. You know my name (Harald Uhlig), you know my email (huhlig@uchicago), you know where to find me, it is easy to contact me. There may be hesitation to seek my input. After all, the Chicago Fed fired me as a consultant in June 2020, for speaking out against defunding the police. As far as I know, I have never been contacted by the Fed to present my research on this topic or comment on these matters, beyond some informal contacts (and I am grateful for those). It makes me wonder whether there is thus any point in giving feedback here: that firing decision has never been reserved, and I am still a persona-non-grata for the Federal Reserve System, it seems. Thus, I will constrain myself to just brief feedback. To answer question 1. Here are some that have not been properly raised. Benefits: competition with rising private digital currency and with foreign CBDC at home, providing a platform for smart contracts and DeFi, negative nominal interest rate possibility. Additional policy issues: who can hold US CBDC? Non-citizens? Entities? Multiple accounts? Risks: "commitment" to privacy rules as well as to CBDC holding limits will unlikely be maintained, when push comes to shove. With the disintermediation risk comes the need to think hard about the asset side of the Fed and refunding the private sector. There could be crypto-enforced monetary policy synchronization as a result of introducing a CBDC with global appeal. There could be a "spending run" on CBDC. The US Dollar could be abandoned as a means of payments, whether in the form of cash or CBDC. We may risk having the government know too much about its citizens, and risk potentially severe restrictions of liberties. It may be that a CBDC will not be adapted, as other means of payments are more convenient.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Some yes. All no.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

With some caveats (in particular: unintended consequences of private sector withdrawing from inclusion efforts), it likely will have a positive effect, enabling larger parts of the population to make electronic payments.

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 change might potentially be dramatic, as we might see a considerable restructuring of the financial system as the result of a CBDC introduction, and thus a rather drastic change of the monetary transmission mechanism. Furthermore, much depends on whether interest will be paid on CBDC, including negative interest rates.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This is a complex question. Please read my paper with Schilling and Fernandez-Villaverde, as well my RED paper also including Daniel Sanches, or reach out to me directly. In short: this will likely have considerable implications. Among others, an increasing substitution of CBDCs for deposit accounts will make private bank runs less of an issue, but lead to disintermediation of that system as well as raise vexing issues concerning the necessarily evolving balance sheet of the Fed and potential “run” issues to be faced 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?

Aside from my answer to 5., let me also point to my “Trinity” paper with Benigno and Schilling. The question is misstated. We need to think about a system, in which private digital currencies, including stable coins, as well as foreign CBDCs are out there, and how such a system will change, once a US CBDC is introduced. An “either-or” is not an option.

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 introducing the CBDC would eliminate the adverse impact, but obviously also diminish the potential benefits. The paper hints at that, but suggests to eat the cake and having it too, by limiting the CBDC amounts any private person can hold. If that bound is tiny, CBDC is practically irrelevant. If that bound is large, the bound may be irrelevant. Bounds are problematic, though, since they will be discarded in a time of crisis.

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 from the perspective of the private citizen. Private digital currencies or foreign CBDCs can take the place. That may not be palatable to the Federal Reserve, obviously.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Digital currencies are on the rise. Foreign CBDCs are on the rise. Digital means of payments via apps and electronic credit cards are ubiquitous already. The world of payments is changing considerably. In the absence of a US CBDC, the Federal Reserve will be left out. Much will depend on regulation. Will banks be allowed to offer accounts denominated in a cryptocurrency or foreign CBDC, what kind of reserves will they have to hold?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Digital currencies are on the rise. Foreign CBDCs are on the rise. This is not question of “if” but of “when” and the details. The world of payments is changing considerably. In the absence of a US CBDC, the Federal Reserve will be left out.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The list of risks is highly incomplete. The risks that got mentioned only got scant discussion in how to manage them. Examples: what will the Fed do in a bank run crisis, if a CBDC holding limit has been imposed? Keep it? Or: exactly how will privacy be guaranteed, when criminal activities also ought to be thwarted? What are the “exit doors” for citizens, if the government exploits too much of the information it possesses (this is a real issue: check what recently happened with the Luca app in Germany)? How will we deal with the ensuing restructuring of the financial system, if CBDCs become large?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot. Cash does not either.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

If it is an account-based system, then directly or indirectly, millions, if not billions of people will have electronic access to the balance sheet of the Federal Reserve. Needless to say, this bears a considerable cyber risk. Additionally, expect the usual slate of attacks: denial-of-service etc.. If it is token-based, expect digital counterfeiting. If it is a permissioned

blockchain, it can be hacked as well. Account-based may be best, with appropriate backups and teams of cyber-specialists thinking through and practicing emergencies.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, since it is central bank currency.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, perhaps even negative amounts. This may be already necessary to compete against the Diems of the world.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Such limits are unlikely to be maintained in a crisis. This needs to be thought through ahead of time. A high limit might not thwart criminal activity (and criminals may prefer private cryptocurrencies, in any case). The more cumbersome and unattractive a CBDC, the more likely it is that it will be a stillborn baby. If launched, it should be launched with the idea of making it a success. No limits, thus.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Any firm, which can reliably check identities as well as “connect” to the CBDC system, should be allowed. I.e., this can be done broadly and not restricted to the traditional financial sector. AT&T, Amazon, Walmart, Starbucks, LA Fitness, WholeFoods etc can all do this and should be allowed to. We need competition.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This is an important issue: how can one make a payment, if means of communications are down? If perhaps even electricity is down? If the phone battery is dead? There will be necessary limits. Some a priori tokenization (with bounds that individuals can reset) can help.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Avoiding intermediaries. The transaction should be direct from CBDC Fed account to CBDC Fed account. Standardization.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Avoiding intermediaries. The transaction should be direct from CBDC Fed account to CBDC Fed account. Standardization will be important.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Quantum computing will undermine much of the current financial security structure, including CBDC. Smart contracts and DeFi will become ubiquitous as will private digital currencies. The US CBDC should be adapted to support these developments.

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.
